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NUMBER 1

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- ☐ Frances Cooke Macgregor—**FACIAL DEFORMITIES AND PLASTIC SURGERY:** A Psychosocial Study. Pub. '53, 235 pp., 5 il., \$5.75.
- ☐ Karen Machover—**PERSONALITY PROJECTION IN THE DRAWING OF THE HUMAN FIGURE:** A Method of Personality Investigation (4th Ptg.). Pub. '57, 194 pp., 10 il., \$4.25.
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NUMBER 1

GENERAL

1. Ahmavaara, Yrjö. **On the unified factor theory of mind.** *Ann. Acad. Sci. fenn.*, 1957, Ser. B, 106. 176 p.—It is the purpose of this study to develop further the factor theory in terms of factorial comparison. In the formulation involved, the procedures are *factorization, rotation and transformation*. The latter allows comparison of different studies to determine whether factors of one are the same as those of another. The studies included fall into four domains: *Reasoning-closure* (18 studies), *Verbal* (6 studies), *Mechanical* (4 studies), and *Musical* (3 studies). Common factors according to level of certainty and mean invariance values developed from these studies are as follows: *First level*—Number (.85); Word fluency (.73); Space (.63); Reasoning (.63); Verbal (.60); Visualization (.51); Speed-strength of perceptual closure (.47); Deduction (.46); Perceptual speed (.43). *Second level* (two comparisons)—Manual dexterity (.85); Ideational fluency (.58); Flexibility of perceptual closure (.54); Memory (.52); Speed-strength of perceptual closure (.47); Deduction (.46); Perceptual speed (.43); General reasoning (.35). *Third level* (one comparison)—Pitch discrimination (.73); Psychomotor coordination (.69); Redefinition (.49). Some interpretation of the confirmed factors is attempted. The author is also interested in group differences in terms of factorial concepts and a treatise on sociological theory of alcoholism from this standpoint is to be published. 30 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*
2. Augier, Émile. **Essai de construction d'une auto-psychologie objective.** (Toward construction of an objective auto-psychology.) *Année psychol.*, 1957, 57, 77-90.—The author attempts to outline a psychology whose formulas will be different from classical subjective psychology and will take on the aspects of objective science. Complete accord can be established between the two.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*
3. Boiko, Y. I. (RSFSR Acad. Pedagogical Sci., Moscow, USSR.) **The science of psychology in the Soviet Union.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda.*, 1957, 15, 11-14.—"In all its links the science of psychology in the Soviet Union is based on the philosophy of dialectical materialism and on the natural science foundation of I. P. Pavlov's teachings on the higher nervous activity. The fact that there are common theoretical principles which are accepted by all Soviet psychologists does not at all exclude . . . differences in scientific views and conflicting opinions in quite a number of questions. . . . At the present time Soviet psychologists are devoting their attention to . . . problems of the psychological foundations of . . . education, . . . the organization of boarding schools and . . . the . . . psychology of labour."—*D. Lebo.*
4. Brillown, L. (Columbia Univ., New York City.) **Mathematics, physics and information. In-**
form. Control, 1957, 1, 1-5.—The fundamental relationships among information, mathematics and physics are discussed.—*I. Pollack.*
5. De Greeff, Etienne. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) **Autour de l'oeuvre du Dr. E. De Greeff: II. L'homme devant l'humain.** (Concerning the work of Dr. E. De Greeff: II. Man considers man.) Louvain, Belgium: Editions Nauwelaerts, 1956. 212 p.—Henry Ey: The psychiatric work of Etienne De Greeff; Eugene Minkowski: Concerning the essay on the personality of the feeble-minded, 1927-1955; Jean Lhermitte: Concerning the psychogenesis of the delirious; Jean-Francois Catalan: Prefrontal lobotomy; Jacques Schurmans: Dialogue on the theme "Psychoanalysis"; Andre Godin: Beyond the technical; Jose Delfosse: The clinical attitude of the psychiatrist; Jean Paulus: The idea of instinct in general psychology; Jacques Schurmans: De Greeff's idea of instinct; Etienne De Greeff: Incurruptible functions in Maeterlinck's dramas; F. J. J. Buytendijk: Liberty and the deprivation of liberty; Gaston Schaber: Concerning love; Christian Debuyst: Notes on art and emotional life; R. P. Bruno Froissart: Reception of Etienne De Greeff at the Academie Septentrionale. Complete bibliography of the works of Etienne De Greeff.—*C. J. Adkins.*
6. Deriagin, B. V., & Volorovich, M. P. **Pëtr Petrovich Lazarev—osnovopolozhnik otechestvennoi biofiziki.** (Pëtr Petrovich Lazarev—founder of native [Russian] biophysics.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 193-200.—An account is provided of Lazarev's contributions to the development of biophysics in the Soviet Union. Especially noteworthy are his contributions to the biophysics and psychophysiology of vision.—*I. D. London.*
7. Dulany, Don E., Jr., DeValois, Russel L., Beardslee, David C., & Winterbottom, Marian R. **Contributions to modern psychology: Selected readings in general psychology.** New York: Oxford Univer. Press, 1958. x, 398 p. \$3.25.—A paper bound book which "is intended to serve primarily as a supplementary textbook for students in introductory psychology courses. . . ." 40 articles taken from a wide range of journals are organized under 8 categories: Development; Intelligence and individual differences; Perception; Learning and memory; Thinking and imagination; Motivation and emotion; Personality; and Personality disorders and their treatment.—*S. L. Ornstein.*
8. Duncan, David C. **Shackle's theory of expectations and the definition of rationality.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 177-184.—The author attempts a psychological interpretation of Shackle's theory of expectations, and tries to indicate its practical implications and the meaning of the term "rationality" as used by economists. 16 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

9. **Federn, Paul, & Meng, Heinrich.** *Das psychoanalytische Volksbuch.* (Popular psychoanalysis.) (5th ed.) Stuttgart, Germany: Hans Huber, 1957. 448 p. DM 29.80.—Part I, Psychoanalysis, includes 10 papers on Freud, the method, its place among other therapies, progress in research, etc.; Part II, Psychology and psychopathology, with six papers on errors in daily life, the dream, wit, the structure of the ego, affects and drives; Part III, 15 essays on child neuroses, bodily ailments, the understanding and treatment of mental illness, disturbances of consciousness, hysteria, compulsion neuroses, functional disturbances, organ neuroses and treatment, schizophrenia, roll of analysis in psychoses, paranoia, homosexuality, treatment and analysis for the family doctor; Part IV, Extra-medical disciplines, psychoanalysis and ethnography, sociology, justice, poetry, graphic arts, mythology, religion, custom, psychohygiene.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10. **Feldman, A. Bronson. Ben Franklin—thunder master.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5(2), 33-54.—The author presents a detailed account of Franklin's life-long efforts to control or sublimate his strong analerotic drives. 18 references.—*D. Prager.*

11. **Frankenstein, C.** (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem.) *Oni, mufraut, primitiviyut.* (Poverty, disturbance, primitivity: On the problem of externality of the life style.) Jerusalem, Israel: Szold Foundation for Children and Youth Welfare, 1957. 215 p.—“When poverty ties man's consciousness to what he is missing, and when the distress compels him to direct his bodily, spiritual and mental powers to remove it—we witness sometimes a phenomenon which we suggest to call, externality of the life style. . . . We interpret pathology of behavior, which is discussed here, as a disturbance within the processes of internalization.” The main topics of the study are: Basic concepts, categories of ego's development, externalization because of poverty, diagnosis of externality of experience and behavior, externalization and primitivity. 87-item bibliography.—*H. Ormian.*

12. **Gold, David.** (State U. Iowa.) *On description of differential association.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 448-450.—A theoretical discussion demonstrating the application of partial correlation techniques to research in the behavioral sciences.—*G. H. Frank.*

13. **Harper, Robert S.** *Introductory psychology.* Boston, Mass.: Allyn & Bacon, 1958. xiv, 389 p. \$5.75.—Based on a study of what an introductory psychology course should do, this text begins with a chapter on the nature of psychology, its four major concepts, and its methodology, both clinical and experimental. The next six chapters discuss in detail the four concepts: motivation, perception, thinking, and learning. The subsequent chapter integrates these concepts in a discussion of the concept of personality. The book includes 30 abbreviated selections from psychological literature, introduced throughout the book, to be used as desired to amplify the textual material. 146-item bibliography.—*R. O. Peterson.*

14. **Hartmann, Klaus.** (Psychiatrische und Nerven-klinik der Freien Universität Berlin.) *Über Wesenszüge der modernen amerikanischen Psychologie.* (Characteristics of modern American psychology.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 360-363.—American psychology differs from the European because of its

pronounced rationalistic basis which Europeans do not share since their bad experiences with it in recent history. The American's pragmatism rejects metaphysical abstractions, their perfectionism expects human perfection through education and institutions, and in functionalism they understand human behavior as a mechanism of explorable conditions. Behaviorism, psychoanalysis and social psychology are the main contemporary applications of these attitudes.—*M. Kaelbling.*

15. **Havemann, Ernest.** *The age of psychology.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1957. ix, 115 p. \$3.50.—“A layman's guide to the modern science of human behavior.” The author is a staff writer for *Life Magazine*. This book is a compilation of a series in that magazine. His purpose was to “clear away the mass of partisan half-truths, the current psychological slang . . . and the parlor psychologist's patter with which we (the layman) are continually assaulted.” Its content includes psychology, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis—their history, methods, effects, and promise.—*L. Steiner.*

16. **Kahn, Eugen.** *An appraisal of existential analysis.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 203-227.—Kierkegaard was the founder of Existentialism. He died in 1838 but his work went virtually unnoticed until the turn of the present century. Jaspers and Heidegger were two professors of philosophy whose thinking was profoundly influenced by Kierkegaard. Husserl was Heidegger's teacher. Heidegger is considered the godfather of Daseinsanalyse (existential analysis). Binswanger develops and propagates Heidegger's existential analysis. The concepts of the above men are presented and discussed in this and a forthcoming article. 24 references.—*D. Prager.*

17. **Langhorne, M. C.** (Emory Univ.) *Psychology and the other liberal arts.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 330-333.—Summary statements of conceptions concerning the liberally educated man are presented from several sources. The definition of psychology as provided by the Harvard report on the place of psychology in an ideal university is presented. Three types of liberal-education objectives for psychology as specified in *Improving Undergraduate Instruction in Psychology* are indicated. These are to be found in knowledge or content, habits of thought, and values or attitudes. Man can “through a study of psychology learn to build a better world through creating a better understanding of himself as related to the best realization of his own potentialities.”—*S. J. Lachman.*

18. **May, Rollo; Angel, Ernest, & Ellenberger, Henri F.** *Existence: A new dimension in psychiatry and psychology.* New York: Basic Books, 1958. x, 445 p. \$7.50.—In Part I, Introduction, May reviews the historical and philosophical origins of the existential movement and its psychotherapy, and Ellenberger discusses psychiatric phenomenology and existential analysis. Part II presents translated papers by E. Monkowski, E. W. Straus, and V. E. von Gebattel on psychiatric aspects of phenomenology. Part III, Existential Analysis, consists of an introductory paper by L. Binswanger and 3 extensive illustrative case studies by Binswanger and R. Kuhn.—*H. P. David.*

19. **Mead, Margaret.** (American Museum of Natural History.) *Towards more vivid utopias.*

Science, 1958, 126, 957-961.—The author describes "... the role which men's visions of a possible and more desirable future play in the development of a culture. Utopias may be seen from many points of view. ..." In this age, when the very survival of the human race depends upon our having a vision of the future for others, we need in our universities Chairs of the Future, for those who will devote themselves with all necessary scholarship to developing science to the full extent of its possibilities for the future.—S. J. Lachman.

20. Miller, G. A., & Friedman, E. A. (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.) **The reconstruction of mutilated English texts.** *Inform. Control*, 1957, 1, 38-55.—Subjects attempted to reconstruct mutilations of English text (insertion, deletion, substitution, abbreviation, and indicated substitution). The method of mutilation is extremely important. For example, 50% of the mutilated passages were recovered correctly with 50% letter insertion but with 25% letter substitution. Fifty per cent coherent or linguistic abbreviation proved possible, which corresponds to a lower bound of 60% for the estimated redundancy of printed English.—I. Pollack.

21. Minkowski, E. (68 rue de Babylone, Paris.) **États mineurs, faiblesses humaines, aspect affirmatif et dynamique de la vie.** (Minor states and human weaknesses as positive and dynamic aspects of life.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 1, 1-23.—Compartmentalization of psychological phenomena into categories such as perception, memory, etc., results in a functional overemphasis. This tendency neglects the importance of dynamic levels of integration as an ongoing genetic process. Furthermore, the penchant towards scientific objectivity overlooks the importance of individual, psychical elements. In contrast, one of the most productive approaches suggests that all psychical behavior manifests a positive tendency in that it implies the goal of personality integration. For example, minor states, such as insomnia and temperamental fluctuations, may be attributed to human weakness. However, when studied phenomenologically, they represent dynamic elements at the margin of consciousness which contribute to integrative processes. 6-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

22. Mitra, S. C. (U. Calcutta.) **The present state and tendencies of psychology.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 75-83.—There is a tendency of confusing statistical treatment with psychological analysis. Another danger is from the growing indifference of the so called applied psychologists towards the fundamental problems of psychology. Psychology is, however, growing as a point of convergence of all sciences.—U. Pareek.

23. Mueller, William R. **Psychoanalysis and poet: A note.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5(2), 55-66.—There is a close relationship between psychoanalyst and poet. Fingarette's article on moral guilt and responsibility is compared with T. S. Eliot's *Family Reunion*. The step by step process by which the central character of *Family Reunion* overcomes his inner struggle and attains a newness of life bears a striking resemblance to what Mr. Fingarette affirms to be the proper process and role of psychoanalytic therapy. The leading character of the drama becomes aware of his sense of guilt, is brought to a

conscious understanding of its cause, and accepts with responsibility a burden for which he is not responsible.—D. Prager.

24. Murphy, Gardner. (The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.) **The third human nature.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 125-133.—"We are living in a new world and we are becoming different people. In addition to this incredibly rich world of new products with which technology surrounds us, goes the almost unlimited extension of human sense organs through the invention of *accessory sense organs*." Also discussed are the extension of interests and limitations to same, motor extensions and new societies.—A. R. Howard.

25. Racker, Heinrich. (Azcuena 1254, Buenos Aires.) **Character and destiny.** *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 89-110.—Psychoanalysis has shown us "how closely interconnected are inner and outer things, the psyche and the course of life, personality and events." It "has directed its attention on the relationship between a person's inner world and ... destiny." Much of what happens is determined by what we are, and this, in turn, by what we perceive or do not perceive. In making us see and know ourselves better, psychoanalysis "changes at the same time our being and our destiny."—W. A. Varcel.

26. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago.) **A note on the "nature of man."** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 199-203.—Man is regarded as essentially "... positive, forward-moving, constructive, realistic, trustworthy." Man is not basically "hostile, anti-social, destructive, evil"; nor is he entirely malleable. Man is not "... essentially a perfect being, sadly warped and corrupted by society." These views are elaborated and contrasted to Freud's conception of man.—M. M. Reece.

27. Strasser, Stephan. (U. Nimeguen, Holland.) **Phenomenological trends in European psychology.** *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1957, 18, 18-34.—The author discusses the importance of phenomenology in the evolution of European psychology and summarizes certain views which might be called typical of a "phenomenological attitude of mind." Dilthey, Spranger, Husserl, Brentano, Scheler, Heidegger, Sartre, and Merleau-Ponty are among the writers whose contributions to phenomenology are considered.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

28. Thouless, Robert H. **General and social psychology.** (4th ed.) London, England: University Tutorial Press, 1958. 464 p. 18s. 6d.—A wide range of topics is covered in this book. "The primary aim is to give an all-round view of the position which Psychology has reached ... (and) also to give some account of the principle growing points of contemporary psychology." Chapter titles include: Science of psychology; Innate pattern reactions; Foundations of human behaviour; Emotions; Bodily mechanism of mind; Acquired patterns of behaviour; Perception; Thought processes; Language; Emotional dispositions; Personality, and temperament; Hunger, fear, and sex; Acquisitiveness and pugnacity; Laughter, play, and work; Conflict and volition; Social behaviour tendencies; Social grouping; Experimental social psychology; Transformations of behaviour tendencies; Morality and crime; Economic values; Statistical methods; Mental testing; In-

telligence; Aesthetics, and Religion. 316 references.—H. E. Yunker.

29. Von Uexküll, Thure. *Die Naturwissenschaften und unsere Vorstellungen von der Seele.* (The natural sciences and our conceptions of the psychic.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1957, 11, 161-173.—It is to the credit of modern physics that it discovered the inescapable, necessary participation of the scientist in the definition of the reality which he observes. Today both psychology and physics recognize that "reality" always involves interpretation in varying degrees of explicitness. And the interpretive schemata implicitly "contain" indications for certain kinds of action in relation to the world. Psychiatry in particular is interested in maladaptations and bodily dysfunction expressive of disharmonies between different levels and orderings of reality experiencing.—E. W. Eng.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

30. Chandessais, Ch. *Application d'un modèle topologique à l'étude du moral.* (Use of a topological model in studying purposive action.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 8-29.—Using an abstract model forces the researcher to formulate his hypotheses extra carefully, and enables one to manipulate his variables more easily than real objects. Six independent variables are introduced: common elements, order of elements within the structure, hierarchic network, network of spontaneous communications, and two laws of deterioration. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

31. Cherry, E. Colin. (U. of London.) *On the validity of applying communication theory to experimental psychology.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 176-188.—"Communication theory is properly applied to human performance only under certain conditions: for example, the application must be made by an outside person and not by the subject himself. The theory also requires averages of numerous events rather than dealing with isolated ones. Given these and similar conditions, some useful and valid applications may be made to psychology. It is perfectly possible to apply the theory in the case in which stimulus and response are continuous functions of time, although this is not always realized."—L. E. Thune.

32. Cohen, John. (U. Manchester, Eng.) *Humanistic psychology.* London, England: George Allen & Unwin, 1958. 206 p. 18s.—The author rejects a physiological viewpoint for psychology, preferring to reflect on experience and its meaning from the "inside." In this manner he examines emotional and social development, the personal and social elements in sensory activities, the individuality and social features of thought, work and play, illness, and literature.—H. Ruja.

33. Conrad, Klaus. (Univ.-Nervenklinik, Homburg-Saar.) *"Occulte" Phänomene im Lichte gestaltpsychologischer Forschung.* ("Occult" phenomena examined by gestalt-psychological research.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 363-383.—"A number of subconsciously acting psychological factors in the production of 'occult' phenomena has been described. The 'concealment' (Verborgtheit) of such psychological forces is the true cause of all experiences described as occult in present day parapsychol-

ogy. They are basically problems pertaining to psychology rather than to a parapsychological pseudoscience." English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

34. Delay, Jean. (U. Paris, France.) *Jacksonism and the works of Ribot.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 505-515.—The major contributions by Ribot are reviewed. "The first in France, he understood the importance of Jackson's theories on the hierarchy of nervous functions, the laws of their evolution and dissolution, and he made fruitful application of them to normal and pathological psychology. Moreover, he presented evidence of the role of instincts and that of the unconscious in organization and disorganization, preceding thus neo-Jacksonism. Finally, in his studies of the psychology of sentiments, he identified affective dissolution with arrests of evolution or of regression toward infantile stages of development, hypotheses largely developed by Freud." The rediscovery of the contributions by Jackson and Ribot is in order.—L. A. Pennington.

35. Durup, Gustav. *Normalisation dans la terminologie scientifique: Règles générales, lumière et couleur.* (Normalization in scientific terminology: General rules, light and color.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 91-98.—As revealed in the new edition of Pieron's *Vocabulary in Psychology*, changes are always in process. Light stimulus, color sensation, general rules of grammar, form and presentation are rendered specific as cases in point. 19 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

36. Eckstein, Jerome. *The incest taboo: Maimonides, Freud, and Reik.* *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 3-15.—Maimonides supports Freud in criticizing Westermarck's common sense approach that there is a natural aversion to incest. Maimonides and Freud believe there is a natural instinct in favor of incest and tabus are necessary to prevent the fulfillment of incestuous strivings. Reik states that the primary motive in the killing of the father by the sons was not the possession of the father's wives but the eating of the father's flesh in order to gain his great strength. Guilt in our world today arises from our vague awareness of our own inclinations to commit the primal crime. 26 references.—D. Prager.

37. Eliasberg, W. G. *Fragrance and Freud: A chapter of applied psychoanalysis.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 457-461.—The modern theory of the ego, superego, and id is applied to the art of selling fragrances. The selection of the names appeals to the unconscious. Good, simple, easily pronounced, easily read, but nevertheless mysterious, intriguing names help sell. The names contain reverie, vague shudders, mixed emotions, whispered promises, seasoned with a pinch of feminine omnipotence and a dash of devil-may-care. The best name cannot sell a poor product. Psychoanalysis teaches the right appeals to the ego and superego.—D. Prager.

38. Ewer, R. F. (Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Union of South Africa.) *Ethological concepts.* *Science*, 1957, 126, 599-603.—"There appear to be two main foci at which objections to the concept of the ethologists converge: first, are the behavior patterns which they study really innate? and second, are they based on the accumulation of 'action specific energy'?" "Innate Behavior Patterns" and the "Accumulation of Action-Specific Energy" are

discussed. Techniques for obtaining new evidence are suggested. The "work of the ethologists has brought to light phenomena of extreme importance for the understanding of behavior—phenomena which demand analysis not only on their own level, by the methods of ethology, but simultaneously by physiological techniques." 18 references.—S. J. Lachman.

39. Ey, Henri. (Hôp. Psych. Bonneval, Eure-et-Loire.) **Psychiatrie et psychanalyse.** (Psychiatry and psychoanalysis.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 3, 473-487.—Psychoanalysis is the science of the interpretation of consciousness by means of the unconscious. It developed out of psychiatry, but in opposition to the classical and mechanistic psychiatry of the nineteenth century. The fundamental controversy involves the cause of mental illness, whether physical or psychic. However, this controversy rests upon a faulty assumption since mental illness is rarely due exclusively to either factor. Instead, it is characterized by a regression in psychic life towards a substructure of fantasy. Paradoxically, regression results from an individual's striving for mastery by means of fantasy, yet results in his becoming a slave to it. This provides a fresh viewpoint, that regression is a genetic and dynamic concept regarding a modality of human existence. Psychiatry and psychoanalysis must cooperate, since they cannot exist in opposition. Instead, they should be considered as complementary aspects of the same science of man. In this connection the fact that 1956 was the anniversary of both Freud and Kraepelin, seems symbolic of their basic unity.—L. A. Ostlund.

40. Freud, Anna. **Die Beiträge der Psychoanalyse zur Entwicklungspsychologie.** (The contributions of psychoanalysis to developmental psychology.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 174-198.—The historical relations between psychoanalysis and academic psychology are briefly outlined. Differences between the two have stemmed largely from their different kinds of subjects, their methods for securing data, and their situations of observation. At present it is evident that psychoanalysis is of particular value for systematic research in the personality development of children. It is likely that psychoanalysis and academic psychology will eventually converge, not in the field of psychoanalysis proper, but in "this second, I might say, allied area of analytically oriented, observational researches of the child and his behavior." 35 references.—E. W. Eng.

41. Gladston, Iago. **A midcentury assessment of the residuum of Freud's psychoanalytic theory.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 548-559.—"Neither Freud's theories on psychopathology, nor his theories on psychotherapy, have stood up 'in total intactness' under critical scrutiny and cumulative experience. During the past quarter of a century both have been questioned and modified, in parts discarded, in others strengthened and developed, both inside and outside the ranks of the psychoanalysts." Freud's metapsychology has "inspired new visions, new perspectives, new procedures."—L. N. Solomon.

42. Hesnard, A. **Psychanalyse du lien interhumain.** (Psychoanalysis of the interhuman bond.) Pt. 1, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1957. 231 p. Fr. 960.—The interhuman bond of couples, groups, and masses is surveyed in 9 chapters covering anonymous intersubjectivity, identification,

birth and structuring dialectic of identification in the child, identification and behavior, identification and dialectic of the couple, collective identifications, socializing cultural and morbid identifications. A fundamental human ambivalence resides in identification-aggression drives.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

43. Kalf, D. **The significance of the hare in Reynard the fox.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1957, 3, 183-193.—Attributes of the image of the fox as found in China, Japan, Tibet, India, and the West are described and interpreted in terms of Jungian psychology. 33 references.—O. Strunk, Jr.

44. Kranefeldt, Wolfgang M. **Therapeutische psychologie: Ihr weg durch die psychoanalyse.** (Therapeutic psychology: Its path through psychoanalysis.) (3rd ed.) Berlin, Germany: Walter De Gruyter, 1956. 152 p. DM 2.40.—What is generally called psychoanalysis is regarded as a transitional phase through which therapeutic psychology has passed and out of which it has developed further. The author reviews the historical development of therapeutic psychology, starting with the French investigators of hysteria and hypnotism through Freudian psychoanalysis to the theories of Adler and Jung. It contains an introduction by Jung and an appendix of Jung's published works since 1942.—L. Goldberger.

45. Lévy-Valensi, Amado. **Aspects actuels, dans le champ de la psychopathologie, d'un vieux malentendu philosophique.** (Practical aspects in the field of psychopathology of an old misunderstood philosophy.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 1, 95-116.—Diametrically opposed concepts, such as idealism vs. materialism, and subjectivity vs. objectivity, influence and are influenced by social orders and concrete historical events. For example, Marxism emphasizes goals of society, whereas existentialism affirms individual goals. However, Freudianism represents a Copernican revolution—a "modern subjectivity" which integrates the biological, psychological, and sociological destiny of man. Nevertheless, culturally based controversy persists. On the one hand, Soviet philosophy rejects psychoanalysis as an expression subservient to capitalism. On the other hand, psychoanalysis explains Marxism in terms of infantile aggressiveness. Since each view was anchored in a Zeitgeist which no longer exists one can hope for a rapprochement which will resolve mutual misunderstanding.—L. A. Ostlund.

46. Madden, Edward H. (U. Conn., Storrs.) **A logical analysis of 'psychological isomorphism.'** *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 8, 177-191.—The author discusses briefly the mathematical concept of isomorphism and then turns to an historical and logical analysis of psychological isomorphism. He concludes that "the Gestalt variety of representative realism, in which Gestalt psychologists present and defend their isomorphism hypothesis, not only does not bolster their hypothesis, but is itself philosophically dubious."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

47. Masih, Y. (L. S. College, Muzaffarpur, India.) **Metapsychology of James and Freud.** *J. Bihar Univ.*, 1956, 1, 61-69.—"In important respects the metapsychology of religion by Freud is simply a continuation of the theory of William James." James attaches importance to the sub-conscious, which assumes two fold character, a psychological hypothesis

and a speculative concept. Freud has gone beyond James in stressing the biological side, in challenging utility of a belief in the existence of God and in imagining that mankind in the distant future, will be divested of its religious illusion.—U. Pareek.

48. Palm, Rose. A note on the bisexual origin of man. *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 77-80.—Freud maintained his views on the bisexual predisposition of man until the very last. The author reports material which corroborates the existence of an original bisexuality in human beings.—D. Prager.

49. Palmieri, L. E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The feeling-striving process. *Aust. J. Phil.*, 1957, 35, 54-59.—Garnett, in his work *The Moral Nature of Man*, has contended that other "naturalistic ethical theories are inadequate" and that his own theory is "at once adequate, naturalistic and free from those difficulties which dog other naturalists when writing on ethics." The author agrees with the objections to the naturalistic views of other writers but finds Garnett's own theory clearly inadequate. The apparent strength of Garnett's view comes from a ubiquitous Feeling-Striving Process for which he has given no empirical evidence.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

50. Pasche, Francis. Le génie de Freud. (Freud's genius.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1957, 21, 333-372.—Reviewing the elements of Freud's greatness, the author stresses the completeness of Freud's concepts as a system, a totality from which nothing can be subtracted without loss. The living Freud can be known through his creativity.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

51. Paumelle, P. (3, Boulevard Henry IV, Paris.) La conscience de l'état morbide chez les malades mentaux. (The consciousness of morbid states among mental patients.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 1, 25-45.—The author's point of view, based upon research with agitated inmates and rehabilitated patients, is that the hospital exerts a negative influence. Therefore, whenever possible, it is desirable to treat individuals as out-patients. However, this view is opposed by the public because a minority of recidivists commit crimes which receive sensational publicity. Moreover, on a practical basis, out-patient treatment is not supported by legislation and financial assistance as is institutionalized therapy. Regardless of the setting in which therapy takes place, the patient must (1) become aware of his morbid state, (2) recognize and accept the doctor's role, and (3) actively participate in therapy.—L. A. Ostlund.

52. Reik, Theodor. Three essays: 1. The tender of the home. 2. "What is cooking?" 3. Replicas. *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5(2), 21-32.—A tentative theory on the genesis of the greater attentiveness and carefulness of women for furniture is that they unconsciously feel damaged or handicapped and develop a late reaction to the imaginary harm done to them in the substitutional displacement to furniture and other material objects that are conceived as extensions of their own body. Woman's womb is not only man's first domicile but also his first kitchen. A woman is not really in love with a man if she does not daydream about having a child with him. But it is rare for the admiration of a man for a woman to express itself in the wish to have a child by her. The ecstatic enjoyment of the newborn by the mother

shows that the woman thinks of the child as part of her guts.—D. Prager.

53. Reuchlin, Maurice. Le problème "hérédité-milieu," à propos de deux contributions récentes. (The question of heredity vs. environment in the light of two recent contributions.) *Année psychol.*, 1957, 57, 133-141.—The papers of Burt and Cattell published in 1955 are analyzed, particularly the technique of multiple variance in determining influence of heredity and environment. Burt draws the conclusion that 90% of variance is due to genetic constitution, half of this being attributable to immediate relatives.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

54. Rohrer, H. Scientific work at the psychological department of the University of Vienna. *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 197-219.—22 dissertation summaries selected from a total of 62 Ph.D. theses completed during the last five years.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

55. Rohrer, Hubert. (Wien VIII, Lammgasse 12/7.) Zur Einteilung und Systematik der psychischen Phänomene. (Classification and systematization of psychological phenomena.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 430-436.—"Psychological phenomena are classified as "psychological forces" (drive, interest, feeling, will) and "psychological functions" (perception, memory, thinking). A theoretical "law of activation" is derived stating that psychological functions are put in action only by way of psychological forces or sensory stimulation. English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

56. Rommetveit, Ragnar. "Surplus meanings" of psychological concepts and the role of "prescientific knowledge" in psychological research. *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 68-78.—A reply to Saugstad's criticism of a previous article. Saugstad seems not to have recognized that the flexible, successive delimitation of meaning of concepts provides for a fruitful use of "prescientific" knowledge at the succeeding stages of the research process which is extremely hard to achieve by a more operational research strategy.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

57. Tagiuri, Renato, & Petrullo, Luigi. (Eds.) Person perception and interpersonal behavior. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univer. Press, 1958. xx, 390 p. \$7.50.—Twenty-six psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists have contributed papers to this volume dealing with the processes in terms of which we come to know and to think about that class of events to which we attribute properties of consciousness, capacity for psychological representation, and adaptively variable self-determination; namely, persons. While offering an overview of this eclectic field of inquiry, areas of theory as well as research are marked out for discussion and further investigation.—L. N. Solomon.

58. Titone, Renzo. Presupposti teoretici della psicologia funzionale. (Theoretical premises of functional psychology.) Torino, Italy: Pontificio Ateneo Salesiano, 1956. 63 p.—The author investigates the reasons that contributed to the development of functional psychology and presents a review of representative exponents of the theory. One chapter is devoted to Dewey's Psychology and the psychic dynamism of Claparede. He then discusses the philosophical matrices of Functionalism with special em-

phasis to the developments in America: The influence of Darwinism over all American culture was, and still is, very great: It is from this approach that American philosophy and science derived their practical and naturalistic orientation. "Functionalism is justly placed in the midst of the most typical current of contemporary psychology which is characterized by the 'total' approach. The difficulty lies in the fact that this is not a 'true' totality because the psyche has been compressed in a crudely biological frame." 47 references.—*D. Giannitrapani.*

59. van Boekel, C. W. *Katharsis: Een filologische reconstructie van de psychologie van Aristoteles omtrent het gevoelsleven.* (Catharsis: A philological reconstruction of Aristotelian psychology of emotions.) Utrecht, Netherlands: De Fontein, 1957. viii, 270 p.—Repression of pleasure can be avoided through catharsis, "a process securing the optimum disposition of emotional life." Such catharsis was found by Aristotle to be related to the arts. A study of Aristotelian psychology serves to clarify present-day concepts of theoretical and practical psychotherapy.—*S. Duker.*

60. Van Helsdingen, R. J. *Beelden uit het onbewuste.* (Images from the unconscious.) Arnhem, Netherlands: Van Loghum Slaterus, 1957. 131 p. Hfl. 9.50.—An extensive and detailed case-study of a psychoanalysis by the Jungian method presenting a great number of drawings produced by the patient, a seriously disturbed but highly intelligent woman. The comments clearly show the process, illustrated in the drawings, by which integrative forces from the unconscious contribute to the restoration of mental equilibrium.—*R. H. Houwink.*

61. Waelder, Robert. (2100 Walnut Street, Phila. 3, Pa.) *Freud und die Geschichte der Wissenschaft.* (Freud and the history of science.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 210-219.—Though Freud utilized "understanding" in the manner of the Geisteswissenschaften, his systematic testing of hypotheses and continued interrelating of observation and theory make him a scientist in the fundamental sense of the term. The "relative stagnation of post-Freudian psychoanalysis" may be attributed to the length of time required for each analytic "experiment," the difficulties of integrating the observations of a number of analysts, and the problems in the transmission of knowledge from one to another analyst generation. The development of psychoanalysis would be greatly furthered by the development of a more powerful symbolic language for the statement of analytic propositions. For English language version (see 31: 6997).—*E. W. Eng.*

62. Williams, Roger J. (Univ. of Texas, Austin.) *Standard human beings versus standard values.* *Science*, 1957, 126, 453-454.—The expected number of individuals in any standard group diminishes, and may diminish greatly, when a series of measures is applied. In the application of statistical methods to the study of humans this highly pertinent fact is often neglected. "In our thinking, we often carry the concept of 'standard' or 'normal' individuals. If such a 'standard individual' means one who is in the medial 50% range in every measurable way, then making the simplifying assumption that only ten independent measurable items exist, we must arrive at the conclusion

that only one person in 1,024 is 'standard'."—*S. J. Lachman.*

63. Zilboorg, Gregory. (33 East 70th St., New York 21, N. Y.) *Eugen Bleuler and present-day psychiatry.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 289-298.—The life, writings and work of Bleuler are considered in relation to the work of Freud and that of Kraepelin and Bleuler's influence on contemporary psychiatry is evaluated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

METHODS & APPARATUS

64. Asthana, H. S. (U. Lucknow.) *Psychological methodology.* *Educator*, 1956, 10, 203-206.—Psychology has to develop new methods and techniques for its new needs. "Method is the logical process of drawing inferences from observation: technique is the procedure of dealing with phenomenal data as an aid to observation." Biological and social approaches should be integrated.—*U. Pareek.*

65. Dukes, William F. (U. California, Davis.) *An inexpensive variable-pattern maze.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 306-307.—The maze is essentially a punch-board made of "1/4-in. masonite pegboard, 18 by 20 in., with holes 1/4-in. diameter and 3.4-in. apart." Golf tees serve as pegs and various patterns can be made.—*R. H. Waters.*

66. Guttmann, Henry E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Constant-current sine-wave circuits for stimulation.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 453-456.—The apparatus described has been used "in studies involving the stimulation of brain-tissue of hens" and makes possible a more rigid control of "the level of stimulation applied to the tissue."—*R. H. Waters.*

67. Lovibond, S. H. (U. Adelaide, Australia.) *Empirical demonstrations of sampling and statistical inference.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 52-57.—An apparatus and method are described for giving an empirical demonstration of the "selection of a large sample from a visible population, and rapid tabulation of the sample characteristics."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

68. Mays, Luther L. (V.A. Hosp., Washington, D. C.) *A Vernier scale for measuring time on electroencephalogram or polygraph chart.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 659-661.—Detailed description and instructions for construction of the scale are given. Major advantages lie in accuracy and time saving over the currently used millimeter "ruler."—*L. A. Pennington.*

69. Peters, Julius M., Goldstein, Leon G., & Marks, Melvin R. (Personnel Resch. Branch, TAGO, Dept. of the Army.) *Evaluation of a new Army visual testing instrument.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 236-239.—A new device (Instrument B—an optical device to simulate the 20-foot distance of wall alleys) for testing photopic visual acuity was evaluated by comparison of test results with those obtained from the Standard Wall Chart Visual Acuity Examination (WC). Instrument B scores and WC scores correlated in the .90's, and test-retest reliabilities were also in the .90's.—*P. Ash.*

70. Pronko, N. H., & Wehrenberg, Louis, Jr. (U. Wichita, Kan.) *A maze for planaria.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 128.—The method of construction and its use are described.—*R. H. Waters.*

71. Reger, Scott N., & Voots, Richard J. *Design and construction of an automatic, self-testing,*

recording, pulse-tone audiometer. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-64. 20 p.—An automatic, pulse-tone (coded-stimulus) audiometer is discussed and design criteria evaluated. The described apparatus tests each ear at 6 frequencies, records a level for each obtained by averaging the last 3 of 4 threshold crossings in the same (decreasing intensity) direction. A visual signal alerts the subject during each constant time-length stimulus presentation. Stimulus is randomly coded as one, two, or three pulses appearing at any of 3 time-positions during the presentation time. Subject's response, by numbered key selection, is compared by the apparatus with the stimulus code and test levels adjusted accordingly. IBM card data-recording simulates a conventional audiogram. Present test-time—about 20 minutes—varies since the system is subject-paced. Future development is considered. Appendix furnishes technical details.

72. **Ridgley, Merle; O'Kelley, Lawrence I.** (U. Illinois, Urbana) & **Falk, John L.** **A lever-pressing device for fluid rewards.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 303-305.—An apparatus is described which makes it possible to use fluid rewards in bar-pressing studies, rather than the traditional food rewards.—*R. H. Waters.*

73. **Sachsenweger, von R.** **Objektive Sehschärfenprüfung mit einem Projektionsgerät.** (Acuity determination with a projection device.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1957, 133, 418-423.—A projection apparatus is described for determining both objective and subjective visual acuity. It works on the principle of pendulum nystagmus where both amplitude and frequency can be controlled. English summary.—*S. Renshaw.*

74. **Shulman, Paul F.** (Illinois Coll. Optom., Chicago.) **The Strabismometer and its function.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1747-1749.—A new instrument for the measurement of the subjective angle of squint is described. It consists in 2 hand projectors, like flashlights. The examiner's flashlight projects a large perimacular-red annulus and the patient's projects a small green circle. On a grid screen, at one meter distance, the patient must keep the green circle inside the red annulus. The actual displacement of the green spot from the center can be read directly from the grid, and serves as a measure of the angle of deviation.—*T. Shipley.*

75. **Smith, Olin W., & Gibson, James J.** (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Apparatus for the study of visual translatory motion.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 291-294.—A device much more flexible (and elaborate) than the traditional kymograph arrangement is described including details of its construction. A number of problems toward the solution of which the device may be employed are enumerated.—*R. H. Waters.*

76. **Stagner, Ross; Roberts, H. C., Gardner, M. L., & Michael, Archer L.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **A continuous millisecond control for the Gerbrands tachistoscope.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 299-302.—The instrument is devised "to produce continuously variable exposure-intervals from 60-580 m.sec." Its wiring diagram is illustrated and described.—*R. H. Waters.*

77. **Wayner, Matthew.** (Syracuse U., New York.) **An inexpensive respirator for use with**

small animals. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 457-458.—A tracheal cannula made of lucite rods is described. It is more practical than commercial models for physiological studies on small animals in which artificial respiration is required.—*R. H. Waters.*

78. **Wrigley, Charles.** (Michigan State Univ.) **Electronic computers and psychological research.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 501-508.—"This paper has the following sections: a brief historical review, a description of the operation of electronic computers, preparation of programs (i.e., machine orders) for computers, advantages and disadvantages of using computers, changes in numerical procedure, the development of new methods, changes in research design. Finally there is a note of warning about some of the dangers of being able to calculate with less effort." 20 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

79. **Young, Paul Thomas.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Continuous recording of the fluid-intake of small animals.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 295-298.—The device at present in use at the Illinois laboratory is described. Its essential feature is a float attached by a suitable filament to a marking pen. As the animal drinks, the float and the attached marking pen drop and a kymographic record can be obtained.—*R. H. Waters.*

NEW TESTS

80. **Bruce, Martin M.** **Supervisory practices test.** Adult. 1 form. Untimed (20) min. Test booklet (20¢); key (25¢); manual, pp. 7 (\$1.00); specimen set (\$1.00). New Rochelle, N. Y. (71 Hanson Lane): Author, 1957. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 438.)

81. **Cattell, Raymond B.** **The I. P. A. T. anxiety scale ("Self analysis form").** College-adult. 1 form. Untimed (10) min. Questionnaire booklet (\$3.00 per 25); key (40¢); handbook, pp. 21 (\$1.00); specimen set (\$2.00). Champaign, Ill.: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1957. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 438.)

82. **Crawford, John E., & Crawford, Dorothea M.** **Crawford small parts dexterity test.** Manual (rev. 1956). 12 p. New York: Psychological Corp., 1956. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 359.)

83. **Gough, Harrison G.** **California psychological inventory.** High school-college-adult. 1 form. Untimed (45-60) min. Test booklet (\$6.25 per 25, \$21.75 per 100); hand-scoring or IBM answer sheet, and profile (\$3.75 per 50, \$16.50 per 250); hand-scoring or IBM stencils (\$3.00 per set); sample set (\$1.00); manual, 40 p. Palo Alto, Calif.: Consulting Psychologists Press, 1956-57. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 359.)

84. **Lienert, Gustav A.** (U. Marburg, Germany.) **F-L-T Form-Lege-Test: Handanweisung.** (FLT Formboard test: Manual.) Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie, Hogrefe, 1958. DM 3.20.—The FLT is an objective, non-verbal, paper form-board, testing "practical intelligence," suitable for individual and/or group administration in 20 minutes. The brief manual offers directions, suggestions for interpretation, norms based on over 2,500 adolescents, reliability and validity data, and ideas for application.—*H. P. David.*

85. **Lienert, Gustav A.** (U. Marburg, Germany.) **M-T-V-T Mechanisch-Technischer Verständnis-**

test: Handanweisung. (MTVT mechanical-technical comprehension test: Manual.) Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie Hogrefe, 1958. 11 p. DM 2.40.—The MTVT is an objective, 32-item power test of mechanical-technical comprehension. The brief manual includes directions for individual and group administration, reliability and validity data, norms, and suggestions for applications and interpretation.—H. P. David.

STATISTICS

86. **Anderson, T. W.** (Columbia U.) **Maximum likelihood estimates for a multivariate normal distribution when some observations are missing.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, **52**, 200-203.—"The purpose of this note is to give an approach to [the problems indicated by the title] that indicates the estimates with a minimum of mathematical manipulation. . . ." The method is indicated by dealing with the simplest case involving a bivariate normal distribution. Some indication of the generality of the solution is given.—C. V. Riche.

87. **Angoff, William H.** (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.) **The "equating" of non-parallel tests.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, **25**, 241-247.—The problem of equating scores of non-parallel tests is examined in light of the various kinds of biases which can occur in such comparisons. Crucial factors affecting the conversion lines are found to include the following: (1) the definition of comparability used; (2) the particular population used in the equating of the test scores, and (3) differential selection, i.e., selection of the sample on the basis of one of the tests or even on an outside criterion. Several other problems in interpreting tables of comparable scores are discussed. These include the possible differences in rationale and of function of the tests, and the reliability and validity of the converted scores. Conversion tables for the SAT and ACE tests based on data from five colleges are presented as illustrations of some of the points outlined above.—E. F. Gardner.

88. **Bernyer, G.** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris.) **Psychological factors: Their number, nature, and identification.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1957, **10**, 17-27.—"The following paper presents a brief survey of current factorial procedures, with a discussion of their chief advantages and limitations. It is intended primarily for research workers in general psychology who desire to analyze the factors involved in their data without making a detailed study of all available procedures. An attempt is made to determine the commoner faults, either of theory or of practice, which have rendered so many recent factorial investigations contradictory or inconclusive; and a number of defects are noted in existing techniques which appear to call for further investigation by the mathematical theorist." 24 references.—H. P. Kelley.

89. **Birnbaum, Allan.** **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 58-16. 25 p.—This report is concerned with the application of the Neyman-Pearson and Wald theories of inference and statistical decision-making to problems of efficient

design and use of tests of a single ability. It is shown that a number of mathematical difficulties which arise in the classical model can be circumvented by representing the item characteristic curve by a logistic function rather than the usual normal ogive.

90. **Bock, R. Darrell.** (U. Chicago.) **Note on the least squares solution for the method of successive categories.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, **22**, 231-240.—"The problem of estimation in the method of successive categories is reconsidered and a new least squares solution is obtained. An empirical comparison of this solution with Gulliksen's solution is presented."—M. O. Wilson.

91. **Carroll, John B.** (Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.) **Biquartimin criterion for rotation to oblique simple structure in factor analysis.** *Science*, 1957, **126**, 1114-1115.—"This report presents the 'bi-quartimin' criterion for simple structure in the oblique case. When applied to several 'school problems' such as Thurstone's box problem, it yields results which appear to be closer to graphical solutions than those yielded by other analytical approaches. The complete evaluation of this and other methods awaits the development of parallel high-speed computational systems and their application to a wide variety of data. . . . The principle utilized by the quartimin criterion could be applied easily to the special case where one requires orthogonality. This has not yet been done; at any rate, it would seem that the criterion of simple structure should alone determine to what extent any given set of data approaches orthogonality. Like other oblique solutions, the biquartimin criterion allows complete freedom in this respect."—S. J. Lachman.

92. **Cartwright, Desmond S.** (University of Chicago, Ill.) **A note concerning Kendall's Tau.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, **54**, 423-425.—The use of the Tau statistics when there are ties may lead to significance tests yielding spurious results. A correction formula for this situation is presented.—W. J. Meyer.

93. **Chandler, Robert E.** (Gen. Mot. Employee Res.) **The statistical concepts of confidence and significance.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, **54**, 429-430.—"Inasmuch as explicit terminology is needed to convey the probabilities of committing statistical errors in the respective areas of interval estimation and testing hypotheses, the concept of confidence should never be associated with the statistical test of an H regardless of the nature of the test being employed."—W. J. Meyer.

94. **Collier, Raymond O., Jr., & Stunkard, Clayton L.** (University of Minnesota.) **An analysis of variance of multiple measurements on subjects classified in unequal groups of one dimension.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, **25**, 255-262.—In this type of experimental design each subject is assigned to one of several groups, and is then measured under all combinations of a further two-way classification system. The groups may have unequal frequencies. The model assumes that two or more measurements on the same subject have a covariance not equal to zero, whereas any two measurements from different subjects are independent. The dependent multiple measures are rendered independent by means of a modification of a transformation due to Nandi. The model as derived provides the means of estimating the param-

ters involved and testing hypotheses concerning them. The transformation and the appropriate analysis of variance to be used in testing various hypotheses for the general case are presented. An example using empirical data illustrating the procedures involved is provided.—E. F. Gardner.

95. Crawford, Paul L. **The Crawford Evaluator for statistic χ^2 , t, and C/R.** *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1956, 9, 71-72.—The Crawford Evaluator is illustrated. Containing a rotating wheel, the Evaluator expresses values of χ^2 and the difference between means for 5 levels of confidence.—H. D. Arbitman.

96. Cureton, Edward E. (U. Tenn.) **The upper and lower twenty-seven per cent rule.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 293-296.—"A simplified re-derivation of the formula underlying the rule is presented, followed by a derivation of the comparable rule for the unit-rectangular distribution, which turns out to be a 33% rule. Critical comments are offered concerning two assumptions: normality of the score distribution and equality of mean standard errors of measurement in the high and low groups."—M. O. Wilson.

97. Danford, M. B., & Hughes, Harry M. **Mixed model analysis of variance, assuming equal variances and equal covariances.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-144. 14 p.—It is shown that if equal variances and equal covariances are assumed for a 2-way mixed model analysis of variance the test of significance for fixed main effects may be made in the usual manner; that is, the statistic MS_A/MS_{AB} has an F distribution where MS_A is the mean square for fixed main effect A and MS_{AB} is the interaction mean square. Further, the multivariate approach leads reasonably, under these assumptions, to the same statistic.

98. Diederich, Gertrude W., Messick, Samuel J., & Tucker, Ledyard R. (Princeton Univ.) **A general least squares solution for successive intervals.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 159-173.—"A general least squares solution for successive intervals is presented, along with iterative procedures for obtaining stimulus scale values, discriminial dispersions, and category boundaries. Because provisions for weighting were incorporated into the derivation, the solution may be applied without loss of rigor to the typical experimental matrix of incomplete data, i.e., to a data matrix with missing entries, as well as to the rarely occurring matrix of complete data. The use of weights also permits adjustments for variations in the reliability of estimates obtained from the data. The computational steps involved in the solution are enumerated, the amount of labor required comparing favorably with other procedures. A quick, yet accurate, graphical approximation suggested by the least squares derivation is also described." 22 references.—M. O. Wilson.

99. Duncan, Acheson J. (Johns Hopkins U.) **Charts of the 10% and 50% points of the operating characteristic curves for fixed effects analysis of variance F tests, $\alpha = 0.01$ and 0.05.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 345-349.—"The charts presented here offer essentially a special condensation of the Pearson and Hartley charts. . . . This condensation facilitates use of the charts for the specified values of β and cheapens duplication for classroom or laboratory

use or text publication." The uses of the charts are discussed and examples given.—C. V. Riche.

100. Duncan, David B. **Multiple range tests for correlated and heteroscedastic means.** *Biometrics*, 1957, 13, 164-176.—A method for extending multiple range tests to means which have different variances or which are correlated, such as from incomplete block designs, is described. Significance levels and power functions are compared to the homoscedastic and uncorrelated case. Two examples are presented and a short-cut procedure.—R. L. McCornack.

101. Edgerton, Harold A. (Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., Inc.) **Estimation of the reliability of average of rankings.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 324.—A formula for estimating the average reliability of a set of rankings, based on n sets, each reduced to standard score form, is presented.—P. Ash.

102. Elfving, Gustav. **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: An expansion principle for distribution functions with applications to student's statistic and the one-dimensional classification statistic.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-52. 19 p.—A situation often occurring in statistical distribution theory is the following: Let x be a random variable with a continuous cumulative distribution function F(x); let y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n be a sequence of stochastic vectors, independent of x and tending stochastically to a constant vector y_0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let $t(x, y)$ be a measurable function such that $t(x, y) \rightarrow x$ as $y \rightarrow y_0$. Let $F_n(t)$ denote the cumulative distribution function of t. The question arises of finding a working representation of $F_n(t)$ by a suitable modification of F(x). This paper gives such representations in the case of Student's t statistic and the Wald-Anderson classification statistic W in the one-dimensional case. For each statistic an approximation to the cumulative distribution function is given by a suitable modification of the cumulative distribution function of a unit normal variable.

103. Elfving, Gustav. **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: Further contributions to the theory of item selection.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-97. 43 p.—This paper extends earlier work of the author on the suitable selection of k out of N test items, the scores on the k items to be used in predicting an unknown criterion. It is assumed that the test variables and the criterion variable have a known (approximate) factor structure. In the previous study, a number of results were derived for an idealized situation when the item population is described by a density function. In the present paper, the fundamental property of the optimal selection region found earlier is shown to be both necessary and sufficient for the case of discrete "item points." Methods useful in finding the optimal selection region are also given.

104. English, Horace B. (Ohio State Univ., Columbus.) **The -iles that plague elementary statistics.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 421-422.—The present usage of "partiles" is somewhat confusing to the beginning student of statistics. It is suggested that the use of unqualified partiles should designate the dividing points in the distribution and the parts set off by the partile points should be specifically design-

nated by labeling the size of the division units; i.e., testile division, decile division, etc.—*W. J. Meyer.*

105. **Fan, Chung-Teh.** (Educ. Test. Service.) **On the applications of the method of absolute scaling.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 175-183.—“Empirical and fictitious examples are described for investigating the applications of the absolute scaling method for item scaling and score scaling. A discrepancy between the correct values and the values estimated through the absolute scaling method is demonstrated. It is concluded that when the groups are different the assumption of an identity between test score conversion and item difficulty conversion is not met.”—*M. O. Wilson.*

106. **Garrett, Henry E.** (Columbia University.) **Statistics in psychology and education.** (5th ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1958. xii, 478 p. \$5.50.—This latest edition (see 27: 6260) discusses: frequency distribution; measures of central tendency; measures of variability; cumulative distributions; graphic methods and percentiles; the normal distribution; linear correlation; regression and prediction; the significance of the mean and of other statistics; the significance of the difference between means and other statistics; testing experimental hypotheses; analysis of variance; the scaling of mental tests and other psychological data; the reliability and validity of test scores; further methods of correlation; partial and multiple correlation; and multiple correlation in test selection.—*G. C. Carter.*

107. **Guttman, Louis.** (Hebrew Univ. in Jerusalem.) **Simple proofs of relations between the communality problem and multiple correlation.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 147-157.—“Solutions of the communality problem and of the problem of meaning of common and unique factors have been shown previously to depend intimately on certain relations with ordinary multiple correlation. To make these basic propositions more accessible, simple proofs of some of them are provided here, avoiding any matrix algebra. New results are also obtained, with no extra work, that extend the previously known propositions to a more general class of coefficients than that of communalities.”—*M. O. Wilson.*

108. **Houyoux, A., & Van Lierde, Anne-Marie.** **La variable attitude dans les tests.** (Attitude as a variable in tests.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1957, 6, 3-7.—“Is the attitude of subjects constant in different tests? To answer this question the intraclass correlation coefficient was calculated on the ‘attitude’ scores of different groups of subjects who were put through various sets of tests. The attitude in the paper-pencil tests has a reliability coefficient of approximately .50 and in the psycho-motor tests a coefficient of .20. A confirmation of the attitude is propounded which takes the degree of aptitude into account by means of the use of a non-linear model of prediction.” English and German summaries.—*V. Sanua.*

109. **Ipsen, Johannes, Jr.** **Appropriate scores for reaction categories dependent on two variables.** *Biometrics*, 1957, 13, 177-182.—“The appropriate reaction scores for bio-assays where the reactions are observed in mutually exclusive categories are those whose linear regression on the dose is a maximum part of the total variation of reaction scores. If two

antigens are combined, the appropriate scores will consist of those which maximize the multiple regression contribution to the total variance.”—*R. L. McCornack.*

110. **Johnson, Palmer O.** (University of Minnesota.) **The best linear estimate of the predicted value and the standard error of the estimate.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 233-239.—“The problem of obtaining the best linear estimate of a criterion and the standard error of this estimate was considered by David and Neyman. They derived a general method of solution based on Markov's theory. The present article derives the formulas for the general case in which Y is estimated from a fixed set of X_i . In particular, the paper deals with the situation in which we are concerned with the $E(\bar{Y})$'s for all individuals in the population who have the same fixed scores of X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . In addition to $E(\bar{Y})$, the general form of the standard error of estimate, $\mu_{\bar{Y}}$ is derived.”—*E. F. Gardner.*

111. **Kimbal, A. W.** (Oak Ridge Nat. Lab.) **Errors of the third kind in statistical consulting.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 133-142.—“An error of the third kind is defined as ‘... the error committed by giving the right answer to the wrong problem.’ This error occurs when a statistician fails to inquire sufficiently to gain an understanding of an experimental problem when his professional advice is sought by the non-statistician experimenter. Examples are given and a solution to the problem is proposed, involving practical experience during the graduate training period.”—*C. V. Riche.*

112. **Kramer, Clyde Young, & Bradley, Ralph Allan.** **Examples of intra-block analysis for factorials in group divisible, partially balanced, incomplete block designs.** *Biometrics*, 1957, 13, 197-224.—“Examples are given to show how factorials may be used in group divisible, partially balanced, incomplete block designs. The simple method of analysis is illustrated.”—*R. L. McCornack.*

113. **Kruskal, William H.** (U. of Chicago.) **Historical notes on the Wilcoxon unpaired two-sample test.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 356-360.—“This note is supplementary to an earlier review of Wilcoxon's test for the null hypothesis that two unpaired samples arise from the same population.” Among the articles discussed are three which date back to the early part of this century.—*C. V. Riche.*

114. **Li, C. C.** **Repeated linear regression and variance components of a population with binomial frequencies.** *Biometrics*, 1957, 13, 225-233.—“The linear regression of Y on the binomially distributed variable X is derived. This result is then applied to repeated linear regression and the partitioning of the variance of Y into components. A genetic example is used.”—*R. L. McCornack.*

115. **Lienert, Gustav A.** (U. Marburg, Germany.) **Die statistische Beurteilung von Gruppen unterschieden durch sogenannte verteilungsfreie Prüfverfahren.** (Statistical analysis of group differences through non-parametric tests.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 38-79.—“In this survey of non-parametric tests, the author reviews techniques useful for analyzing observational and experimental data given as alternatives, ranks, or non-normally distributed scores.

Methods for testing differences between groups are discussed and illustrated. English and French summaries. 47 references.—*H. P. David*.

116. Linfoot, E. H. (Cambridge Univ., Cambridge, England.) **An informational measure of correlation.** *Inform. Control*, 1957, 1, 85-89.—Informational considerations lead to a natural generalization of the classical correlation coefficient of a normal distribution. The generalized coefficient is a function of the point probability density distribution of the two variables, is invariant under a change of parameterization, and reduces to the classical correlation coefficient in the limiting case.—*I. Pollack*.

117. Lord, Frederic M. (Educ. Test. Serv.) **A significance test for the hypothesis that two variables measure the same trait except for errors of measurement.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 207-220.—"The likelihood-ratio significance test is derived for the hypothesis that after correction for attenuation two variables have a perfect correlation in the population from which the same is drawn."—*M. O. Wilson*.

118. Loveday, Robert. **A first course in statistics.** New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1958. ix, 121 p. \$1.75.—Frequency distributions; cumulative frequency; averages; dispersion; regression; correlation by product-moments; correlation by ranks; the analysis of a time-series; weighted averages; and miscellaneous topics are discussed. Exercises with answers, a glossary of terms, tables, graphs and formulas are included.—*G. C. Carter*.

119. McKnight, John L. (Yale U., New Haven.) **The quantum theoretical concept of measurement.** *Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 24, 321-330.—After a suggestion by Margenau, dilemmas of quantum measurement and complementarity are resolved by treating physical variables as latent in state functions. Actualization of such variables comes only in the acts of observation. Thus position and momentum join other primary qualities which the advancement of science has converted into secondary qualities. 17 references.—*M. B. Turner*.

120. Maxwell, A. E. (Univ. of London.) **Contour analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 347-360.—"A statistical model for use with problems of estimation and prediction is outlined and illustrated by means of an example. The merits of the model are that it enables the investigator (a) to check his data for possible non-linear relationships between the dependent and the independent variates and for possible interaction effects, (b) to discover optimum levels—if such exist—of the independent variates for predictive purposes, or to map regions on the criterion surface where prognosis may be expected to be good or bad." Interpretation is difficult when the number of independent variates is greater than two or when an equation higher than the second degree is required. 15 references.—*W. Coleman*.

121. Mayo, Samuel T. (Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.) **Recent techniques for analyzing association in contingency tables as applied to an analytical follow-up survey of education graduates.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 203-232.—Several techniques for evaluating association in contingency tables are presented. The techniques include those which make possible (1) the testing of hypotheses about regres-

sion and correlation of assumed underlying variates in $r \times s$ table in which association is known to exist; (2) the testing of hypotheses involving three or four variates simultaneously in a four-fold contingency table and (3) exact tests of significance for small sample data in two- and three-fold contingency tables. According to the author, these techniques are well suited for the analyses of survey and biographical data and for data which is collected qualitatively. Computational procedures are illustrated by examples.—*E. F. Gardner*.

122. Moonan, William J. (U. S. Nav. Pers. Res. Field Activity, San Diego.) **Linear transformation to a set of stochastically dependent normal variables.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 247-252.—"Occasionally it is of interest . . . to transform . . . from an independent set [of variates] to a dependent set. Such transformations could be used to facilitate students' understanding of multivariate statistical theory, particularly in the areas of discriminant, component, and factor analysis. . . ." A method is presented in this paper which allows the construction of a set of dependent normal variables from a set of independent normal variables.—*C. V. Riche*.

123. Moore, P. G. (Univ. College, London.) **Transformations to normality using fractional powers of the variable.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 237-246.—"This . . . paper examines the properties of a certain class of transformations under the assumption that they are designed to transform the variate, x , into some form of normal distribution. The class of transformations considered is that of x^r where $0 < r < 1$

and x is a non-negative variate. As further developments we consider the transformation to a Type III [Chi Square] variate and the use of $(x + \alpha)^r$ where α is a random variable in the interval $[0, 1]$."—*C. V. Riche*.

124. Morin, J. **Abaques et règle pour l'estimation de la marge d'erreur sur le coefficient r de Bravais-Pearson.** (Use of abacus and slide rule to compute margin of error with the Bravais-Pearson coefficient.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 150-155.—The author's summary: "Geometric transposition of the Fisher method, the slide-rule described enables the margin of error on the coefficient r to be estimated very rapidly and with satisfactory precision according to the size of the sample and the threshold of probability required." English summary.—*R. W. Husband*.

125. Mulholland, Thomas. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) **The frequency procedure for analyzing the data obtained by the method of limits.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 280-282.—A frequency method of analyzing data obtained by the method of limits is described. A number of advantages are claimed for the procedure: it yields more information than the traditional method, makes the method of limits more economical than other methods in terms of time, and yields a more sensitive index of the effect of other variables. It is suggested that the method be compared with the traditional procedure when the constant methods are used.—*R. H. Waters*.

126. Papandreou, Andreas G. **A test of a stochastic theory of choice.** *Univ. Calif. Publ. Econ.*, 1957, 16(1), 18 p.—The possibilities from which individuals in the experiment could make choices con-

sisted of ten elementary activities chosen from the recreational field, five of an "aesthetic" and five of an "athletic" character. The complete test was administered over a period of approximately two and one-half weeks. The eighteen subjects were drawn from an elementary sociology class and a graduate class in education. The development of the formal stochastic model adopted is described. Formulae and tables are included.—G. C. Carter.

127. Pitman, E. J. G. (U. of Tasmania.) **Statistics and science.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 322-330.—This article is a critical review of Fisher's Statistical Methods and Scientific Inference. The principal issues considered here are significance tests, fiducial distribution and confidence intervals, the Behrens test, and the likelihood function. Criticism of Fisher's treatment of these topics is elaborated in several instances by a brief presentation of the topic in the Neyman-Pearson framework.—C. V. Riche.

128. Rodgers, David A. (Univ. of Calif.) **A fast approximate algebraic factor rotation method to maximize agreement between loadings and predetermined weights.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 199-205.—"A method of rotating a set of orthogonal axes into a reference frame on which loadings are as nearly proportional to a predetermined set of weights as possible is presented. The method, an approximate algebraic rotation, often requires some additional graphical refinement but eliminates most of the rotations involved in usual graphical solutions. Its primary value is speed and ease of calculation, involving only one matrix multiplication and solution of a simple formula to determine the rotation cosines."—M. O. Wilson.

129. Savage, I. Richard. (U. of Minn.) **Non-parametric statistics.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 331-344.—Siegel's Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences is the subject for this very critical review. The criticisms are made with respect to the scope of the material presented, its organization, and its articulation with behavioral science. Specific criticisms are many and quite varied, ranging from "... the exposition of the principles of testing 'no difference' hypotheses is frequently faulty; in particular, the treatment of power is never adequate." to "For an even number of observations, 'middlemost score' can be interpreted as the mean of the two middle observations." 53-item bibliography.—C. V. Riche.

130. Schmid, John, Jr. (Personnel Research Laboratory, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.) **The comparability of the bi-factor and second-order factor patterns.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 249-253.—Thurstone's second order solution and the one given by Holzinger's bi-factor method are compared by means of a correlation matrix reproduced from a primary factor matrix. The primary factor matrix was in turn factored yielding one common and three unique factors. The second order solution was computed in the usual way. The correlation matrix was then factored using Holzinger's bi-polar solution. The resulting factor loadings were found to be identical with those found by Thurstone's second order solution. The author notes that the communalities for the primary solution and the bi-polar solution are identical, concluding that "communality is not a function of the number of dimensions used in obtain-

ing either a simple structure solution or a bi-polar solution."—E. F. Gardner.

131. Senders, Virginia L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Measurement and statistics: A basic text emphasizing behavioral science applications.** New York: Oxford Univer. Press, 1958. xvi, 594 p. \$6.00.—In the 17 chapters of this first course text, "The various statistical measures are not taken up in the conventional order but in an order determined by the scale of measurement with which their use first becomes appropriate . . . for example, the information, or uncertainty, measures [are] treated before such basic statistical tools as the mean and standard deviation have even been introduced." Included are a brief review of mathematical techniques, graphic description, and a thorough discussion of measurement scales into which are integrated such non-parametric methods as χ^2 and the Sign test, and parametric statistics through analysis of variance. There are numerous exercises, 20 tables, and over 40 annotated references.—L. G. Datta.

132. Sheffield, Fred D. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) **Comment on a distribution-free factorial design analysis.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 426-428.—The distribution-free method for analyzing the results of factorial design experiments proposed by Wilson is examined. It is concluded that the student who is familiar with analysis of variance procedures can handle the special problem proposed by Wilson without recourse to the elaboration of chi-square formulas.—W. J. Meyer.

133. Sitgreaves, Rosedith. **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: Optimal test design in a special testing situation.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-117. 35 p.—This paper considers a slightly different and more restricted model for tests of a single ability Y than the model formulated in an earlier study. It is assumed that all test items measure the same underlying variable X which has a correlation $(p^*)^{1/2}$ with Y. An index h, defined as one minus the minimum expected squared error of estimate of Y attainable with a given test, is adopted as a measure of the "goodness" of the test. For a given k-item test, the estimation procedure with minimum squared error of estimate is found, and the value of h is determined. Various properties of h are demonstrated, and values of the test parameters which maximize this index are found.

134. Sitgreaves, Rosedith. **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: Some results on the distribution of the W-classification statistic.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 58-3. 22 p.—The classical problem of classification is concerned with classifying an individual as coming from one of two populations, on the basis of p measurements made on him. It is assumed that the p measurements have a multivariate normal distribution in each population with the same covariance matrix but with different mean values. The parameter values are unknown but can be estimated from samples of known population. The present paper gives a series representation for the sampling distribution of the classification statistic W, proposed for this problem by Anderson, in the case when the 2 samples of known population are of equal size.

135. Slonim, Morris James. (Hqrs., USAF.) **Sampling in a nutshell.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 143-161.—A very brief, general survey of current sampling procedures is presented, written in an elementary way to avoid technical or mathematical material. Topics include random, stratified and cluster sampling, estimating procedures, and sampling and non-sampling errors.—C. V. Riche.

136. Stuart, Alan. (London School of Economics.) **The comparison of frequencies in matched samples.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 29-32.—"For purposes of statistical comparison, matched samples are in general more accurate than unmatched. In testing the statistical significance of the results, it is essential to take into account the gain in accuracy, due to the matching. The following paper indicates how this can be done in the case of attributes."—H. P. Kelley.

137. Swineford, Frances, & Fan, Chung-Teh. (Educ. Test. Service.) **A method of score conversion through item statistics.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 185-188.—"A method is presented for converting the scores on one form of a test to those on another form of the same test. The method is particularly applicable to the case where each form has been administered to a different group and the only link between the two forms is a subset of items common to both. The proposed method, called the 'item method of conversion,' has been applied to several tests for which other methods of conversion are available for comparison. The necessary data are limited to tests for which the total score is the criterion for item analyses. The method gives highly satisfactory results for all the tests to which it has been applied, particularly when the two groups are rather different, in which case the data method (a different item method) is inappropriate."—M. O. Wilson.

138. Teichrow, Daniel, & Sitgreaves, Rosedith. **Probability and statistics in item analysis and classification problems: Computation of an empirical sampling distribution for the classification statistic W.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-98. iii, 48 p.—This paper considers the problem of estimating the cumulative distribution function of the classification statistic W by means of an empirical sampling experiment. Various approaches to the problem are discussed. The basic difficulty in most of these is the need to generate random values of a Wishart matrix. It is shown, however, that a Wishart matrix can be written as the product of a set of relatively simple matrices involving independent t and chi-square variates. The general problem of generating values of an arbitrary random variable is reviewed, and a technique for obtaining random values of the classification statistic is described.

139. Tryon, Robert C. (U. Calif.) **Communality of a variable: Formulation by cluster analysis.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 241-260.—"The communality of a variable represents the degree of its generality across $n-1$ behaviors. Domain-sampling principles provide a fundamental conception and definition of the communality. This definition may be alternatively stated in eight different ways. Three definitions lead to precise formulas that determine the true value of the communality: (i) from the k necessary and sufficient dimensions derived by iterated factoring, (ii) from the $n-1$ remaining variable-

domains, and (iii) from k' multiple clusters of n variables. Seven definitions provide approximation formulas: (i) one from the k dimensions as initially factored, (ii) one from the $n-1$ remaining variables, and (iii) five from a single cluster." 15 references.—M. O. Wilson.

140. Varma, M. (Principal, U. Training College, Nagpur.) **A note on the correlation between two-directional continuous variables.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 241-244.—Continuous and two-directional variables can be correlated by product-moment, tetrachoric or biserial methods. But it should first be decided as to what exactly is wished to correlate. The change in the value due to such differences has been illustrated.—U. Pareek.

141. Wagner, Harvey M. (M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.) **A comparison of the original and revised simplex methods.** *Operat. Res.*, 1957, 5, 361-369.—"The procedure for the revised simplex method is outlined by making use of only the rudiments of matrix algebra. For a typical simplex iteration, a step by step comparison is made between the calculations for the original and the revised method." Reasons for using the revised method are: (1) usually fewer calculations required; (2) simpler to establish effect of introducing a new variable, after a previous optimum has been found; and (3) certain problems are more easily framed and solved in the terminology and notation of the revised method.—M. R. Marks.

142. Wilk, M. B., & Kempthorne, Oscar. (Iowa State College.) **Non-additivities in a Latin square design.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 218-236.—"The structure of the paper is as follows. First an experimental situation and design, . . . a generalization of the basic Latin square design, is described formally. A frame of reference for analysis is then formulated and some general results on expectations of mean squares given. Some comparisons of the Latin square design and the randomized block design are given and extension of the design discussed. The machinery by which the results were obtained is described briefly. The paper closes with a short discussion of estimates both of components of the population model and of errors of estimate. One main conclusion . . . is that the Latin square analysis of variance may seriously over-estimate the error of treatment comparisons and under-estimate the component of variation associated with treatment main effects." 26 references.—C. V. Riche.

143. Zelen, Marvin. (Nat. Bur. Standards.) **The analysis of incomplete block designs.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1957, 52, 204-217.—"Under the usual assumptions for the recovery of inter-block information there may exist two independent variance-ratio tests for testing every null hypothesis pertaining to the treatments. A method is suggested for combining two independent tests, and an example shows the gain in power from using the second test. Exact confidence limits are given for the ratio of the inter-block variance to the intra-block variance." 15 references.—C. V. Riche.

(See also Abstracts 67, 661, 740)

REFERENCE WORKS

144. American Psychological Association, Council of Editors. **Publication manual.** (Rev.)

Washington, D. C.: Author, 1957. 70 p. \$1.00.—A style manual for contributors to APA journals, and a standard for publication in the field. Contains editorial practices and changes in publication policies; clarification of some sections; and a new section on literary quality.

145. [Anon.] **Publications from the Psychosomatic Research Unit, Amsterdam.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 147-149.—This reference list, consisting of 74 titles, dates between 1940 and 1957.—*L. A. Pennington.*

146. Lewis, Nolan D. C., & Landis, Carney. **Freud's library.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 327-354.—814 titles constituting about 1,200 items are cited. The titles were acquired by Dr. Jacob Shatzky in 1939.—*D. Prager.*

147. MacKenzie, C. B. (Ed.) **IBM journal of research and development.** New York: International Business Machines, 590 Madison Avenue. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1957. Quarterly. Subscription, \$3.50 per year.—". . . contains articles from the IBM research and development laboratories." Topics include new engineering devices, applications to science including the behavioral sciences, and theoretical articles of interest to psychologists as well as to engineers.—*W. Uttal.*

148. Narain, Raj, (Lucknow U.) & Pareek, Udai. (National Institute of Basic Education, New Delhi.) (Eds.) **Directory of Indian Psychologists.** Delhi: 6, Hauz, Kazi, India: Manasayan, 1956. 32 p. \$.75. The Directory lists a number of Indian psychologists with their address, qualifications, academic position, major publications, areas of interest and membership of learned societies. List of abbreviations used appears at the end.—*U. Pareek.*

149. U. S. Office of Naval Research, Physiological Psychology Branch. **Bibliography of unclassified research reports for period July 1956 to July 1958.** Washington, D. C.: Author. 26 p.—Lists 281 technical reports under 5 major categories: Sensory Mechanisms, Perception and Orientation, Neural Basis of Behavior, Response Mechanisms and Physiological and Psychological Effects of High Intensity Noise.—*C. H. Maag.*

150. von Sury, Kurt. **Wörterbuch der Psychologie: und ihrer Grenzgebiete.** (2nd ed.) (Dictionary of psychology and related disciplines.) Basel, Switzerland: Benno Schwabe, 1958. v. p. SFr. 15.55.—A revised, more comprehensive edition (see 25: 7801) compiled in collaboration with leading Swiss psychologists. Simple, but scientific definitions of technical terminology of psychology and related areas of study. Emphasis is placed upon current concept interpretation.—*D. L. Stresing.*

151. Welford, A. T. (Ed.) **Ergonomics.** New York: Academic Press, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1957. Quarterly. Subscription, \$13.30 per year; single issue, \$3.50.—This is the official organ of the Ergonomics Research Society. Ergonomics denotes "an approach to the problems of human work and control operations which came into prominence during the second world war in relation to equipment for the fighting services. . . ." The journal is designed to further communication between disciplines, between research and industry, and between different countries. Articles in the

first issue are in English with French and German summaries.—*B. T. Jensen.*

152. Zorab, George. (Ed.) **Bibliography of parapsychology.** New York: Parapsychology Foundation, 1957. 127 p.—A listing of selected publications under the headings: historical and general; mental phenomena; physical phenomena; haunting phenomena; parapsychology; quantitative experiments; parapsychology and the sciences and disciplines. Indexed by authors and by subjects.—*J. G. Pratt.*

ORGANIZATIONS

153. **American Psychological Association, Policy and Planning Board. Report of the Policy and Planning Board, 1957.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 491-498.—The Policy and Planning Board proposes "changes in the structure of the organization (APA) and changes in the By-Laws." A threefold solution to certain contemporary problems is contained in the following proposals: 1. That state associations be given direct representation on the Council of Representatives. 2. That the function of the CSPA be merged with the functions of a new Board of Professional Affairs and that CSPA be abolished. 3. That a Board of Professional Affairs be created. The affiliation of Psi Chi with APA as a means of bringing psychology students into the circle of APA and the formation of a Board of Scientific Affairs are proposed. Suggested changes in the By-Laws are specified.—*S. J. Lachman.*

154. Chauncey, Henry. (Educ. Test. Serv., Princeton, N. J.) **The "Eleven-plus" examinations.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 107-111.—A reprint of a section of the author's Annual Report to Board of Trustees, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 1951-52, pages 24-28.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

155. **Conference of Rehabilitation Centers, Inc. Proceedings of the Institute on Rehabilitation Center Planning.** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1957. ix, 322 p. \$1.25.—A compendium of papers presented by participants of the Institute on Rehabilitation Center Planning held in Chicago, February 25 to March 1, 1957. In its content are articles on the rehabilitation center concept, evaluation and measurement of rehabilitation needs in the community, the patient in the rehabilitation center program, and many other topics of interest to those engaged in either establishing or working in a rehabilitation center.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

156. Darley, John G. **Psychology and the Office of Naval Research: A decade of development.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 305-323.—"During its tenth year, the Psychological Sciences Division of ONR was supporting 143 separate contracts for research in various fields of psychology." Summary tables are presented of financial support of contract research projects by the Psychological Sciences Division, ONR from 1946 through 1956, areas of contract support by Psychological Sciences Division 1946-1956 and the geographic distribution of 143 ONR contracts active in the year 1956. Psychology's place within ONR, the substantive work of the branches of the Psychological Sciences Division (Physiological Psychology Branch, Personnel and Training Branch, Group Psychology Branch, Engineering

Psychology Branch, and the Manpower Branch), ONR's impact on psychology (in terms of publications, conferences and symposia, and the training of graduate students), the evolution of psychology in a government agency, and perspectives of the present and the future are presented. 24 references.—S. J. Lachman.

157. **Fraisse, P.** (Sorbonne, Paris, France.) **L'institut de psychologie de l'université de Paris.** (The Institute of Psychology of the University of Paris.) *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1957, 6, 40-51.—This is a brief history of the Institute of Psychology from its beginnings in 1920 to the present. The author names the people primarily responsible for its development. The courses of study are included. Emphasis is placed on the changes made since the end of World War II.—C. J. Adkins.

158. **Henry, George W.** **The ninth annual report of the George W. Henry Foundation.** *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1956, 9, 51-57.—Presents number of first visits and revisits of patients from April 1956 through March 1957, by month. 4 case histories of typical patients are presented. The Foundation continues the work begun in 1948 of "assisting the sexually maladjusted in finding ways of living acceptable to themselves and to society."—H. D. Arbitman.

159. **Likert, Rensis, & Seashore, Stanley E.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **L'institute for social research de l'université de Michigan.** (The Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan.) *Bull. Asst. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1957, 6, 28-41.—The Institute for Social Research is composed of The Survey Research Center which "is concerned with the application of sample survey methods and related methods to the study of various psychological, sociological, economic, and political problems" and The Research Center for Group Dynamics which deals "primarily with the extension of theory regarding interpersonal relations in group life." Although major emphasis is placed on research, professional training is an important function.—C. J. Adkins.

160. **Jenkins, James J.,** (U. of Minn.) & **Postman, Leo J.** (U. of Calif.) **The Minnesota conference on associative processes in verbal behavior.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 499-500.—The Committee on Linguistics and Psychology of the Social Science Research Council held a work conference at the University of Minnesota on April 25-26, 1955, "to facilitate communication among a small group of research workers who were interested in problems of verbal association." "The program consisted of seven discussion sessions and a summary session." Papers were presented by W. A. Russell, J. J. Jenkins, W. A. Bousfield, L. J. Postman, C. N. Cofer, D. H. Howes, S. Saporta. Titles of the papers are given and a summary statement concerning each is given. Similarities and differences, types of objectives emphasized, and methodological trends are discussed. "With reference to differences in conceptualization, the participants seemed to be divided with respect to practically all dimensions."—S. J. Lachman.

161. **Mensh, Ivan Norman, et al.** **Conference on psychology in medical education.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1957, 4, 84-172.—Report of the conference

held in New York City in March 1956, with summaries on the history by Sidney Fields and Adella Youtz, on the roles of psychologists in medical schools by Joseph Matarazzo and Robert S. Daniel, on their teaching responsibilities by Milton J. Horowitz, their research activities by John Conger, what their clinical services include by John R. Knott, and their place in selection and administration of medical schools by W. W. Morris.—W. L. Wilkins.

162. **Rasmussen, H. Chr. (Ed.)** **Fjerde Nordiske psykologmøde i København 1956: Beretning.** (Fourth Congress of Scandinavian Psychology, Copenhagen, 1956: A report.) *Nord Psykol.*, 1957, Suppl. 247 p.

163. **Sidwell, Richard T., & Cantoni, Louis J. (Eds.)** **University and field agency contributions to the preparation of vocational rehabilitation counselors through field instruction: Report of proceedings, second rehabilitation counselor trainer workshop, held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 13-15, 1958.** Cleveland, Ohio: Vocational Guidance & Rehabilitation Services, 1958. 94 p.—Included in this report are a keynote address by James F. Garrett; a statement by Charles F. Feike, representing the Committee on Training of the States Vocational Rehabilitation Council; and observations by the Advisory Panel on Rehabilitation Counseling to the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The body of the workshop consisted of presentations by 5 panels, comprised mainly of university coordinators of rehabilitation counselor training programs. Panel topics follow: agency readiness for supervised field work, basic preparation of students for field work, problems in selection and placement of students, supervision in the field work setting, evaluation of students in the field work setting.—L. J. Cantoni.

(See also Abstract 1957)

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

164. **Blackburn, Julian.** **Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont.) George Humphrey: Appreciation.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 141-150.—A presidential address delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association, June 7, 1957, paying tribute to Professor George Humphrey of Queen's and Oxford. 18 references.—R. Davidson.

165. **Bottoms, Phyllis.** **Alfred Adler: A portrait from life.** New York: Vanguard Press, 1957. 300 p. \$5.00.—A personalized biography of Alfred Adler, originally published in England in 1939.—H. P. David.

166. **Brauchlin, E.** **Zum 75. Geburtstag von Alphons Maeder.** (On the 75th birthday of Alphons Maeder.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 225-226.—An appreciation.

167. **Buber, Martin.** **The William Alanson White Memorial lectures, fourth series.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 95-129.—The lectures, delivered March 18, 25, April 1, 8, 1957, considered "what can philosophical anthropology contribute to psychology." Farber's introduction defines philosophical anthropology. The first lecture, "distance and relations," differentiates man from animals in his need for confirmation from others. The second lecture distinguishes between "the social and the interhuman," the latter a much broader more penetrating relationship

between individuals than the former applicable to group phenomena. The final lecture, "guilt and guilt feelings," points up the traditional theological concern with guilt; existential guilt challenges the psychotherapist to reach beyond his familiar methods for real help to his patient. Biographical data.—C. T. Bever.

168. Carmichael, Leonard. (Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.) R. M. Yerkes, psychobiologist. *Science*, 1957, 126, 498.—Obituary.

169. ———. Freida Fromm-Reichmann, 1889-1957. In memoriam. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 98.—Obituary.

170. Freud, Martin. Sigmund Freud: Man and father. New York: Vanguard Press, 1958. 218 p. \$5.00.—This informal memoir, by Freud's second child and eldest son, is not concerned with psychoanalytic theory or practice but with the author's personal memories of his father as a family man. The family's annual vacations, which were almost the only periods that Freud spent with his children, are reported in detail and form the bulk of the book. It concludes with a "hasty glance" at the years between 1919 and 1938, culminating in their escape from the Nazis and flight to England.—J. Lyons.

171. Garafulic D., Juan. Evolución de la psiquiatría en Chile. (The evolution of psychiatry in Chile.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1957, 20, 60-75.—A history of psychiatric practices in Chile with emphasis on the history of the Manicomio Nacional de Chile, a national mental hospital. English, French and German summaries.—R. M. Frumkin.

172. Hilgard, Ernest R. (Stanford U., California.) Lewis Madison Terman, 1877-1956. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 472-479.—Obituary and appreciation.

173. ———. John Alexander Long. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 79.—Obituary.

174. Lewis, Aubrey. Jung's early works. *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1957, 2, 119-136.—The author considers Jung's work between 1902 and 1907 when he served as a staff member of the Burghölzli Hospital in Zürich. Jung's contribution to psychiatry during this period was great; the problems he set out to solve remain important today in the fields of psychiatry and psychology. 36 references.—O. Strunk, Jr.

175. ———. Lewis M. Terman—Portrait. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70.—Frontispiece.

176. Loewenstein, Rudolph M. In memoriam. Ernst Kris, 1900-1957. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 741-743.—Obituary.

177. Meerloo, Joost A. M. Freud: The creative scientist. Reflections upon some pictures of Sigmund Freud. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 220-224.—An appreciation.—D. Prager.

178. Mette, Alexander. Freud und Pawlow. (Freud and Pavlov.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1957, 9, 217-225.—In this introductory address to the Deutsche Kulturtag held in Freiburg i. Br. February 23 and 24, 1957, the contributions of Freud and Pavlov are compared and contrasted.—C. T. Bever.

179. Poffenberger, A. T. (Columbia U., N. Y.) Harry Levi Hollingsworth, 1880-1956. *Amer. J.*

Psychol., 1957, 70, 136-140.—Obituary.—R. H. Waters.

180. Rao, S. K. Ramchandra. Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami: A tribute. *Educ. & Psychol.*, Delhi, 1957, 4(2), 119-121.—Obituary.

181. Razran, Gregory. (Queens College, Flushing, New York.) Soviet psychology since 1950. *Science*, 1957, 126, 1100-1107.—"To judge by Russian bibliographical sources . . . 57 books and 513 articles of a technical psychological nature have been published in the Soviet Union in the present decade. About 91 percent of the publications appeared in Russian and the remainder in Ukrainian, Georgian, and Belorussian." A comparison of Russian textbooks in general psychology published before and since 1950 "reveals that the latter are thoroughly steeped in Pavlovian doctrines while the former are hardly touched by them at all." Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin are frequently quoted in Soviet textbooks. There has been drastic Pavlovianization since 1950. Deviant interpreters are subjected to pressures which typically lead to recanting. Pavlovian psychophysiology in the Soviet Union (at least with regard to basic theory and principles) has acquired the status of "an established and not-to-be-challenged ideology or philosophy. . . ." However, Pavlov was neither a Communist nor a Marxist and he "was unqualifiedly and unalterably opposed to any curtailment of free inquiry." 17 references.—S. J. Lachman.

182. Ritvo, Samuel. Ernst Kris, 1901-1957. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 248-250.—Obituary.

183. ———. The twentieth anniversary of the death of Alfred Adler, 1870-1937. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 111.—Portrait and appreciation.

184. Witte, Wilhelm. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) Willy Hellpach: Zu seinem 80. Geburtstag am 26. February 1957. (Willy Hellpach: On his 80th birthday February 26, 1957.) *Psychol. Beil.*, 1957, 3, 3-20.—An outstanding German psychologist-psychiatrist-politician, Willy Hellpach (1877-1955) enjoyed a rich and diverse career. In this tribute the author reviews his long life, presents the major aspects of his cultural geo-psychological orientation, and cites his manifold contributions to psychology, medicine, education, politics, and public relations. A portrait is included. English and French summaries.—H. P. David.

(See also Abstract 948)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

185. American Psychological Association, Education and Training Board. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 329.—"On recommendation of the Committee on Evaluation, the Education and Training Board with the concurrence of the Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association has approved the doctoral training programs in clinical and in psychology that are conducted by the institutions listed. . . ." Of the 47 institutions indicated in the clinical psychology list, six are asterisked to indicate that the institutions have recently developed programs which meet minimum standards. Of the 25 institutions in the counseling psychology list, seven have been asterisked.—S. J. Lachman.

186. Cook, P. H. (Commonwealth Dept. Labour & National Service.) **Psychologists in the Australian Civil Service.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, **31**, 169-176.—The Australian civil service as an employing institution is examined in terms of function, structure and culture, and the role difficulties of psychologists who become members of the civil service are considered. It is concluded that the psychologist entering civil service must not only be technically competent, but must also have the understanding and motivation that will enable him to become an efficient civil servant.—G. S. Speer.

187. Dawson, Joseph G. (Southeast Louisiana Hospital.) **A practicum training program.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, **12**, 532-535.—"It is the purpose of this paper to describe the development of a state hospital practicum program." "The Southeast Louisiana Hospital from its inception was planned as a facility which would offer unique opportunities in training and research for its professional personnel. . . . The present census of the hospital is about 360 patients." Fellows in clinical psychology have opportunities for training in diagnostic services, in psychotherapy, and in research. The nature of opportunities for experience in each of these areas is briefly outlined.—S. J. Lachman.

188. Dharam Vir. (R.T.P. Centre, Jania Millia, New Delhi.) **Careers in psychology.** Delhi-6, Hauz Kazi, India: Mansayan, 1957. 132 p. \$1.25; 2.00.—Psychology provides in India careers of different kinds. The importance of careers in psychology has increased because of demand of planning on psychologists. The present book has been prepared to give details of information about demand and supply in the field of psychology in India. Jobs available in India have been described, giving the sources of securing employment, training opportunities and professional requirements. Shurtle's classification has been followed. The details of courses in universities and other institutions of India appear in the appendices.—U. Pareek.

189. Judas, Ilse; Falstein, Eugene I., & Mendelsohn, Robert S. (Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.) **The role of a psychiatrist in a well-baby clinic.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, **27**, 621-629.—A psychiatrist was used in the well-baby clinic of the Michael Reese Hospital to teach pediatric residents how to understand their patients better and how to utilize their relationships with patients in order to stimulate normal growth and development and prevent psychopathology. The pediatrician learns that he need have no difficulty in recognizing gross pathology, that he can elicit signs and symptoms pertaining to emotional growth, that he must understand the mother's unspoken communications to him, and to evaluate his relationship to her. Clinical examples are given to illustrate the approach which was slowly evolved through mutual experiences.—R. E. Perl.

190. Newman, Edwin B. (Harvard Univ.) **Public relations—for what?** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, **12**, 509-514.—There is "increasing evidence of hostility to psychology that has appeared in the last few years. This hostility has cropped up often enough now so that it cannot be ignored." Some of this hostility has come from medical groups, some from labor unions, some from people in the commercial field,

some from "our humanistic colleagues." Courses of the aroused hostility are discussed. The author is "not convinced that a little knowledge of psychology spread widely will alter very much the important forces influencing social change. . . . Psychology as an institution, as exemplified by our state and national associations, ought to confine itself to public relations at the level of the policy makers, and not try to become a large-scale educational enterprise."—S. J. Lachman.

191. Pongratz, Ludwig. **Das psychologische Explorationsgespräch.** (The psychological exploration dialogue.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, **8**, 195-206.—Techniques of exploration are important. However, more emphasis is placed upon the human qualities of the psychologist, his maturity, his willingness to be a true partner in such a dialogue between client and psychologist. Facts, collected by other psychological methods, should be brought to a closure by a successful exploration. 33 references.—W. J. Koppitz.

192. Soloyanis, George. (Bureau of Mental Health, Penn. Department of Welfare.) **Facilitating community contributions by psychologists.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, **62**, 554-558.—This paper deals "with various procedures whereby the contributions of psychologists to community special education programs might be facilitated and advanced."—V. M. Staudt.

193. Vir, Dharm. **Planning in psychology in India.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, **4**(1), 1-16.—Planning in psychology should be concurrent with national planning and should aid in determining and realizing the goals as set forth in the Second Five-Year Plan. The "Plan" emphasizes fundamental and applied researches. The problem becomes one of ensuring a balance in the supply and demand of sufficient numbers and kinds of psychologists. Evidence shows more psychologists are being trained than are properly used. Also there are jobs for psychologists for which there are no adequately trained personnel. The author's solution for this dilemma is the production of the "right types of psychologists."—H. Angelino.

(See also Abstracts 1209, 1485)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

194. Arbit, Jack. (Hum. Res. Unit, Fort Ord, Cal.) **Skeletal muscle effects of the chemical block of autonomic impulses and the extinction of fear.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 144-145.—". . . confirmation was afforded the hypothesis that TEA inhibits the extinction of a conditioned emotional response (fear); it was also found that this action could be explained in terms of the effect of TEA upon the skeletal musculature. When autonomic block is produced by hexamethonium (C6), a drug which has fewer skeletal muscle effects, no differences are found in the extinction of fear."—L. I. O'Kelly.

195. Belanger, David. (Inst. de Psychol., U. Montreal, Can.) **"Gradients" musculaires et processus mentaux superieurs.** (Muscular gradients and higher mental processes.) *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 113-122.—To study the relation of muscular

tension to the psychological difficulty of a perceptual-motor task, potentials at the extensor and flexor muscles of the forearm were recorded while the Ss discriminated the largest of six circles projected on a screen. Ss responded by pressing a button. For all Ss during the increasingly difficult test series there was an increase in tension in both active and passive arms. However, a task of simple auditory discrimination involving the same response did not give a gradient in the muscles observed. More difficult discrimination leads to arousal which is correlated with peripheral muscle tonus. 16 references.—*R. Davidson.*

196. **Berry, James L., & Martin, Barclay.** (University of Wisconsin.) **GSR reactivity as a function of anxiety, instructions, and sex.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 9-12.—"GSR conditioning and extinction measures were obtained on 120 college Ss in a factorial experimental design in which 12 treatment groups were divided into 2 sex groups, 3 instruction groups, and high- and low-anxiety groups. The 3 instruction groups were given 3 different kinds of instruction designed to be: (a) apprehension arousing; (b) neutral; and (c) reassuring." Male Ss showed less conditioning when given reassuring instructions; female Ss showed the least conditioning with the apprehension-arousing instructions. Females showed greater GSR reactivity than males in all phases of the experiment.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

197. **Bond, Douglas D., Randt, Clark T., Bidder, T. George, & Rowland, Vernon.** (West. Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **Posterior septal, fornical, and anterior thalamic lesions in the cat; vegetative and behavioral changes with anatomical and physiological correlations.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 143-162.—Observations of 85 cats from 1 to 90 days after relatively small, bilateral, stereotaxically placed lesions were first made. Histological study of brain tissue followed. Changes in consciousness, muscle plasticity, grasping, and other functions were noted. "These results could not be anatomically correlated with discrete nuclear masses or their specific projections. The highest incidence of abnormality was associated with a combination of posterior septal, fornical, and anterior thalamic destruction. Such lesions are so situated as to interrupt major rhinencephalic-hypothalamic and mesencephalic-reticulohalamocortical projections which are thought to account for the observed alterations." 91 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

198. **Dubin, N. P.** **Problemy fizicheskikh i khimicheskikh osnov nasledstvennosti.** (Problems of the physical and chemical bases of heredity.) *Biofizika*, 1956, **1**, 677-695.—A detailed account is given of the latest conceptions of the physical and chemical bases of heredity—an account which bypasses Lysenko *in toto*.—*J. D. London.*

199. **Eyzaguirre, Carlos.** (Catholic University of Chile, Santiago, Chile.) **Functional organization of neuromuscular spindle in toad.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, **20**, 523-542.—By means of extracellular and intracellular recordings from muscle spindles in the isolated muscle of the toad a detailed analysis is made of the regulation and response of the amphibian stretch receptor system. Characteristic differences are pointed out between crustacean, amphibian and mammalian stretch receptors. 31 references.—*G. Westheimer.*

200. **Fraisse, Paul, & Bloch, Vincent.** **Activité psycho-galvanique et rapidité dans une épreuve sensori-motrice complexe.** (Psychogalvanic activity and speed in a complex sensory-motor test.) *Acta psychol.*, 1957, **13**, 127-139.—Mirror drawing represents a conflictual situation when instructions emphasize speed and accuracy equally. In the present experiments, these sets have been correlated with the psychogalvanic activity, taken as an index of activation of the autonomic nervous system; there is more of this activity during the rest periods than during trials; subjects more speedy than accurate have more of this activity. English summary.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

201. **Glickstein, Mitchell; Chevalier, Jacques A., Korchin, Sheldon J., Basowitz, Harold; Sabshin, Melvin; Hamburg, David A., & Grinker, Roy R.** (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Temporal heart-rate patterns in anxious patients.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 101-106.—"In a multidisciplinary study of anxiety, heart rate was measured continuously during a series of discrete periods on 3 successive experimental days. These periods were defined by a series of test procedures administered before and after a psychiatric stress interview. Heart rate was averaged over the 3 days for each of the periods. Interrelating subjects yielded 2 relatively independent clusters of temporal heart-rate patterns. These groups of Ss (A, disturbed and markedly anxious; B, less anxious, less disturbed) also differed significantly in personality and affective response and seemed to represent distinct modes of cardiovascular response in a psychological stress situation." These and other results are discussed in relation to the use of the multidisciplinary approach in the establishment of psychophysiological relations in the study of anxiety.—*L. A. Pennington.*

202. **Greenberg, Leon A., & Carpenter, John A.** (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) **The effect of alcoholic beverages on skin conductance and emotional tension. I. Wine, whisky and alcohol.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, **18**, 190-204.—Level of emotional tension being assessed by conductance, the effect of wine, whisky, and alcohol on efficiency of filing cards and reaction to a startling stimulus is measured. Amounts of alcoholic beverages far short of those necessary for intoxication may reduce emotional tension.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

203. **Gregg, Lee W.** **Changes in muscular tension during psychomotor performance.** *USA Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. Environ. Protect. Res. Div. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. EP-54. iv, 27 p.—The purpose of the investigations was to determine whether or not a feasible measure of generalized muscular tension could be derived from separate measures of muscle action potentials obtained from various muscle groups. In (1), attaching a load of 67 pounds to the subject's back appeared to produce a decrease in proficiency of performance on the steadiness task and an improvement on the tapping task. Increases in generalized muscle tension appeared to accompany the introduction of the load when performing on either task. In (2), specific muscle groups directly involved in the tapping or steadiness tasks were fatigued in order to produce proficiency changes which could be observed. Performance measures showed a decrement that de-

pended on the conditions of fatigue, but few gross changes were found in action potentials in the individual muscle groups. Generalized tension as measured by the sum of the separate muscle potentials tended to increase with performance decrement.

204. King, Robert B. (Washington Univ. Sc. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) **Postchordotomy studies of pain threshold.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 610-614.—Following chordotomy for the relief of intractable pain, electrical skin stimulation showed threshold elevations for pain of 40-50%. No effect of chordotomy on summation of C fibers was noted except under 20% nitrous oxide. "A polysynaptic relay pathway for painful stimuli in man, aside from the spinothalamic system, seems probable."—L. I. O'Kelly.

205. Koshtoiants, KH. S. **Osnovy sravnitel'noi fiziologii: Srfavnitel'naia fiziologiya nervnoi sistemy.** (Bases of comparative physiology: Comparative physiology of the nervous system.) Moscow, Russia: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, 635 p.—This is the 2nd volume of Bases of Comparative Physiology, whose revised edition of the 1st volume appeared in 1951. As an integrating text, it presents both old and new material. The point of view is Pavlovian.—I. D. London.

206. Lotsof, Erwin J., & Yobst, James. (Columbus Receiving Hosp., Ohio.) **The reliability of the mecholy test.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 370-373.—"To what extent is there consistency in systolic blood pressure when mecholy and epinephrine are injected on 2 separate occasions?" Test-retest of 30 patients in a psychiatric hospital and 15 normal control Ss indicated that the reaction to epinephrine was "somewhat reliable." "Reactions to mecholy, on the other hand, indicated a rather low order of test-retest reliability. It is suggested that if response to mecholy is used as an indicator of either EST or autonomic responsivity an attempt should be made to increase the reliability."—L. A. Pennington.

207. Maag, Clinton H. (Office of Naval Res., Wash., D. C.) **Characteristics of mental impairment in hypoxia.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 243-247.—Using 10 enlisted personnel performing a Conceptual Reasoning Test at simulated altitudes of sea level (150'), 13-, 16-, 17-, and 18,000', it is shown that performance decrement proceeds in a step-wise rather than a gradual manner throughout the test periods. This finding harmonizes performance decrement with stepwise physiological decrement under conditions of oxygen deficiency.—R. H. Waters.

208. Mowbray, G. H., & Gebhard, J. W. (Johns Hopkins Univ., Silver Spring, Md.) **Sensitivity of the skin to changes in rate of intermittent mechanical stimuli.** *Science*, 1957, 125, 1297-1298.—Discriminations by the human skin are rated and compared with difference limens on flutter—"that is, rate discrimination for intermittent white noise. The skin may be considered to be the phylogenetic antecedent of the ear. . . ." Results are presented in a table and graphically. The difference-limen function for discriminating is presented graphically for "short pulses by the skin of the finger tip," and for "intermittent white noise with a duty cycle of 0.5." "The two curves have nearly the same slopes between 10 and 320 cy./sec.; this suggests that the mechanism for rate discrimination is the same for the skin and the ear."—S. J. Lachman.

209. Orbach, Charles E., Bard, Morton, & Sutherland, Arthur M. **Fears and defensive adaptations to the loss of anal sphincter control.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 121-175.—In patients with an artificial anus in the abdominal wall, irrigation to promote evacuation constituted a substitute method of control over bowel function. To maximize the effectiveness of irrigation the patients instituted many compulsive practices of a ritualistic nature such as special foods, rest, freedom from emotional upset, and a rigidly maintained sequence of stops in irrigating. The ritualistic practices appeared as adaptational techniques based on irrational assumptions and beliefs and served to afford a sense of mastery whenever effective control over potentially injurious events was no longer possible. 20 references.—D. Prager.

210. Osato, Shungo, & Awano Isomu. **Genetische Studien an Zwillingen.** (Genetic studies of twins.) *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1957, 6, 283-366.—A study on "environmental variability in twins, including the influence of age on the morphological and functional, physical and psychical characteristics." English, French and Italian summaries. 113-item bibliography.—D. A. Sanatora.

211. Pearson, Richard G. **The effects of motion-sickness preventives on orientation in space.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 58-7, 7 p.—This investigation was designed to evaluate the effects of meclizine, cyclizine, and promethazine on a test of spatial orientation. Dextroamphetamine sulfate, a mixture of scopolamine with diphenhydramine hydrochloride, and lactose placebo were also included in the experimental design. 96 subjects were tested in a darkroom on a luminous rod-and-frame apparatus under upright and body-tilt conditions. Following this, they were randomly assigned in equal numbers to the drug treatment groups, then were tested again. Analysis of constant errors in adjusting the rod to the vertical for the posttreatment data revealed no significant drug effects. These results seemed to constitute evidence against the possibility that these drugs would have an untoward effect upon the spatial orientation of aircrew personnel.

212. Price, Douglas B., Thaler, Margaret, & Mason, John W. (Walter Reed Army Instit. Res., Washington, D. C.) **Preoperative emotional states and adrenal cortical activity: Studies on cardiac and pulmonary surgery patients.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 646-656.—3 sets of data were obtained from surgery patients randomly selected for participation in this study: psychiatric interviews, psychological projective tests, and adrenocortical hormone levels as measured by the index of plasma 17-hydroxycorticosteroid concentration. "The major conclusion . . . was that the response of the pituitary-adrenocortical system was related to emotional processes, and, further, that it was probably not associated with a single specific emotional state, such as anxiety or fear, but, rather, was associated with a number of emotional states that had a relatively undifferentiated component of distress-involvement." Significant correlations were reported between high steroid values and 4 Rorschach indices. 15 references.—L. A. Pennington.

213. Royce, Joseph R. (Univ. of Redlands.) **Factor theory and genetics.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 361-376.—A theoretical framework is pro-

posed for relating "... the psychological study of individual differences with modern conceptions of genetics and evolution." Genetics-behavior is recommended as a basis of thinking instead of nature-nurture or heredity-environment. Genetics, evolution, and factor theory are seen as a common means for understanding behavioral variation. The normal probability curve is regarded as a reasonable first model for describing variation in physical and behavioral traits. 27 references.—*W. Coleman.*

214. **Saffran, Murray.** (McGill Univ., Montreal.) **Stress and the pituitary.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 7, 1-9.—"This paper describes the theories proposed to explain the control of the release of ACTH from the pituitary and concludes by a description of our own work in this field. Our experiments with anterior pituitary tissue removed from rats indicate that a hormone, stored in the brain tissue which forms the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, is responsible for the stimulation of the release of ACTH." 29 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

215. **Sines, J. O.** (VA Hosp., St. Cloud, Minn.) **Conflict-related stimuli as elicitors of selected physiological responses.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 194-198.—"The present report concerns the identification of visual stimuli which reliably and selectively evoke physiological activity (respiration rate, GSR, heart rate) in persons considered to be primarily conflicted concerning passive-dependent needs, hostility, or sexuality. On the basis of the data presented it has been concluded that: (1) The stimuli described evoke changes in physiological activity which agree, at a statistically significant level, with the clinical formulation concerning the conflict area; and (2) While the relationships found are not of sufficient magnitude to allow their interpretation with individual subjects, their level of significance suggests their usefulness in research with groups of subjects."—*A. R. Jensen.*

216. **Suckling, E. E.,** (State U., N. Y.) **Koenig, E. H., Hoffman, B. F., & Brooks, Chandler, McC.** **The physiological effects of sleeping on hard or soft beds.** *Hum. Biol.*, 1957, 29, 274-288.—"The EEG, heart rate, body movement, and skin temperature of 4 subjects sleeping on three different (hard, medium, and soft) supporting surfaces have been studied and the subjective estimates of the sleepers recorded." A good inverse relationship was found between "moment to moment changes in heart rate and sleep depth." Quantitatively, however, this relationship is not the same throughout the night. An effect was found of the hard surface on "depth of sleep, movements, and the subjective estimate of sleep." Ss differed in sensitivity to changing firmness of supporting surfaces.—*P. Swartz.*

217. **Thorpe, J. G., & Barker, J. C.** (London, England.) **Objectivity of the sedation threshold.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 194-196.—"Because slurred speech has been used as a rough approximation to the threshold, an effort is here made to determine by the use of 16 professional listeners to tape recordings from 7 patients the degree of agreement as to the onset of the slur. The conclusion is reached that speech slurring "is too subjective to be of general use and that some doubt is thrown on the objectivity of the sedation threshold."—*L. A. Pennington.*

218. **van der Valk, J. M.** (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) **Blood-pressure changes under emotional influences, in patients with essential hypertension, and control subjects.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 134-146.—Analysis of 250 continuous blood pressure recordings, made during interviews for the most part, and of 600 readings taken at the start or the end of interviews with 3 "normal" Ss, 15 patients with hypertension, and 11 with other diseases, indicated that "certain personality traits predispose certain individuals to sustained hypertension because they predispose them to certain emotional conflicts." By reference to social histories the author depicts the general nature of these traits and attendant conflict situations. 25 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

219. **Wilcott, R. C., Darrow, C. W., & Siegel, A.** (Inst. Juv. Res., Chicago, Ill.) **Uniphasic and diphasic wave forms of the skin potential response.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 217-219.—"Multiple-channel recording gives additional evidence that the Tarchanoff skin potential response may show a diphasic form originating from a single area. The a wave appears more frequently and easily, whereas the b wave occurs more rarely and generally in such a manner as to suggest that it may be "a truly sympathetic and emergency type of reaction."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

(See also Abstracts 1309, 1441, 1609, 1856)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

220. **Bersh, Philip J., Notterman, Joseph M., & Schoenfeld, William N.** **The discriminative control of a conditioned heart rate response.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-29. 13 p.—Studies on the interaction of autonomic and motor responses during avoidance conditioning were continued by investigation of: (1) the unconditioned effect on heart rate of a tone followed by a light; (2) the kind of discriminative control over heart rate acquired by such a tone-light stimulus as a result of discrimination training in which tone is the positive, tone-light the negative, and shock the unconditioned, stimulus. The experiment supports the hypothesis that, in avoidance training with light, the light acquires increasing discriminative control over heart rate, tending to check the conditioned deceleration to the tone, or to produce a counteracting acceleration. A comparison of results with those of an earlier study on avoidance conditioning with light suggests that the cues provided by avoidance response itself also play an important role in formation of the discrimination involving the conditioned response of the heart.

221. **Blum, R. H.** (Calif. Med. Assoc., San Francisco.) **Alpha-rhythm responsiveness in normal, schizophrenic, and brain-damaged persons.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 749-750.—"The problem was to test the hypothesis that schizophrenics will resemble brain-damaged patients in their failure to show normal responsiveness of the alpha rhythm to visual, auditory, and photic stimulation. . . . Schizophrenics resemble brain-damaged patients in their lack of brain-wave responsiveness to stimulation. Tranquilizing drugs appear to have no effect on responsiveness. That psychotics are often behaviorally unresponsive to stimulation has long been clinically observed. That their brain rhythms are now found also to be

unresponsive is consistent with Pavlov's claim that schizoprenia was a protective inhibition of the cerebral cortex in the face of excessive traumatizing bombardment with stimuli."—*S. J. Lachman*.

222. **Brecher, Gerhard A., & Mitchell, Walter G.** (Columbus, O.) **Studies of the whole sympathetic nervous stimulation in extraocular muscle movements.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1957, **44**, (4, Part II), 144-150.—In anesthetized cats sympathetic stimulation caused no movement of the eye muscles nor did it change the tension of extraocular muscles produced by somatic stimulation. 15 references.—*D. Shaad*.

223. **Burns, B. Delisle.** **The mammalian cerebral cortex.** Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1958; London, England: Edward Arnold Ltd., 1958. vii, 119 p. \$5.00.—The author discusses some of the more common neurophysiological concepts derived from his work and work of others on the cerebral cortex. These are presented in clear terms requiring little or no understanding of the methods by which they were derived. These concepts are then used to form the basic neurophysiological theory of learning and memory. 239 references.—*D. R. Kenshalo*.

224. **Burns, Neal M.** (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) **Apparent sleep produced by cortical stimulation.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 171-181.—Bipolar electrodes were chronically implanted in either the frontal or the occipital cortex of rats. After recovery, daily records were made in an activity cage. On alternate days electrical stimulation was given, and behavioral and EEG effects noted. A condition similar to sleep followed stimulation of the occipital cortex, while stimulation of the frontal cortex had no significant effect on gross activity. Results are related to a postulated system of brain connections necessary for maintenance of the sleep-waking cycle. 49 references.—*R. Davidson*.

225. **Chauchoard, Paul.** **Le cerveau humain.** (The human mind.) Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 125 p.—Many aspects of the human mind are discussed including cerebral structure and function, electro-nervo-activity and thought, principles of cerebral pathology and mental diseases, consciousness and brain. 32-item bibliography.—*R. E. Perl*.

226. **Chavez, M. & Spiegel, E. A.** (Temple U. School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Penna.) **The functional state of sensory nuclei following deafferentation.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1957, **17**, 144-152.—"The effect of deafferentation upon the electrical discharges of the external geniculate ganglion and of the substantia gelatinosa trigemini was studied in cats. Reduction of the electrical activity of these ganglia is the most prominent feature. However, there developed some signs of hyperactivity in the external geniculate ganglion, and there was a recovery to a more or less normal level of activity in the substantia gelatinosa trigemini. The implications of these findings are discussed, particularly in relation to the recurrence of tic douloureux after retrogasserian sectioning of the fifth nerve." French and German summaries.—*M. L. Simmel*.

227. **Clemens, Theodore L.** (U. Cal., Los Angeles.) **Autonomic nervous system responses related to the Funkenstein Test: I. To epinephrine.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, **19**, 267-274.—The hypothe-

sis (by Kuntz) that the "response to epinephrine, as indicated particularly by the magnitude of the rise in (systolic) blood pressure . . . provides a fairly reliable index of sympathetic reactivity" is tested by obtaining a number of measures of autonomic function during rest and "following subcutaneous injection with epinephrine" from 45 patients with malignant neoplasms. Results supported the hypothesis and are discussed in relation to the assumption underlying the Funkenstein Test. "However, studying stress only in terms of blood pressure changes is not recommended." 21 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

228. **Clemens, Theodore L.** (U.C.L.A., Calif.) **Autonomic nervous system responses related to the Funkenstein Test: II. To mecholyl.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, **19**, 363-369.—"A series of autonomic functions were measured in 46 male patients all with a proved diagnosis of malignant neoplasm, during rest, and following subcutaneous injection of mecholyl chloride." Selected results include: 1. Drop in systolic blood pressure, after injection, is accompanied by sympathetic compensatory mechanisms thereby tending to counteract the hypotension; 2. Systolic blood pressure response to mecholyl "is indicative of total autonomic nervous system reactivity to some extent only. The relationship is not high. 1 or a few measures do not provide a valid index of autonomic reactivity." These and other results are discussed in relation to Funkenstein's Test and its validity in predicting outcome from electroshock.—*L. A. Pennington*.

229. **Cole, J., & Glee, P.** (Oxford Univ., Oxford, Eng.) **Some effects of methyl-phenidate (Ritalin) and amphetamine on normal and leucotomized monkeys.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 406-417.—In studying the effect of drugs on brain damaged monkeys, 14 animals were used, and activity recorded. Doses of amphetamine did not affect tension in intact animals as it did in operated and it is suggested that leucotomy by cutting the fronto-diencephalic circuit prevents the storage of afferent impulses to the frontal lobe and the consequent building up of a "state of tension." 16 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

230. **Darrow, Chester W., Vieth, Richard N., & Wilson, Jere.** (Inst. for Juvenile Res., Chicago, Ill.) **Electroencephalographic "blocking" and "adaptation."** *Science*, 1957, **126**, 74-75.—The magnitude of the electrical activity of the cortex recorded in the EEG depends to a very large extent on the effectiveness of subcortical pacemakers in driving and synchronizing the cortical cellular activity. That blocking occurs in response to any new stimulus that calls for interpretation or readjustment, but disappears as the stimulus is evaluated and adjusted to, is illustrated by reactions to successive presentations of a loud gong. "The possibility of a shift from blocking to alpha activity with repetition, from active integration to automation, and from, presumably, cortical to subcortical control with habituation accounts . . . for many puzzling observations." If the idea of shifting levels of relative cortical-subcortical function is valid, it suggests far-reaching implications for the interpretation of cerebral functions.—*S. J. Lachman*.

231. **Fink, Max, & Kahn, Robert L.** (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N. Y.) **Relation of electroencephalographic delta activity to behavioral re-**

sponse in electroshock: Quantitative serial studies. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 516-525.—Experimental-clinical study indicated that the early induction and persistence of high-degree delta activity were accompanied by statistically significant behavior ("improved") changes. This series of findings pertaining to short-term electroshock therapy is discussed in relation to theory and to practical value. 34 references.—L. A. Pennington.

232. Fischer, Roland, & Agnew, Neil. (Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.) **Addendum to a hierarchy of stressors.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 858-859.—J. Wilder's law of initial values is related to the previously published hierarchy of stressors: for a variety of populations and stressors it has been shown that the magnitude of stimulus-produced activation of the autonomic nervous system is, in general, related negatively to the pre-stimulus level of physiological function.—W. L. Wilkins.

233. Fröhmann, E., & Schindlmaier, E. **Ueber spontane Gruppenbildung bei gehirngeschädigten Kinder.** (On spontaneous group formation in brain injured children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 161-164.—In this second and last article (see 31: 8590) the following questions are raised: (1) Is it possible to determine, by psychological tests, why these children form a group; (2) is it possible to establish criteria by psychological tests for the hierarchy within the group; (3) can the group dynamics be clarified by psychological tests; and (4) is it appropriate to use the term "group" as a sociological one in connection with the social structure described here. 5 brain injured children with an age range between 4-6 to 10-6 years were given developmental scales and personality tests. The results are discussed.—E. Schwerin.

234. Gernandt, Bo E., Katsuki, Yasuji, & Livingston, Robert B. (University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.) **Functional organization of descending vestibular influences.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, 20, 453-469.—A study of the evoked potentials in ventral roots by stimulation of the vestibular nerves in decerebrated cats. 27 references.—G. Westheimer.

235. Gottschick, J. (Bad Pyrmont.) **Die Erregungsverteilung im Zentralnervensystem: Insbesondere bei bedingten Reflexen.** (The distribution of excitation in the central nervous system: Especially in conditioned reflexes.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1957, 9, 230-238.—The distribution of excitatory centers in the brain is hypothesized on the basis of known neuro-biologic facts and on the assumption that discharge readiness of neurones depends on excitatory and inhibitory presynaptic terminals. This theoretic neurone model could explain important peculiarities of conditioned reflexes. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

236. Granit, Ragnar; Phillips, C. G., Skoglund, Sten, & Steg, Göran. (Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm 60, Sweden.) **Differentiation of tonic from phasic alpha ventral horn cells by stretch, pinna and crossed extensor reflexes.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, 20, 470-481.—A study of the impulses from ventral horn cells in decerebrated cats when stretch was applied to the de-efferented gastrocnemius muscle. 20 references.—G. Westheimer.

237. Hoffer, A., & Callbeck, M. J. (University Hosp., Saskatoon, Sask.) **The hypocholesterolemic**

effect of nicotinic acid and its relationship to the autonomic nervous system. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 810-820.—For both schizophrenics and normals nicotinic acid tends to normalize cholesterol levels. 21 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

238. Johnson, Laverne C., Ulett, George A., & Gleser, Goldine C. **Studies of the photically stimulated EEG: Quantification and stability of photic driving patterns.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-54. 16 p.—A quantitative description of the basic and harmonic EEG response to photic stimulation has been accomplished in a sample of young normal adults, utilizing an electronic EEG analyzer. The relationship of photic driving to resting activity was investigated and it was found that when basic activity was subtracted from the response to photic stimulation, there was no correlation between the amount of activity at rest and that evoked by the intermittent light. Photic stimulation presents an avenue of investigation of cortical activity that differs markedly from the basic resting EEG and shows a variability from individual to individual that warrants further correlative studies with psychologic and physiologic variables. The group and individual stability of photic driving patterns over time has been studied. The amount of driving was found to vary significantly from time to time and marked individual differences were noted as to stability of driving profile. 23 references.

239. Klotz, M. **Incidence of brain tumors in patients hospitalized for chronic mental disorders.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 669-680.—About two per cent of hospitalized mental patients have brain tumors. 183 of 333 tumors found at autopsy were unsuspected ante mortem. The likely incidence for remediable symptomatic brain tumors (meningiomas) is about 1 in 2,000 deaths in hospitals for patients with chronic mental illness.—D. Prager.

240. Kooi, Kenneth A., & Hovey, H. Birnet. (V.A. Hosp., Salt Lake City, Utah.) **Alterations in mental function and paroxysmal cerebral activity.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 264-271.—"21 patients selected on the basis of having previously shown paroxysmal activity in EEG recordings were given portions of formal intelligence tests (Wechsler, for example), concomitantly with new EEG recordings. Electronic voice records were also made." The major finding was that "disturbances in higher integrative mental processes turned out to be significantly associated with paroxysmal cerebral activity. These disturbances were usually manifested during psychological testing by nonanswer responses, and, to a less extent, by 'don't know' responses and requests for repetition of the question, and occurred in the absence of overt seizures. . . . It appears that paroxysmal activity which would ordinarily be considered sub-clinical may in actuality be associated with demonstrable mental disturbances if appropriate tests are employed."—L. A. Pennington.

241. Kruger, Lawrence, & Henry, Charles. (Inst. Living, Hartford, Conn.) **Electrical activity of rolandic region in unanesthetized monkey.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 490-495.—Using implanted electrodes it was found that a basic 25-30/sec. rhythmic activity were typical of the rolandic region, post-central activity being predominantly slower, with a dominant 3-8/sec. alpha-like activity. Movement

was accompanied by blocking of the resting pattern and appearance of 50-80/sec. activity, probably a manifestation of efferent discharge. "It is concluded that the central fissure can be regarded as an approximate boundary in a continuous gradient of spontaneous and evoked electrical activity. Although it is recognized that both precentral and postcentral cortices yield electrical manifestations of afferent and efferent processes, the distribution of these processes is quantitatively different." 18 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

242. **McAdam, W., & Robinson, R. A.** (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) **Prognosis in senile deterioration.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 821-823.—Clinical estimates of deterioration correlated with amount of low-frequency activity in EEG at 0.79 for 50 Ss; for 24 patients followup suggests that EEG might well predict extent of deterioration.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

243. **McAdam, W., Tait, A. C., & Orme, J. E.** (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) **Initial psychiatric illness in involuntal women: III. Electroencephalographic findings.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 824-829.—Correlation between EEG and personality variables for this carefully diagnosed group failed of validation.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

244. **MacLean, Paul D.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Chemical and electrical stimulation of hippocampus in unrestrained animals: I. Methods and electroencephalographic findings.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 113-127.—With cats as Ss, electrical and chemical stimulations of hippocampal segments were studied by way of electroencephalographic recordings. "Primary consideration is given to the changes following the application of acetylcholine (with physostigmine), methacholine, and carbachol." The most pronounced EEG changes were noted with the latter drug. Selected results indicated that "cerebral tissue greatly restricts the spread of soluble substances in the brain" and that there is a similarity between seizure activity, drug-induced, and that associated with injury. It is suggested that injury and electrical stimulation "result in a release of acetylcholine in an amount that temporarily exceeds the capacity of the local cholinesterase to bring about its destruction." The methods of experimental application of the drugs are discussed in detail.—*L. A. Pennington.*

245. **MacLean, Paul D.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Chemical and electrical stimulation of hippocampus in unrestrained animals: II. Behavioral findings.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 128-142.—Behavioral manifestations during chemical and electrical stimulations are described by reference to 3 stages, each of which is characterized. These, following the application of carbachol, correlate with the EEG recordings already reported (33: 244). Outstanding among all behavior alterations is the repeated appearance of "enhanced pleasure and grooming reactions" including sexual responses. "Continuing investigation is beginning to suggest that a neural system involving parts of the hippocampus, cingulate gyrus, and septum is implicated in the pleasure and grooming reactions and the sexual manifestations already described."—*L. A. Pennington.*

246. **Malamud, N.** (Langley Porter Clinic, San Francisco, Cal.) **Psychiatric symptoms and the limbic lobe.** *Bull. Los Angeles Neurol. Soc.*, 1957, **22**, 131-139.—Behavioral symptoms accompanying lesions in the limbic lobe and associated with epileptic seizures are described by reference to a series of clinical case reports. A review of the literature is given wherein research evidence suggests support for the theory developed by Papez. 17 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

247. **Mette, Alexander.** **Über typologische, pathognomonische und pathogenetische Schlussfolgerungen aus der Lehre von den beiden Signal-systemen.** (On the typologic, pathognomic, and pathogenic deductions from the teachings on both signal systems.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, **9**, 210-217.—Pavlov's work, particularly on language as a conditioned reflex is reviewed. 23 references.—*C. T. Bever.*

248. **Meyer, Victor, & Jones, H. Gwynne.** (Guy's-Maudsley Neurosurgical Unit, London, Eng.) **Patterns of cognitive test performance as functions of the lateral localization of cerebral abnormalities in the temporal lobe.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 758-772.—Patients with temporal lobe epilepsy tend to score lower on verbal than on non-verbal tests, and right-handed patients with left-sided abnormalities exhibit this to a marked degree. All 31 Ss in the sample were operated and had declines in ability, but the results failed to reveal any relationship between cognitive test pattern and age, age of onset, and duration of seizures. 47 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

249. **Milner, P. M.** (McGill U., Montreal, Quebec.) **The cell assembly: Mark II.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1957, **64**, 242-252.—This deals with a neural model, similar to Hebb's, that is based on "association-of-ideas." "Thus, one principle of learning—the binding of cells into a group by repeated simultaneous firing—fulfills a double role; when the newly added cells are predominantly primed by sensory input perceptual learning results; and when the new cells are primed by the firing of another cell assembly, associative learning results."—*C. K. Bishop.*

250. **Mishkin, Mortimer.** (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Effects of small frontal lesions on delayed alternation in monkeys.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, **20**, 615-622.—"To help define the cortical area focally concerned in delayed-response types of functions in the monkey, ten animals were given various subtotal lesions of frontal granular cortex and tested for the retention of a delayed-alternation habit. The four animals that received lesions of the midlateral cortex performed more poorly than the animals with other lesions. In one instance a midlateral lesion produced a deficit that was as severe and as longlasting as that following total anterior frontal ablation. The results are discussed in relation to possible neural mechanisms for the mediation of delayed-responses in the monkey." 20 references.—*G. Westheimer.*

251. **Morin, F., Lindner, D., & Catalano, J.** (Wayne State Univ. College of Medicine, Detroit.) **Afferent projections to posterior lobe of the cerebellum and their spinal pathways in the cat and in the monkey.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1957, **188**, 257-262.—The projections to the receiving areas of the pos-

terior cerebellar lobe were studied by the evoked potential method following stimulation of skin muscles and articular nerves of the hindleg. The "results emphasize the prominence of cutaneous over muscle afferents and the fact that spinocerebellar pathways are functionally aspecific." A discussion is given of the possible tracts involved in the transmission of the impulses.—J. P. Zubek.

252. Papez, J. W., & Papez, Pearl. (Columbus State Hosp., Columbus, O.) **Mycotic nature of brain damage in mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 333-346.—Living mycotic spores were observed in 70 brains of mental defectives at post-mortem. The present report describes the nature and distribution of the resulting cellular damage.—R. H. Waters.

253. Pickenhain, Lothar. (Berlin.) **Das zweite Signalsystem und seine Bedeutung für die zentrale Regulation der Funktionen des Organismus.** (The second signal system and its significance for the central regulation of the organism's functions.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, **9**, 203-210.—Pavlov's teaching of higher nervous system activity provides the methodology for the analysis of man's psychic functioning. Unexceptionally determined, psychic processes represent man's highest phylogenetic development. They should not be reduced to somatic processes because "they represent a qualitatively new functional manifestation of higher nervous system activity."—C. T. Bever.

254. Powell, Ervin W., Haggart, Jane; Goodfellow, Elsie, & Niemer, William T. (Creighton Univ. Sch. Med., Omaha, Neb.) **Hypothalamic seizures from stimulation of rhinencephalon and isocortex in cat.** *Neurology*, 1957, **7**, 689-696.—Electrical seizure activity from the hypothalamus of the cat could be elicited by stimulation of amygdala, hippocampus, hippocampal gyrus, septum and basal olfactory structures, the ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus appearing prominently as a receiving area for the effects of such stimulation. Stimulation of dorsolateral isocortex showed varying capacity for triggering hypothalamic epileptoid activity, the most effective area being in the occipital and temporal regions. 28-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

255. Purpura, Dominick P., & Grundfest, Harry. (Columbia University, New York.) **Physiological and pharmacological consequences of different synaptic organizations in cerebral and cerebellar cortex of cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, **20**, 494-522.—"Various known electrophysiological and pharmacological differences between cerebral and cerebellar cortex have been analyzed in terms of a single factor—the possibility that the cerebellar cortex has much less hyperpolarizing, inhibitory synaptic electrogenesis than does the cerebral cortex. The analysis confirms this hypothesis, both by accounting for these differences and by predictably demonstrating new phenomena. The various findings are discussed in the context of the nature of synaptic electrogenesis, of pharmacological actions on different synaptic structures, and of the different synaptic organizations of cerebral and cerebellar cortex." 99 references.—G. Westheimer.

256. Rodin, Ernst A. (Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.) **An electroencephalographic syndrome which correlates with severe disruption of the per-**

sonality structure. *Neurology*, 1957, **7**, 724-731.—An EEG finding of marked focal abnormalities in one or both temporal regions together with a background activity slower than 8/sec. 50-75% of the sampling time was found to be associated with a variety of severe psychotic symptoms of a generally schizophrenic type.—L. I. O'Kelly.

257. Rüdiger, W. (Berlin.) **Ueber die Wechselbeziehungen von Kortex und Subkortex in bezug auf die zentralen Regulationen.** (On the reciprocal relationships of cortex and subcortex as regards central regulation.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, **9**, 195-203.—As developed on Pavlov's physiologically based conceptions, studies and research findings about the regulating functions of the higher central nervous system are reviewed with special emphasis on further investigative needs. 40 references.—C. T. Bever.

258. Saslow, Harry L., & Shipman, William G. (Staunton Clinic, U. of Pittsburgh Med. School.) **The tendency of the Dörken and Kral brain damage measure to score false positives.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, **21**, 434.—Brief report.

259. Scherer, Isidor W., Klett, C. James, (VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) & Winne, John F. **Psychological changes over a five year period following bilateral prefrontal lobotomy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, **21**, 291-295.—"The present paper completes a program of lobotomy research based upon periodic psychological testing over a five-year post-operative period. Forty measures of functioning efficiency at the fifth year are presented together with similar measures obtained at two weeks, three months, one year, and three years postoperatively. The results of the latter testing periods have been discussed in detail in previous publications." Among the conclusions were the following: "Although both the control group and the experimental group continued to show gains on the measures of functioning efficiency up to the third year, both groups stabilized between the third and the fifth year. There was essentially no net change between the third and the fifth year" and "the lobotomy group was generally superior to its preoperative level and to the control group after five years, i.e., it was able to maintain its gains."—A. J. Bachrach.

260. Settlege, Paul; Butler, Robert, & Odoi, Hiroshi. (University of Wisconsin, Madison.) **Perseverative interference in monkeys following bilateral removal of the prefrontal areas.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, **54**, 255-262.—Four monkeys were trained and overtrained to make a simple object-quality discrimination while four others were trained to make a simple position-discrimination. Two animals of each group were then subjected to prefrontal lobotomy. 50 days later, each monkey that had been trained to object-quality discrimination was required to discriminate according to right or left position to obtain the food reward, and vice versa. The operated monkeys obtained significantly inferior scores on the reversal test, although the best performer in the operated group equalled the poorest performer in the control group. A primary deficiency suffered as a result of the removal of the prefrontal areas appears to be in the ability to suppress, modify, or forget previously acquired behavior patterns when it is necessary to do so in order to acquire new ones.

This study illustrates that habits acquired preoperatively may interfere with post-operative performances. The results confirm the findings of an earlier experiment in which all testing was conducted post-operatively.—G. E. Roseland.

261. Silverman, Daniel, & Groff, Robert A. (Univ. Pa., Philadelphia.) **Brain tumor depth determination by electrographic recordings during sleep.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 15-28.—Electroencephalographic study of 100 unilateral tumors showed that those with a persistence of slow-wave focus into sleep with a suppression of sleep potentials were the most superficial in depth. Those with only a persistence of the slow-wave focus were a bit deeper in location. Tumors showing a disappearance of the delta waves and a relative lack of distortion of sleep patterns were the deepest. It is concluded that "analysis of the electrographic changes from the waking to the sleep state provided a reliable indicator of the depth at which a tumor was encountered in operation."—L. A. Pennington.

262. Stamm, John S., & Sperry, R. W. (Cal. Inst. Tech.) **Function of corpus callosum in contralateral transfer of somesthetic discrimination in cats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 138-143.—After training cats to differentiate one lever from another on the basis of touch (differences in form, softness and roughness) with one forepaw, transfer training was done with the other forepaw. Ss were four normal cats and four with sectioned corpus callosum. The degree of transfer was indicated by median savings scores of 76% for the normal group and -8% for the operated group. "It is concluded that in cats the corpus callosum is essential for the contralateral transfer of somesthetic discriminations from one to the other forepaw."—L. I. O'Kelly.

263. Szekeley, E. G. (Temple U. School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.) **Cortical recruiting on thalamic stimulation after elimination of the pallidum.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1957, 17, 243-249.—Experiments performed in cats show that uni- or bilateral complete destruction of the globus pallidus does not prevent the appearance of cortical recruitment on rhythmic electric stimulation of the thalamus." French and German summaries. 16 references.—M. L. Simmel.

264. Teplov, B. M. (Ed.) **Tipologicheskie osobennosti vyssheĭ nervnoi deiatel'nosti chelovska.** (Typological features of higher nervous activity in man.) Moscow, Russia: Akad. Pedag. Nauk RSFSR, 1956. 411 p.—Demonstrating progress made toward the merger of psychology and cerebral physiology, 14 articles are exhibited, of which one by Teplov is an exhaustive survey of the relevant Soviet literature, 12 are experimental studies, and one an observational piece. 265 references.—I. D. London.

265. Waterhouse, Ian K. (Yale Univ.) **Effects of prefrontal lobotomy on conditioned fear and food responses in monkeys.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 81-88.—After training on instrumental responses motivated by fear and by hunger, four monkeys were given bilateral prefrontal lobotomies, and their postoperative behavior compared with that of unoperated control animals. Both fear and food-motivated responses showed post-operative decrement, although the responses could be re-established by retraining. "The findings support the proposition

that prefrontal lobotomy reduces fear in monkeys," although "they are equivocal concerning the possibility of a greater effect on fear-motivated responses than on food-motivated responses." 17 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

266. Weber, Alfons. **Psychische Störungen im Verlaufe körperlicher Erkrankungen.** 1. Teil. (Psychological disturbances in the course of organic diseases. Part I.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 146-154.—The basic information about the influence of organic brain disorders is summarized with special reference to the child of school age. Brain tumors are discussed as the most important among the acute forms. They may result in a large variety of psychological disturbances but must be suspected when onset of symptoms is sudden and without apparent environmental cause. Physical symptoms of headaches, etc., often are also present. A thorough check should be made by a specialist whenever there is suspicion of brain tumor. The chronic forms of brain disorder when they are not very severe are often overlooked or misdiagnosed. Intelligence may be intact in these cases although their increased fatigability and difficulty in concentrating may require special schooling. The affect of these children tends to involve greatly increased irritability, chronic discontent, motor restlessness or sudden falling asleep as well as inappropriate affect and lack of inhibition. Combination of several of these symptoms rather than one or two leads to a diagnosis of chronic brain syndrome.—D. F. Mindlin.

267. Winfield, Don L. (U. Tenn. Col. Med., Memphis.) **A review of the EEG findings in the cerebral palsied.** *Cerebral palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 6-7; 19.—Very few studies in this area have been made. Research is cited and observations are expressed regarding the relationship between the age of the patient and the degree and type of EEG abnormality, the values of the serial use of the EEG, the use of EEG findings in relation to developing a full case history and in anticipation of surgical procedures, the implications of "continuous high amplitude spindling," the possible presence of the "mitten pattern," and the desirability of longitudinal, correlated research in the area. A longitudinal study of several thousand women, during and after pregnancy, started at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine is mentioned briefly.—T. E. Newland.

(See also Abstracts 66, 68, 320, 367, 719, 1412, 1829, 1865, 1948, 1991, 2408)

RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

268. Abbe, Magosiro. (Kyoto U.) **Movement of the temporal field accompanied by the quasi-phi-phenomenon.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 28, 1-9.—Certain characteristics of what the author calls the "Abbe phenomenon" (effects of spatial displacement on perception of differences in time) are compared with those found in the so-called Gelb phenomenon (temporal influence on space perception), especially in regard to phi-movement. The term "quasi-phi-phenomenon" is applied to its vague appearance in connection with the "Abbe" form of displacement. It is noted that whereas both proactive and retroactive spatial displacements have been found with the Gelb

phenomenon, the Abbe phenomenon yields only protective temporal displacement. English summary, p. 62.—*J. Lyons.*

269. Adams, Joe K. (VA Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif.) **A confidence scale defined in terms of expected percentages.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 432-436.—Each of 40 words was presented tachistoscopically 10 times under increasing illumination to a group of 10 Ss. After each exposure Ss wrote down the word they thought they saw. They were then asked to estimate their confidence in their judgment on a scale ranging from 0 to 100 in steps of 10. The purpose of the study was methodological, to show that such a confidence scale could be used in studies in which discrepancies at several points could be determined and thus arrive at a "discrepancy function." Other experimental uses of such a scale are described.—*R. H. Waters.*

270. Allan, Mary D. (Air Ministry Science 4.) **Training in perceptual skills.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 113-119.—Recent views about the nature of perception are related to the learning of recognition skills. The view is expressed that perception is a function of experience, and therefore is a learned process.—*G. S. Speer.*

271. Allport, Gordon W., & Pettigrew, Thomas F. **Cultural influence on the perception of movement: The trapezoidal illusion among Zulus.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 104-113.—In cross-cultural studies it was noted that "the perception of motion as represented in the rotating trapezoidal window is governed, under optimal conditions, by nativistic determinants or by the unconscious utilization of residual (but not immediately relevant) experience, or both. . . . At the same time, object connotation (meaning) based on closely relevant cultural experience helps to determine the nature of the perceived movement under marginal conditions." 24 references.—*H. P. David.*

272. Baker, Katherine E., & Dudek, Frank J. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) **Scaling line-lengths with a modification of the constant-sum method.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 81-86.—Two groups of 49 and 26 college students were asked to divide 100 points between the members of a pair of line lengths. Each pair was composed of a "standard" and 1 of 10 other longer lines. This "modified technique yielded highly reliable but different scale-values from those previously obtained with the constant sum method. Increasingly large underestimates of physically measured values appeared with increasing dissimilarity between stimuli judged. Variability of scale-values was shown to be a complex function of variability of point assignments."—*R. H. Waters.*

273. Basowitz, Harold, & Korchin, Sheldon J. (Institute of Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training, Michael Reese Hospital.) **Age differences in the perception of closure.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 93-97.—This experiment represents an attempt to increase one's general understanding of cognitive functioning in senescence. A comparison is made between the performance of 2 disparate age groups, with mean ages of 26.8 years and 78.1 years, on 2 kinds of perceptual tasks which earlier factorial studies have shown to reflect "the ability to fuse a perceptual field into a single percept" and "flexibility of closure." One group con-

sisted of 16 Ss made up of doctors and nurses, and the other consisted of 16 residents in a home for the aged. They were roughly equated for intelligence. The 2 procedures were a Gestalt Completion Test, adapted by Thurstone from a technique devised by Street, and a Concealed Figures test, adapted by Thurstone from the Gottschaldt Figures Test. The older Ss were distinctly inferior on both tasks. "The over-all results were viewed as reflecting the overly loose or overly rigid cognitive functioning of the aged." 22 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

274. Beardslee, David C., & Wertheimer, Michael. (Eds.) **Readings in perception.** Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand, 1958. xiii, 751 p. \$8.75.—This collection of 25 previously published papers is organized into five parts. Part I (2 selections) discusses recent knowledge of physiological mechanisms in perceptual processes. Part II (1 selection) gives a brief history of the development of methods for studying perception. Part III (38 papers) deals with problems of perception of areas, figures, events and space. Part IV (3 selections) shows the relationships between percepts and images and the role of imagery in the total perceptual process. Part V (8 selections) deals with the perceptual problems of meaningful stimuli: word and symbol recognition, determinants of recognition, interpretation of situations, perceptual consequences of conflicting stimuli, and perceptual categorizing.—*F. Costin.*

275. Becker, Frederick; Markee, J. E., & King, J. Edward. (Dept. Anat., Duke Univ. Med. Sch., Durham, N. C.) **Studies on olfactory acuity in dogs: I. Discriminatory behaviour in problem box situations.** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, 5, 94-103.—In a simple right-left choice situation with olfactory cues, 36 dogs showed only doubtful discrimination of odor differences; there was some reason for believing that successful responses were made more readily to non-olfactory cues. 16 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

276. Behn, Siegfried. (Bonn, Germany.) **Über abstrakte Physiognomik.** (Abstract physiognomy.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 196-222.—This is an attempt to study, through mathematically derived formulae, the physiognomic aspects of wood cuts designed to portray varied situations and facial expressions, as for example enjoying an excellent supper, enchantment through holy values, etc. English and French summaries.—*H. P. David.*

277. Berlyne, D. E. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) **Conflict and information-theory variables as determinants of human perceptual curiosity.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 399-404.—Ss were allowed to press a key to produce tachistoscopic exposures of visual figures. The number of responses was used as a measure of the intensity of curiosity aroused by a particular figure. The following properties of figures increased curiosity: incongruity, surprisingness, relative entropy, and absolute entropy. "Theoretical questions raised by the concept of a curiosity drive, alternative ways of accounting for the phenomena, and data obtained from using the same experimental technique with children are discussed." 23 references.—*J. Arbit.*

278. Blum, Abraham. (Purdue U.) **The value factor in children's size perception.** *Child Development*, 1957, 28, 3-14.—Describes a new experimental design for testing children's size estimates of valued

and non-valued objects. The hypothesis that more subjects would estimate the valued object as larger than the neutral object was rejected. Tests of the concept of relative level of accentuation failed to support findings reported previously by Bruner and Rodrigues.—*F. Costin.*

279. Buchwald, Alexander M. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **The generality of the norms of word-associations.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 233-237.—In two experiments with approximately 450 Ss each, it is shown that visual, auditory, or multiple-choice stimulus-presentations yield different frequencies in word-association.—*R. H. Waters.*

280. Cohen, Walter. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Spatial and textural characteristics of the Ganzfeld.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 403-410.—An apparatus was designed by which O was presented five different visual fields; one homogeneous and four exhibiting inhomogeneity between field and a spot, produced by differences in chromaticity, intensity, both chromaticity and intensity, or purity. The 16 Os, psychology staff and students, were "required to compare two situations with respect to fog-density, distance, distinctiveness of figure, hue, and saturation." These descriptions were tape-recorded for analysis. The phenomenal descriptions, too complex for a brief recapitulation, lend themselves to a gestaltian interpretation.—*R. H. Waters.*

281. Crow, W. J. (Behavior Res. Lab., Univ. of Colorado.) **The effect of training upon accuracy and variability in interpersonal perception.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 355-359.—The relationship between accuracy and variability in estimations and the effects of a training program in interpersonal relations upon interpersonal perception were investigated in 72 senior medical students divided into experimental and control groups. The experimental group received training in physician-patient relationships and the control did not receive such training. "Contrary to expectation, the experimental group tended to become less accurate than the control group. . . . These results, which agree with a hypothesis advanced by Cronbach, suggest that training programs devoted to increasing accuracy of interpersonal perception run the risk of decreasing accuracy when they increase the trainee's responsiveness to individual differences."—*S. J. Lachman.*

282. Crow, Wayman J. (Behavior Research Lab., U. of Colorado.) **The need for representative design in studies of interpersonal perception.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 323-325.—The author reminds us that Brunswik "has pointed out that a functionally oriented psychology requires a research design of its own. Using examples taken primarily from research on the perception of physical size, he has demonstrated the restricted nature of classical systematic design and the necessity for representative design. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the implications of representative design as applied to research on interpersonal perception." 20 references.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

283. Day, Willard F. (The Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **A descriptive analysis of the non-randomness of serial threshold-data.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 238-242.—"Seventy threshold response-series, elicited by the repeated presentation

of a visual stimulus at the absolute luminance-threshold, were . . . analyzed for consistency in statistical structure." At "interstimulus-intervals of 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 secs. . . . no evidence of consistent serial organization was found . . . the series were at times random, at times non-random. . . . These results . . . mean that at present little behavioral consistency can be shown to underlie the concept of threshold non-randomness."—*R. H. Waters.*

284. Dudek, Frank J., & Baker, Katherine E. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) **On the validity of the point-assignment procedure in the constant-sum method.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 268-271.—"An experiment was conducted to examine the possibility that reporting judgments in numerical terms might influence the resulting scales. Almost identical scales were obtained for lifted weights when perceptions were reported in numerical or non-numerical terms. For the Os (4) represented, there was no evidence that the use of point-assignments introduced any distorting effects."—*R. H. Waters.*

285. Dureman, I., Sälde, H., & Johansson, G. **Motion perception and personality. Part II and III.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 61-67.—Sex differences exist in a test of velocity synthesis. Men in general seem to be more "isolating" or "analytic" than women in estimating the velocity of two dots moving in the same field.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

286. Engen, Trygg, & Tulunay, Ulker. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) **Some sources of error in half-heaviness judgments.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 208-212.—"This study evaluated the validity of half-heaviness judgments obtained by the method of constant stimuli and the method of adjustment. . . . Errors in psychophysical judgments are discussed in relation to the sophistication and practice of the observer."—*J. Arbit.*

287. Feshbach, Seymour, & Singer, Robert D. (Univ. of Pennsylvania.) **The effects of fear arousal and suppression of fear upon social perception.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 283-288.—A research was designed to study the effects of fear arousal and suppression of fear upon social perception. "It was hypothesized that individuals subjected to a fear-producing situation would tend to project their feelings upon some social objects, and further, instructions to inhibit emotional reactions would increase the amount of projection." Sixty male volunteers from introductory psychology classes were randomly assigned to one of three groups: Control, Fear-Expression and Fear-Suppression. "The data indicate that the arousal of fear results in a tendency to project fear onto a stimulus object in the environment. The results are also consistent with the hypothesis that suppression facilitates the tendency to project although, in this latter instance, one is less confident in rejecting the null hypothesis. Several alternative explanations of the effects of the suppression variable were considered and the role of cognitive variables in the projection process were discussed."—*S. J. Lachman.*

288. Fletcher, John L. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Localization of sounds in depth.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 302, ii, 14 p.—Human subjects were shown to be able, in the absence of visual cues, to localize the distance of sound sources from them with more than chance accuracy.

Three variables were studied: the distance of the sound sources from the subjects, the frequency of the sound sources and the auditory angle at the subject. Distance was found to be the only significant main variable.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

289. **Fulkerson, Samuel C.** (U. Texas, Austin.) **The interaction of frequency, emotional tone, and set in visual recognition.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 188-194.—Found an interaction between tabooess and background such that the mean threshold for the taboo words was low when the proportion of taboo words was high, and high when the proportion of taboo words was low. An interaction between tabooess and frequency such that there was "perceptual defense" among high-frequency words and "perceptual vigilance" among low-frequency words. The results were explained in terms of set, frequency, and meaning.—*J. Arbit.*

290. **Garvey, W. D., Knowles, W. B., & Newlin, E. P.** (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of future position of a target track on four types of displays.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 93-103.—To determine whether future target positions could be more accurately predicted on linear polar, non-linear polar, linear rectangular, or non-linear rectangular displays, Ss predicted the next position of the target every 10 seconds, with different speeds, shapes, and target courses on the four types of displays. The linear polar coordinate display provided the most accurate predictions of both range and bearing. Range prediction was poorer when non-linear scales were used.—*R. Davidson.*

291. **Gibson, James J., & Gibson, Eleanor J.** (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Continuous perspective transformations and the perception of rigid motion.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 129-138.—"Continuous perspective transformations of varying length were presented in 2-sec. cycles to each O on the visibly flat surface of a translucent screen. Judgments of the amount of change of slant of the apparently rigid object were in good correspondence with the length of the transformation sequence, without depending on the kind of pattern which carried the transformation. The patterns differed with respect to regularity vs. irregularity and form vs. texture. Regularity may have had a small effect on the variability of judgments but texturedness did not." 16 references.—*J. Arbit.*

292. **Granger, G. W., & Franks, C. M.** (U. London, England.) **Dark-adaptation and conditioning: Some observed correlations.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 462-464.—The correlations found "indicate a tendency for long perceptual (light-adaptation) times to be associated with ease of conditioning and resistance to extinction." The results raise the problem of their meaning or interpretation.—*R. H. Waters.*

293. **Gulick, W. L., & Stake, R. E.** (Princeton U., N. J.) **The effect of time on size-constancy.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 276-279.—"Twelve Os made estimates of size of triangles at 20, 30, 40, 50, and 80 ft., while limited to accommodation, convergence, and binocular retinal disparity. The role of time in size-constancy was investigated by obtaining these size-estimates at exposure of 0.2, 0.8, and 4.0 sec. The results indicate that an exposure as brief as 0.1 sec. adversely affects size-constancy when only

the cues to distance mentioned above are operative." —*R. H. Waters.*

294. **Halpern, L., & Kugelmass, S.** **The variability of tactile two point discrimination in the sensorimotor induction syndrome.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, **13**, 162-172.—Patients with the sensorimotor induction syndrome in unilateral disequilibrium often have an impairment of various qualities of sensibility on the homolateral side of the body. Utilizing measures of the tactile two-point discrimination threshold, the present study indicated that this impairment is systematically influenced by head posture, eye conditions and colored light. Of clinical importance is the confirmation that the impairment is not the result of a primary lesion of the sensory pathways, but is a secondarily induced phenomenon. 15 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

295. **Hamilton, Vernon.** (U. of London.) **Perceptual and personality dynamics in reactions to ambiguity.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **48**, 200-215.—"A battery of tests designed to elicit differential responses to a variety of ambiguous situations was administered to groups of Control and Neurotic subjects. . . . Neurotic subjects were generally shown to avoid ambiguity more than Controls, and Conversion Hysterics and Obsessionals avoided ambiguous situations more than Anxiety States. It is suggested that avoidance of ambiguity serves to avoid anxiety and conflict. . . . The evidence is taken to be consistent with a theory of cognitive control of the environment mediated via perceptual attitudes operative at varying levels of the individual." 48 references.—*L. E. Thune.*

296. **Harris, B., Hauptschein, A., & Schwartz, L. S.** (New York U.) **Minimum cost decision-feedback systems for detecting signals perturbed by additive Gaussian noise.** *Operat. Res.*, 1957, **5**, 680-692.—In a binary system, signals may be recorded at the receiver as present, absent, or decision withheld when doubtful. In the latter case, interpretation may be provided through coded artificial constraint, or the receiver may require the signal to be repeated—the method of decision feedback. The paper develops decision feedback system theory to specify optimum conditions in a least cost sense, and demonstrate that the decision feedback method is more efficient in terms of power, bandwidth and time.—*M. R. Marks.*

297. **Harris, William P.** (Mass. Inst. of Tech.) **A revised law of comparative judgment.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, **22**, 189-198.—"In contrast to Thurstone's law of comparative judgment, a model in which a comparison pair and its complement are assumed to give rise to two different distributions of differences is considered. The consequences of this revised model on scaling problems is developed." —*M. O. Wilson.*

298. **Haslerud, George M., & Clark, R. Ernest.** (U. New Hampshire, Durham.) **On the redintegrative perception of words.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 97-101.—Twenty-two 9-letter words were tachistoscopically presented to 25 college freshmen. The problem was two-fold: what positions in the word are occupied by the letters that are the cues for recognition, and what conditions make possible "the redintegrative leap from the fragment to the correct whole-response"? The cue letters are those at the

ends of the word. The redintegrative conditions are found to be: the cue letters, and the "alternatives provided either in the experimental situation (the individual selects the correct word from a list), or in the verbal repertoire (ability to define the word) of the S."—*R. H. Waters.*

299. **Hastorf, Albert H.**, (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) & **Kennedy, John L.** **Emmert's law and size-constancy.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 114-116.—The controversy over the relation between Emmert's law and size-constancy results in part because the methods of measurement employed affect the phenomenon being measured. This suggestion was supported by data obtained from 12 Ss who judged size of objects, of after-images, and of distance under different measuring techniques.—*R. H. Waters.*

300. **Howarth, Edgar.** (U. Melbourne, Australia.) **Three experiments concerning the Köhler and Wallach hypothesis.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 12-19.—The three experiments described are all concerned with Köhler and Wallach's electronic satiation theory which states that "continuous observation of a percept may result in alteration to that percept due to changes in the nervous tissue occupied by the field of the figure." The first experiment deals with the building up of electronic satiation, the second with the direction of satiation and the third with the permanence of satiation. The conclusion is drawn that "satiation theory in its present form is not adequate to explain the findings of the present report."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

301. **Irwin, Francis W.**, (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) & **Smith, W. A. S.** **Value, cost, and information as determiners of decision.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 229-232.—"In an expanded judgment situation, money prizes were given for correct decisions and money costs were charged for information. The mean number of cards required for decisions was greater for the larger of two prizes and the smaller of two costs. It was also greater for smaller absolute value of the mean and larger value of the SD of the numbers seen, in accordance with previous findings. Confidence ratings varied significantly with cost, mean, and SD, but not with prize."—*J. Arbit.*

302. **Johansen, Martin.** **The experienced continuations of some three-dimensional forms.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 1-26.—An attempt was made to elucidate what indicates to an observer that an aspect composed of several planes is continued in a particular way. Such study is fundamental for the extension of knowledge concerning not only perception of forms, but also of spatial experience.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

303. **Jones, F. Nowell.** (U. California, Los Angeles.) **An analysis of individual differences in olfactory thresholds.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 227-232.—A factor analysis of absolute olfactory thresholds for 20 substances obtained from 80 Os yielded 4 group-factors which "were further analyzed to determine an appreciable general factor." The 4 group-factors cannot readily be interpreted in terms of the chemical and physical properties of the stimuli. "The results imply that (a) individual differences in olfactory thresholds are systematic; (b) there are probably many varieties of receptor; and (c) the results correspond to no existing scheme of odor-classification."—*R. H. Waters.*

304. **Jones, Nelson F.** (Northwestern U.) **Context effects in judgment as a function of experience.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 379-382.—"In rating the degree of schizophrenic confusion to be found in patients' responses to vocabulary items, it was found that the presentation of a limited range of items to be judged on a scale representing the full range of pathology produced an adaptation-level, context effect. Of three kinds of experience, professional training, task experience, and experience with the specific stimuli, only experience with the task at hand produced individually significant differences in the susceptibility to distortions in judgment. However, the mean ratings of all the experimental groups were in the direction of greater stability of judgment as a function of increasing experience, and this trend is statistically significant. An analysis of the performance of individual clinicians shows both assimilation and contrast effects emerging in varying degrees."—*L. B. Heathers.*

305. **Kalis, Betty L.** (Univ. of California School of Medicine and the Langley Porter Clinic.) **Some relationships between size perception and ego adequacy.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 439-450.—"It was hypothesized that performance in a periscope tracing experiment would reflect ego differentiation and that subjects around the mean of the distribution of scores in the task would possess the most adequately differentiated ego. . . . The results support the hypotheses and establish a meaningful relationship between two different domains, those of size perception and ego adequacy." 21 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

306. **Kottenhoff, Heinrich.** **Situational and personal influences on space perception with experimental spectacles.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 151-161.—Relevant personality conditions determine the course of adaptation to inversion glasses when worn more than three hours. Introverts increased or kept constant their initial degree of visual-field-motion; extraverts decreased the initial amount during 3 hours inversion. These findings agree with Eysenck's personality theory. Slightly extraverted persons appear visionally better disposed for an adjustment in situations requiring a fast spatial reorientation. 18 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

307. **Libet, Benjamin.** (U. of Calif. Med. Sch., San Francisco) & **Jones, Margaret Hubbard.** (University of Calif., Los Angeles.) **Delayed pain as a peripheral sensory pathway.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 256-257.—Landau and Bishop point out that "delayed pain sensation can be masked by the faster sharp pain. . . ." Libet says: "I suggest . . . that what the experimental work reported by Jones [M. H. Jones, *Science*, 124, 442 (1956)] amounts to is a careful description of some conditions of stimulation in which second pain is not demonstrable." The report of Jones is also criticized in terms of her regarding second pain as an "artifact" and her dismissal of certain reaction time evidence on pain perception. Jones replies that her conclusions "were based on the evidence" and the "discussion by Libet adds nothing new. It is a restatement of a selected portion of older literature, most of it useless because of failure to control stimulation and because of ignorance of proper conditions of judgment and psychophysical methods."—*S. J. Lachman.*

308. Lowenfeld, John; Rubenfeld, Seymour, & Guthrie, George M. (Penna. State Univ.) **Verbal inhibition in subception.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, **54**, 171-176.—"A GSR was conditioned to five nonsense syllables using shock as an unconditioned stimulus. This response was found to be very resistant to extinction when the stimuli were presented too rapidly for accurate recognition. The parallel to the therapeutic situation is so close that this situation may be used to explore the slow extinction of certain responses often encountered in psychotherapy when verbal inhibitions and non reward are likewise of little effect."—G. E. Rowland.

309. McCroskey, Robert L., Jr. **A research note on the effects of noise upon flicker fusion frequency.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 7. ii, 6 p.—The problem was to explore the effects of noise upon flicker fusion frequency (FFF). The results of the data show that: The FFF means obtained under two successive conditions of quiet before and after exposure to noise are identical; while the FFF means obtained in noise before and after quiet exposure are not significantly different; and that the FFF means obtained under conditions of noise are significantly lower than those obtained in quiet.

310. Marill, Thomas. (Resch. Lab. of Electronics, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) **Detection theory and psychophysics.** Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Research Laboratory of Electronics, 1956. vi, 73 p.—By using a more sophisticated analysis in terms of detection theory, the weaknesses of the traditional psychophysical and Tanner and Swets' models are found to be eliminable. The application of detection theory to the problem of auditory masking with random noise as measured by the two-category forced-choice technique, leads to the mathematical derivation of the "ideal detector" for this masking situation. Applying the above technique in experiments gave an indication as to the extent and manner in which subjects differ from the "ideal detector" when subjected to the masking of auditory signals by gaussian broadband noise. Except for a sensitivity loss of 13 db, results, agreeing with the mathematical predictions, show that when the masked signals are pure tones, subjects behave very much like the "ideal detector." 25 references.—K. M. Newman.

311. Meyer, Max F. (Miami, Florida.) **The Tartini pitches created by the primary number seven.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 203-210.—For a number of suggested reasons, neither Tartini nor Helmholtz used 7 as a ratio-term in studies of subjective tones. This has resulted in "assumptions about difference and summation tones . . . made and perpetuated that are not justified." Studies on tritones and 7 as a ratio-term show that Tartini pitches, but neither difference nor summation tones, are obtainable. The findings are interpreted in terms of the "hydraulic theory of cochlear mechanics."—R. H. Waters.

312. Miller, Irwin. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Perception of nonsense passages in relation to amount of information and speech-to-noise ratio.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **53**, 388-393.—Ss learned 16 nonsense dissyllables which were subsequently constructed into passages varying in rate of input in-

formation and presented under various conditions of speech-to-noise ratios and the Ss instructed to write down what they heard. Both variables significantly affected the number of items reproduced correctly (information rate an inverse function and noise ratio a direct function). Also found a significant interaction between these variables.—J. Arbib.

313. Mishima, Jiro, & Yokoo, Takenari. (Waseda U., Tokyo.) **Shikaku-teki kioku to chōkaku-teki kioku ni kansuru hattatsuteki kenkyū.** (A study on the progress of visual and auditory memories.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, **5**, 1-8.—Series of nonsense syllables and meaning sentences were presented to Ss by either tachistoscopic memory drum or phonograph. 2nd to 9th grade children were used. In nonsense series, auditory memory showed higher reproduction score than the visual one until 6th grade, then dropped, while visual memory score increased with age up to 7th grade. In meaning series visual memory showed definitely better reproduction throughout the age levels with maximum at 6th grade in both curves. English summary, p. 57-58.—S. Ohwaki.

314. Moncrieff, R. W. (Chichester, Eng.) **Olfactory adaptation and odor-intensity.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 1-20.—The odor-threshold concentration of an odorant is taken after a prior inspiration of the undiluted substance and again after an inspiration of the dilutant. Odor-intensity is defined as the ratio of the first to the second threshold concentration. Experiments show good agreement among 4 Os, and yield results that are harmonious with practical experience. A number of technical relationships between the odor-intensity of various odorants and their chemical composition are reported.—R. H. Waters.

315. Murphy, Gardner, & Solley, Charles M. (Menninger Foundation.) **Learning to perceive as we wish to perceive.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, **21**, 225-237.—This paper describes the experimental results of a series of studies based on the assumption that perception is to some extent molded by specific affective experiences. In the quest for perceptual phenomena as such, the authors have gradually shifted from brief exposures to situations in which material is responded to "while the impact of the stimulus material is still manifestly present." Results are surveyed under the headings: figure-ground studies, scotoma (localized "blindness" for a particular aspect of the total perceptual field), misperception, perceptual expectancy and scanning, and individual differences. 23 references.—W. A. Varvel.

316. Machman, Marvin. (U. of Colorado, Boulder.) **The influence of size and shape on the discrimination of visual intensity.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 211-218.—Two experiments were designed to test the theory, by Lamar, Hecht, et al., that "differential thresholds are determined by boundary dimensions of a stimulus rather than by its area." At the same time they serve to test theories that assume such thresholds are determined by the area of the stimulus and the theory, by Graham and associates, based on the concept of unit-areas. The results of both experiments give empirical support to the first rather than to the latter type of theory.—R. H. Waters.

317. Nakamura, Ikuta. (Yamaguchi U.) **Tōitsuteki naru taido shinrigaku no genri to shite no taido no ryōkyokusei: Benbetsuiki no inshibunseki.** (On the polarity of attitude as one of the unitary norm to construct the psychology of attitude: The factor analysis of the discriminative threshold.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 32-41.—It has been known that in the study of attitude in any social situation, there is a significant difference between the measurement made by agreeing response and disagreeing one. The writer hypothesizes that this polarity of attitude is in action in laboratory study of perception. Experiments were carried on the discrimination thresholds of depth and length of lines. The results were factor analyzed and the attitude of judgment was found as the first factor when the method of limit was used. The hypothesis was supported. English summary, p. 60.—S. Ohwaki.

318. Parducci, Allen, (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) & Hohle, Raymond. **Restriction of range in the judgment of single stimuli.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 272-275.—The experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the presence or absence of "judgmental shift following restriction of stimulus-range" is a function of S's belief about the permanence of the shift. Instructional sets given just prior to the restriction of the stimulus-range, leading S to expect the restriction to be permanent, temporary, or ambiguous supported the hypothesis when the restriction was readily noticeable.—R. H. Waters.

319. Pastore, Nicholas. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) **The influence of background on the perception of convexity and concavity.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 131-132.—Certain figures, containing gradients of light and shade, may be seen as convex or, when turned through 180°, as concave. The usual interpretation of this effect in terms of learning is open to question: light is more commonly multi-rather than uni-directional and investigation showed that the background of the figure is in part an influencing condition.—R. H. Waters.

320. Pollack, M., Battersby, W. S., & Bender, M. B. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) **Tachistoscopic identification of contour in patients with brain damage.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 220-227.—Tachistoscopic thresholds for correct identification of gaps in a circle were determined for a variety of gap sizes and visual field position in patients with homonymous visual defects, other brain-injured patients and in control subjects. Largest increases in threshold were in amblyopic portions of visual fields of patients with homonymous visual defects; there were also increases of threshold in areas of the involved visual field that were perimetrically normal. There were small but significant elevations of threshold in brain-injured patients as compared with controls. Completion effects of various kinds were reported in the hemianopsias. "It is concluded that theories which stress a point-for-point projection of afferent impulses from retina to striate cortex are inadequate for explaining the results obtained in the present study." 17 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

321. Pustell, Thomas E. (Hofstra College.) **The experimental induction of perceptual vigilance and defense.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 425-438.—"The present study explored some conditions under which anxiety or fear leads to either perceptual vigilance

or perceptual defense. Painful electric shock was experimentally associated with one of four geometrical figures, and a reinforcement schedule similar to classical rather than instrumental conditions was employed. . . . Statistically significant sex differences in perceptual shift occurred, with the males tending toward defense even when the possibility of conscious distortion of report was almost certainly eliminated. The vigilance trend in the males is interpreted as confirmation of the hypothesis that moderately strong anxiety can function as a cue or signal which heightens perception. The defensive trend among the females is tentatively attributed to a stronger anxiety reaction to electric shock."—M. O. Wilson.

322. Rubenfeld, Seymour; Lowenfeld, John, & Guthrie, George M. (Penna. State Univ.) **Stimulus generalization in subception.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 177-182.—"It was predicted that subjects would react differentially in terms of a conditioned GSR to misidentified dissimilar stimuli, and that this response would generalize to a greater extent to similar stimuli when these were misidentified than when they were accurately reported. A design involving tachistoscopic exposure of geometric figures that permitted control of stimulus preferences and differential ease of recognition was used. The results confirmed the predictions. Application of subception to clinical and other phenomena was suggested and a theoretical interpretation of the process was attempted."—G. E. Rowland.

323. Russell, Roger W. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Effects of variations in ambient temperature on certain measures of tracking skill and sensory sensitivity.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 300, ii, 69 p.—Effects of ambient temperatures, ranging from -10° to +40° C., on tracking skills using movement and pressure controls and on tactile and kinesthetic sensitivity and hand grip were investigated. The results showed that signs of impairment in performance appeared when temperature varied outside rather narrow limits and that the nature of the impairment differed in the two types of performance. They also showed that different sense modalities were differentially sensitive to temperature variations in terms of the duration of exposure necessary to produce signs of impairment and in terms of the characteristics of their recovery following exposure. 62 references.—R. V. Hamilton.

324. Schmidt, Wolfgang. (Worms, Germany.) **Attrappenversuche zur Analyse des Lachens: Ein Beitrag zur Frage der kommunikativen Funktion des menschlichen Ausdrucks.** (Analysis of laughter through paper-model experiments: A contribution to communicative functions of human expression.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 223-264.—After a review of theoretical aspects of laughter, the author discusses a study in which he asked 750 adolescents to group a series of paper models according to the intensity of laughter expressed. The results did not support the assumptions of Krueger that Gestalt perceptions are involved, but confirmed the theory of "summing of stimuli" (Seitz) and of "innate operative mechanisms" (Lorenz, Tinbergen). English and French summaries. 49 references.—H. P. David.

325. Schutz, Howard G., & Pilgrim, Francis J. (Quartermaster Food & Container Instit., Chicago, Ill.) **Differential sensitivity in gustation.** *J. exp.*

Psychol., 1957, **54**, 41-48.—"Differential sensitivity to the four primary taste qualities at five levels of intensity was determined by the method of single stimuli on 10 Ss. Differences among the differential sensitivities to the four taste qualities are significant. . . . Individuals differ widely in their differential sensitivity to the basic tastes within the qualities and in the order to which they are sensitive to different qualities." 22 references.—*J. Arbit.*

326. Shapiro, David S. (Teachers College, Columbia U.) **Perceptions of significant family and environmental relationships in aggressive and withdrawn children.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, **21**, 381-385.—"This study sought to determine whether characteristic patterns of overt adjustments are systematically associated with characteristic forms of perceptual behavior. Specifically, it was hypothesized that in perceptual tasks related to significant family experiences, aggressive children estimate the size, strength, and ability of child figures to be greater both in absolute terms and greater in relation to the size, strength, and ability of parental figures than withdrawn children; that they expect punishment to be less severe, and describe immediate outcomes of situations as more favorable than withdrawn children. The results lead to the conclusion that differences in the overt adjustment patterns of aggressive and withdrawn children are related to differences in expectations about the outcomes of situations relevant to the needs and security of the individual."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

327. Solomon, Philip, (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Leiderman, P. Herbert; Mendelson, Jack, & Wexler, Donald. **Sensory deprivation: A review.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, **114**, 357-363.—A critical review is made of some of the most relevant autobiographical, "brainwashing," and experimental data in the area of perceptual and sensory deprivation. 28 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

328. Sommer, Robert. (The Menninger Found.) **The effects of rewards and punishments during perceptual organization.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, **25**, 550-558.—The purpose was to determine the effects of an operative need-state upon perception. Ambiguous figures were used in a need-perception experiment. Three alternative reinforcing conditions, rewarding, punishing and neutral, were employed. The results are best interpreted by a "hypothesis regarding an asymmetrical U-curve: both pleasantness and unpleasantness influence perception, but at a given level of affective intensity, pleasantness has more influence than unpleasantness."—*M. O. Wilson.*

329. Smith, Olin W., & Sherlock, Louise. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **A new explanation of the velocity-transposition phenomenon.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 102-105.—Brown's velocity-transposition phenomenon (5: 3011) can be more simply explained in terms of S's judgments of the frequency with which objects in the moving field pass a fixation point. There is "no necessity for invoking transposition as one of the necessary conditions of the judgment."—*R. H. Waters.*

330. Smock, Charles D. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station.) **The relationship between "intolerance of ambiguity," generalization and speed of perceptual closure.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, **28**, 27-36.—Early and late responders in making de-

cisions about a recognition test for mutilated pictures showed more response perseveration and shorter latency of response than did those responders who made their decisions nearer the mean trial of initial decisions for the total sample (58 junior high school students). These, together with related findings, were interpreted as lending support to the hypothesis that anxiety is an important determinant of "intolerance of ambiguity." 21 references.—*F. Costin.*

331. Spence, Donald P. (Teachers College, Columbia University.) **A new look at vigilance and defense.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 103-108.—2 hypotheses were tested: (a) "Threatening tachistoscopic stimuli are recognized at thresholds both higher and lower than thresholds for matched control words. The extent of deviation is related to degree of anxiety induced by the threat"; and (b) "When the associated anxiety is removed, then threshold deviations diminish. The degree of reduction is related to the decrease in anxiety." 22 adults of mixed sexes served as Ss. 2 matched lists of words were presented in an anagram-solving exercise. One list was constructed to produce failure. When all words were presented tachistoscopically for a second time, it was found that anxiety aroused by the failure correlated significantly with the absolute difference between recognition thresholds for failure and control words. This relationship persisted even after the artificial nature of the anxiety had been explained.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

332. Stennett, Richard G. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) **The relationship of performance level to level of arousal.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 54-61.—"A test of the hypothesis that an inverted-U relationship exists between the level of arousal and performance level was made by comparing the performance of 31 Ss on an auditory tracking task under different conditions of incentive . . . the data of this study give strong support to the hypothesis. The hypothesis held regardless of whether palmar conductance level or the EMG response of any one of four different muscle groups was used as the criterion of arousal."—*J. Arbit.*

333. Sabatini, Raoul W., (Oak Forest Institutions, Illinois) & Chesrow, Eugene J. **Mental age, chronological age and span of perception.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, **48**, 1893-1896.—"The purpose of the study was to examine the possible relationship between mental age and span of perception. N = 155, of 9 to 16 years. A mean correlation of +0.354 was found. The correlation with chronological age was smaller, averaging to +0.239."—*T. Shipley.*

334. Tindall, George T., & Kunkle, E. Charles. (Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.) **Pain-spot densities in human skin: An experimental study.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **77**, 605-610.—By application of a calibrated needle algometer to a stamped area on the back of the hand (150 tests made on 21 normal Ss), it was noted that "there existed in every S a wide range of pain sensitivity" although for each S on retest the pattern was similar to the first. Analgesis spots are interpreted to represent "a gap in the fiber network rather than a pain fiber with an unusually high threshold." These and other results are discussed in relation to clinical medicine.—*L. A. Pennington.*

335. v. Békésy, G. **Neural volleys and the similarity between some sensations produced by tones and by skin vibrations.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 1059-1069.—The pitch sensation resulting from mechanical and electrical vibrations of the skin is examined in light of the electro-physiology and anatomy of the skin organs. The results provide a comparison with related observations of the hearing mechanisms.—I. Pollack.

336. von Lüthy, F. (Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Zurich, Switzerland.) **Schmerzprobleme.** (Problems of pain.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1957, 17, 82-94.—"In this inaugural lecture, pain problems are discussed. The pain is to be considered not only a 'watch-dog of health' but also as an undesirable and often useless symptom of various diseases or even as a disease per se. The author discusses the basic anatomic and physiologic facts of pain conduction and pain perception and then some special types of pain, such as hemicrania, headaches in vascular diseases and causalgia. Finally pathologic non-perception or absence of pain is mentioned and conclusions are drawn." (Author's summary.) English and French summaries.—M. L. Simmel.

337. Vroom, Victor H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.) **Effect of design on estimation of size of coins.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 89-92.—To determine whether surface design influences the judgment of size, apart from the meaning or value represented, Ss adjusted the size of a white spot of light to match a normal 50¢ piece, a 50¢ piece defaced with almost none of the design left, an aluminum disk with a pattern of drilled indentations, and a blank aluminum disk. Size estimations for the two items containing designs were not significantly different than for the two without. However, differences in estimated size of value objects as opposed to non-value objects were significant at the .0001 level.—R. Davidson.

338. Wilde, Kurt. (Göttingen, Hoher Weg 15.) **Über die Mitnahme im binokularen Tiefensehen.** (Induced covariation in binocular depth perception.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 467-481.—(1) The effect of induced covariation (Mitnahme) in binocular depth perception is analyzed. Gestalt factors of proximity, equality, good continuation, closure, experience and common fate were shown to be conditions necessary for the manifestation and variation of this phenomenon. (2) The distinction between 'primary' and 'secondary' covariation, proposed by Linschoten, appears untenable." English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

339. Willingham, Warren W. **Interdependence of successive judgments: I. Comparative judgment. II. Affective judgment. III. Absolute judgment.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 12, No. 2. iii, 17 p.—Interdependence of successive judgments was investigated in the context of comparative, affective and absolute judgment. The findings were as follows: (1) In a two-choice situation involving sub-threshold and supra-threshold discrimination, both alternation and repetition biases were found; (2) No alternation or repetition bias was found in a two-choice affective judgment situation; (3) Numerical ratings tended to be biased in the direction of the previous ratings but this was mitigated by instructions to the

subject. Methodological and theoretical implications of these results were discussed.

340. Woellner, Richard C. **The perception of vertical in the presence of increased accelerative forces.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 17 01 11, Sub. 1, No. 45. ii, 15 p.—Nine normal subjects were tested for their estimations of vertical and body axis when tilted to the side in a tilting chair and when exposed to a change in direction and magnitude of resultant force on a human centrifuge. It was found that the estimation of vertical lay close to the true vertical on the tilt chair and close to the angle of resultant force on the centrifuge. The constant error in both cases lay toward the subject's body axis, consistently but not significantly, and was very slightly greater under increased resultant force on the centrifuge. The estimation of body axis had considerable deviation in each subject and also varied considerably from subject to subject.

341. Wyszecki, G., & Sanders, C. L. (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.) **Correlate for lightness in terms of CIE-Tristimulus values. Part II.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 840-842.—"A triangulation technique was used to check the definition of lightness as applied in the previous paper. The results indicate that the procedure of defining lightness in terms of the luminous reflectance of neutral samples is satisfactory. The investigation has been further extended to show a systematic dependence of lightness index on background color. As might be expected, the lightness index of colors similar to the background is decreased and the lightness index of complementary colors is increased relative to the lightness index obtained using a black background. This effect is due to the change in chromatic adaptation of the eye."—F. Ratliff.

(See also Abstracts 694, 1017, 1161, 1830, 1933, 2384)

VISION

342. Allen, Henry F. (Boston.) **A new picture series for preschool vision testing.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, 38-41.—8 test pictures of the size of the 30-foot E are presented for use in children unable to respond on the E-chart.—D. Shaad.

343. American Optometric Association, Motorist Vision & Highway Safety Committee. **Vision for driving.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 58, 1845-1847.—"Preliminary report on a survey with recommendations for action."—T. Shipley.

344. Apell, Richard J. (Gesell Instit., New Haven, Conn.) **Developmental visual care.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1475-1479.—A home training program is described, under three headings: gross motor activities, fine motor coordination, and specific games.—T. Shipley.

345. Attneave, Fred. (Center for Advanced Study, Stanford, California.) **An interocular color-effect.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 318-319.—If one eye is stimulated with a saturated hue, when this hue is removed and the eyes are opened and shut, alternately, at a rapid rate, the stimulated eye sees the negative afterimage of the inducing hue and the unstimulated eye sees the inducing hue in reduced saturation. This observation suggests that the effect

"is interocular, and therefore implies an opposition of complementaries in some region central with respect to the optic chiasma."—*R. H. Waters.*

346. Bailey, Neal J. (Div. Optom., Indiana Univ., Bloomington.) **Visual projection in walking experiments.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 360-376.—"This paper is the first of a number of reports which will be concerned with the analysis of projection patterns found in normal binocular subjects, one-eyed subjects, and in normal correspondence and anomalous correspondence squinters." Under various conditions of viewing, different subjects were asked to walk (50 yards) directly toward a distant (1,000 yds.) target, at which time their actual path direction was determined in 0.05 prism diopter steps. Projection in normal binoculars was found to be parallel to the bisector of the angle of convergence; in one-eye subjects, parallel to the line of sight of the remaining eye; in normal correspondence squinters, parallel to the line of sight of the preferred eye; and, in anomalous correspondence squinters, parallel to the line of sight of the eye being used. 17 references.—*T. Shipley.*

347. Bartz, Albert E. (North Dakota U., Grand Forks.) **Attention value as a function of illuminant color change.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 82-84.—A 16-dial panel was tested with a check-reading task (to detect deviations) for the effect of illumination changes to aid detection of errors. In one situation (R), from 1 through 8 error dials were presented under constant red illumination. In the other situation (RG) error dials were accompanied by a change in illuminant from red to green. "(a) Differences between response times and also variability of response under the R and RG situations were significant; (b) three times as many errors were committed under the R situation; (c) no significant sex differences were present under either the R or RG situation."—*P. Ash.*

348. Battig, William F., Voss, James F., & Brogden, W. J. (Univ. Wisconsin.) **The effect of frequency of intermittence upon perceived brightness.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 61-64.—There is an inverse non-linear relationship between the frequency of the positive phase of an intermittent light and its apparent brightness under both high and low luminance conditions and for frequency ranges from 4 cps to fusion.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

349. Berens, Conrad, & Fonda, Gerald. (New York.) **An accommodation card and rule.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part I), 533-537.—An English-Spanish accommodation test card, including several other tests, is presented.—*D. Shaad.*

350. Berens, Conrad, & Girard, Louis J., Fonda, Gerald, & Sells, S. B. (Randolph Field, Texas.) **Effects of tachistoscopic training: On visual functions in myopic patients.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part II), 25-48.—Some improvement in unaided acuity of 80 myopic patients who were highly motivated was demonstrated. 47 references.—*D. Shaad.*

351. Bevan, William, & Bevan, Dorothy C. (Emory U., Ga.) **Judged size and personal relevance: An exercise in quasi-representative design.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 203-207.—Two children were requested to examine a number of objects of personal relevance which were believed to cover a

wide range of positive and negative values. The child was to pick out the items he liked best in descending order of likeability. As the selection was made he was to indicate the size of the object on a stick held in front of him. There was no bias in preference for different sized objects. Both overestimated the size of small objects with the elder child overestimating large objects by a small amount and the younger child underestimating large objects. No reliable limits were found within which a preference-size relationship holds. It is felt that while the preference-items may have encompassed a range of the S's values the judgmental situation may not have been conducive to induction of observable value effects.—*G. E. Rowland.*

352. Bleything, Willard B. (Sch. Aviat. Med., Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama.) **Factors influencing stereoscopic localization.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 416-429.—The stereoscopic localization of a polarized ring target was studied (N = 10) under several experimental conditions: (1) different target separations; (2) different sizes of targets; (3) observation through base-out prisms; (4) observation through minus spherical lenses; (5) observation through a combination of lens and prism. "Stereoscopic size increases with stereoscopic localization distance and at a rate slightly greater than the rate obtained if the size is predicted from the visual angle subtended at each particular distance measured." 20 references.—*T. Shipley.*

353. Blomberg, L.-H., Fällström, Carl Eric, & Petersén, Ingemar. (Sahlgrenska sjukhuset, Gothenburg, Sweden.) **Hypotension induced as a load in flicker-fusion tests: An investigation with ganglion blocking agents and Evipan in psychiatric patients before and after electro-convulsive therapy.** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, 32, 125-136.—A fall in blood pressure alone so influenced the flicker-fusion threshold that significant gains or losses occurred in 32 of 79 examinations. There was a low correlation between the blood pressure fall and this influence. These effects were less after electroshock. Evipan also caused a decrease in blood pressure, which showed a low correlation to the flicker-fusion threshold response. There was no significant difference after electroshock. Electroencephalographic changes after electroshock were not commoner in those who presented altered flicker-fusion threshold values. 15 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

354. Blough, Donald S. (Nat. Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Effect of lysergic acid diethylamide on absolute visual threshold of the pigeon.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 304-305.—A recently devised technique is used to measure the effect of LSD on the absolute visual threshold in the pigeon. Subjects were three male domestic pigeons (white Carneaux). LSD "caused a striking rise in absolute threshold. . . . Small doses of LSD . . . appear to affect the visual threshold of the pigeon without grossly disturbing motor discriminative functions. This fact may be a valuable clue in understanding the physiological action of the drug. It also suggests the use of visual threshold measurement as an assay technique in the study of LSD and related substances."—*S. J. Lachman.*

355. Bongard, M. M., & Smirnov, M. S. **O teorii tsvetovogo kontrasta N. T. Fedorova.** (On

N. T. Fedorov's theory of color contrast.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 754-758.—The authors maintain once more, in spite of N. T. Fedorov's charge that their criticisms of his theory of color contrast contains many experimental and theoretical errors, that any one of these criticisms is sufficient to disprove it.—I. D. London.

356. Bouman, M. A., & Walraven, P. L. (Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg, The Netherlands.) **Some color naming experiments for red and green monochromatic lights.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 834-839.—"Instability in the color appreciation of monochromatic flashes for a normal trichromat is studied with respect to the instability in the stimulus due to the statistical fluctuation in the number of incident quanta and the distribution of this number over the retinal receptors. The frequencies of reddish, yellowish, greenish, bluish, colorless, white, etc., appearances in the perception were determined under variation of brightness, wavelength, exposure time, and area of the test stimulus. By comparison with the quantum theoretical studies conducted previously for absolute threshold values, it is found that for green excitation, three quanta, and for red, two quanta are required for a colored perception. For the long wave end two systems are sensitive, a 'red' and a 'colorless' system. In the green two quanta excitations result in colorless appearances of the perception."—F. Ratliff.

357. Brock, Frederick W. (39 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, N. Y.) **Two eyes can be worse than one.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1621-1623.—A short general discussion of the bilateral symmetry of the senses, with particular concern for the affective disturbances contingent upon binocular imbalance.—T. Shipley.

358. Brown, R. H. (Naval Res. Lab., Wash., D. C.) **'Empty-field' myopia and visibility of distant objects at high altitudes.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 376-385.—Previous studies by others have "shown . . . that the near sightedness induced by the (empty) visual field at high altitude may account in part for difficulties in detecting planes." The present study shows that this condition cannot be corrected by design of equipment and indicates "the possibility of improvement in air-to-air search by personnel selection."—R. H. Waters.

359. Brown, Robert E. (Naval Res. Lab.) **The effect of extent on the intensity-time relation for the visual discrimination of movement.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 109-114.—Using 3 human Ss, the relation between speed and luminance of a small visual stimulus in discrimination of movement was tested. Above a given speed-movement could not be discriminated and threshold luminance increased in direct proportion to stimulus speed; below the upper speed threshold "threshold luminance for motion discrimination was constant up to a critical rate, beyond which it increased directly with stimulus speed." Extent of movement increased the absolute energy required for discrimination with exposures below the critical duration. 16 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

360. Browning, Carroll W., & Crasilneck, Harold B. (Dallas, Texas.) **The experimental use of hypnosis in suppressive amblyopia.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part I), 468-477.—Studies of 9 adults

gave inconclusive results but improvement was noted in some cases.—D. Shaad.

361. Burnham, Robert W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) **Inter-eye differences in color-perception.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 386-394.—"This report concerns a method for determining the difference in color sensitivity of the two eyes of an observer (O), and equations are presented to show how color-appearances to one eye may be predicted from a knowledge of what the other eye sees." Implications of the method and equation are given.—R. H. Waters.

362. Burnham, R. W., Clark, Joyce R., & Newhall, S. M. (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.) **Space error in color matching.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 959-966.—"Recent reports indicate that stimulus position affects appearance in some visual situations. The present investigation was designed to yield information on the size of such a space error in color matching, the precision of color matching as a function of positional relations of the test and matching fields, and matching time as a function of position. Differences caused by position were not obtained. This is a reassuring result, since it has usually been assumed that no space error exists when symmetrical foveal areas are used for color matching."—F. Ratliff.

363. Butler, Robert A. (Audiol. & Speech Center, Walter Reed Army Hosp.) **The effect of deprivation of visual incentives on visual exploration motivation in monkeys.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 177-179.—Deprivation of visual experience for short periods (0, 2, 4 and 8 hrs.) increased the responsiveness to visual incentives as a function of length of visual deprivation, the effect appearing to be maximal at 4 hours. "These data provide another demonstration of the similarities between behavior based on a proposed curiosity drive and behavior based on biological drives."—L. I. O'Kelly.

364. Carbajal, Ulysses M. (Los Angeles.) **Plotting the blindspot.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, 379-385.—Factors concerning the size and location of the blindspot are enumerated. 23 references.—D. Shaad.

365. Cohn, Robert. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) **Direct current recordings of eye-ball movements in neurologic practice.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 684-688.—Technique for DC recording of eye movements through variations in the corneal-retinal potential difference as picked up by electrodes placed at the exterior and interior canthus and amplified with DC amplifiers is described. Numerous clinical applications of this technique in the measurement of neuro-muscular impairment of the extrinsic ocular muscles, nystagmus, retinal or optic nerve damage, etc., are possible.—L. I. O'Kelly.

366. Conklin, J. E. (Minneapolis-Honeywell Aero. Div., Minn.) **The influence of figural inspection on the autokinetic illusion.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 395-402.—In two experiments, inspection-figures "varying in size, shape, filled and unfilled, and orientation in the visual field were fixated by Os, (102 psychology students), for 1 min. prior to the autokinetic situation. . . . It was found that there was no relation between I-figure variables and auto-

kinetic movement. It was concluded that retinal events play a predominant role in the apparent movement since cortical satiation appears to be unrelated to the phenomenon."—*R. H. Waters.*

367. Costello, C. G., & McGregor, Peter. (St. George's Hosp., Morpeth, Eng.) **The relationships between some aspects of visual imagery and the alpha rhythm.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 786-795.—For 20 Ss amount of alpha suppression is related to vividness of visual image and avoidance of use of higher thought processes. 15 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

368. Curran, James J. (Ossining, N. Y.) **The role of vision in child growth.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 2161-2163.—A general discussion of the functional approach to visual problems in children. 16 references.—*T. Shipley.*

369. Danielson, Ralph W. (Denver, Col.) **The relationship of fields of vision to safety in driving.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1957, 44, 657-681.—680 drivers were examined by various screening methods, and the many aspects of the problem of visual fields are pointed out, with suggestions for further research. If a driver has visual acuity of 20/40 or better and observes caution he may operate a car safely with a total field as low as 50 degrees; such a driver should be re-examined each year. 52 references.—*D. Shaad.*

370. Deese, James. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **Changes in visual performance after visual work.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-285, iv, 24 p.—This report critically reviews some of the experimental and field studies on the effects of prolonged visual work. Two basically different kinds of visual tasks, one primarily involving search for infrequently occurring signals (vigilance tasks) and the other involving active continuous use of the oculomotor system and requiring more or less continuous mental operation (active tasks) emerge. The effects of work at these two types of tasks on the capacity for further visual work are shown to be different. Suggestions for a number of additional studies in this field are made. 77-item bibliography.—*R. T. Cave.*

371. Dinnerstein, Dorothy, (Bank St. Coll. Educ., New York.) & Wertheimer, Michael. **Some determinants of phenomenal overlapping.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 21-37.—Some 20 different arrangements of overlapping geometric designs were shown to groups of from 21 to 64 Ss who were to describe what they saw. The reports supported a number of hypotheses concerning conditions of overlap: "Phenomenal overlapping is a function of such structural principles as symmetry, simplicity, and similarity. The structure whose organization determines the direction of overlapping includes the area claiming the contour, the area continuing behind, and additional, non-contiguous areas; the main directions of visual space are also relevant." Additional research and theoretical issues are suggested.—*R. H. Waters.*

372. Dvorine, Israel. (2328 Eutaw Pl., Baltimore, Md.) **Comments on faulty color discrimination.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 557-563.—A general discussion of color vision, with comments on the color deficiencies. 24 references.—*T. Shipley.*

373. Flekkel', A. B. **Opyt primeneniia tablits IUSTOVOI dlia issledovaniia tsvetovogo zreniia.**

(An experiment in the application of IUSTOVA's tables for investigation of color vision.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 708-712.—In spite of certain defects that are disclosed in IUSTOVA's tables for determination of color weaknesses, future development of these tables should lead to their elimination and to the "possibility of a quantitative description of color weakness."—*I. D. London.*

374. Fugate, Jack M. (Sch. Optom., Ohio State Univ., Columbus.) **Physiological basis for discomfort glare.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 377-387.—"The evidence thus far indicates that photophobia cannot occur without the functional integrity of either the consensual or the direct light reflex." Neural integrity of the 5th nerve and the optic nerve must be maintained. A short review of the relevant literature is presented, together with reports on some qualitative experiments of the author. Certain causes of individual differences in glare sensitivity are noted. Possible further experimental approaches are outlined. "Discomfort associated with uncorrected refractive errors, and/or ocular muscle imbalance, is probably subserved at least in part by the same physiological mechanism as discomfort glare."—*T. Shipley.*

375. Galifret, Yves, & Piéron, Henri. **De la confrontation des seuils de saturation et de désaturation des couleurs spectrales.** (A comparison of saturation and desaturation thresholds in spectral colors.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 73-76.—Desaturation, unlike saturation, is independent of the length of the light wave. Perhaps saturation starts from acromatic stimulation, always the same, while desaturation starts from an ever varying color plate. In any case, varying the length of preliminary observation of the colored plate, does not produce the anticipated effect.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

376. Gedda, Luigi, & Magistretti, Sandra. (U. Rome.) **Analisi dell'influenza esercitata dalla televisione sull'angolo e sull'ampiezza di fusione.** (Analysis of the influence of television on the angle and amplitude of visual fusion.) *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1957, 6, 267-282.—In a study of 50 twins the authors conclude that "television appeared to produce an increase of the simultaneous macular perception and a marked change of fusional convergence and amplitude. Furthermore, it increases the fatigability of individual convergence." English, French and German summaries.—*D. A. Santora.*

377. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J., & Cibis, Paul A. **Surface texture and depth perception.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-24, 10 p.—Experiments on the role of irregular texture for depth perception were made using a plate-sterometer to measure true and apparent differences as well as the effect of illumination upon spatial localization. The results obtained with 2 groups of 10 subjects indicate that the accuracy of spatial localization of plane-parallel visual surfaces depends upon the perception of separate texture elements—i.e., grain size, grain density, and distribution and distinction of reference points within the surface pattern. Surfaces with coarse and distinct grain seen at a bright illumination provided the greatest accuracy of spatial discrimination; but even the microstructure of surface texture improved depth perception when the grit density, grain size, and the conditions under which

it is observed furnished transverse disparity and stereoscopic cues.

378. Gibson, James J., Smith, Olin W., Steinschneider, Alfred, & Johnson, Charles W. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **The relative accuracy of visual perception of motion during fixation and pursuit.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 64-68.—"The accuracy with which the speed of two moving surfaces . . . could be matched was determined for two modes of observation: with fixation of the eyes and with pursuit by the eyes. Twenty-four Os made 20 judgments each, 5 per mode when the standard was on the right and 5 when on the left. The differences in errors between modes were not statistically significant. A space error was significant at the 5% level."—R. H. Waters.

379. Gienke, Erwin L. (Illion, N. Y.) **Use of hypnosis in visual corrections.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1797-1800.—"The purpose of this article is merely to stimulate interest in definite experimentation in this realm. . . ." Recent growth of psychosomatics suggests that emotions may influence refraction. Therefore, perhaps hypnotic control may also be exercised. Experiments involving regression to before the onset of myopia are discussed.—T. Shipley.

380. Gogel, W. C., & Schneps, J. A. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Perceived frontal size as a determiner of perceived stereoscopic depth.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 296, ii, 21 p.—"The process by which a stereopsis extent is perceived as a linear depth extent was investigated in an experiment involving different frontal sizes of the same familiar object. The perceived depth resulting from a stereopsis extent increased as the perceived absolute distance of the familiar objects. An equation was developed for predicting the apparent depth extent associated with a stereopsis extent as a function of (1) an observer constant and (2) the ratio of the perceived to the retinal size of frontal extents in the vicinity of the stereopsis."—R. V. Hamilton.

381. Granger, G. W. **Eysenck's theory of anxiety and hysteria and the results of visual adaptation experiments.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 98-126.—"There is no convincing proof that threshold measurements reflect differences in sensory inhibition developing within the central nervous system, nor is there any satisfactory evidence that these measurements are significantly related to relatively permanent personality differences between individuals in the way demanded by Eysenck's theory, even though thresholds may be affected by psychiatric disorders. 108 references."—G. Rubin-Rabson.

382. Grosch, Hans. (Universitäts-Nervenklinik Erlangen.) **Partielle Blockierung der Blickmotorik und Seitenorientierung bei motorischer Halbseitenschwäche.** (Partial blocking of coordinated eye movements and lateral orientation in hemiplegia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 306-315.—"This is an extensive case study illustrating the development of apraxia of eyelid-closure and inability of directing the gaze towards the left because of an "agnostic-noetic" impairment ensuing from a cerebro-vascular accident with a left hemiplegia. 15 references."—M. Kaelbling.

383. Guth, Sylvester K. (General Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.) **Effects of age on visibility.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 463-477.—N = 100, of 17

to 65 years. Visibility data was obtained with the Luckiesh-Moss visibility meter on 10 seven-letter words of 6 pt. type, at 16 inches viewing distance. The range of illumination was from 10 to 100 footcandles. The visibility decreases slowly up to age 45, after which it drops more sharply. Regardless of age, when the illumination was increased from 20 to 30, 20 to 50 and 30 to 80 footcandles, the improvements in visibility were 23%, 68%, and 142% respectively. In general, a given physical change is more effective in the older patients. ". . . [O]lder workers can be expected to achieve the same visual abilities as younger workers if they are provided with the necessary footcandle level."—T. Shipley.

384. Hackman, Ray B., (Temple Univ., Phila., Pa.) & Tinker, Miles A. **Effect of variations in color of print and background upon eye movements in reading.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 354-359.—"Eye-movements were photographed while the subjects (N = 49) read from Form B of the Chapman-Cook Speed of Reading Test. Seven sets of seven selections each were used, each selection being printed with one of the seven different color combinations to be tested. Criteria were: perception time, fixation frequency, duration of pauses, and regression frequency. It was found that black on yellow, red on white, green on red, and black on white give best legibility. It is emphasized that legibility is a function of brightness contrast."—T. Shipley.

385. Hamilton, G. E. (Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa.) **The Keystone Visual-Survey service.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1234-1236.—"A review of the methods and components of the Keystone No. 46 Visual Survey Telebinocular is presented. The question of referrals, and over-referrals is discussed."—T. Shipley.

386. Haynes, Phillip R. (Newark, Ohio.) **Accommodative responses associated with the Westphal-Piltz pupillary phenomenon.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 405-415.—"The present experimental and clinical investigation was carried out so that an insight might be gained into the neurophysiological basis of the various components of the accommodative response." A case report, and general discussion, of certain accommodative responses which were found to occur simultaneously with those pupillary responses characteristic of the Westphal-Piltz phenomenon. 21 references.—T. Shipley.

387. Heron, Woodburn. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) **Perception as a function of retinal locus and attention.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 38-48.—"In 5 experiments letters and forms were exposed in the right and left visual field. The Ss, 12 to 20 in number, were asked to report the number of items recognized. When forms are exposed to the left or to the right, equal numbers are reported. More letters are recognized in the right than in the left field. But if letters are exposed to both fields simultaneously, more are recognized in the left field. Differences between these results and those reported by other investigators are pointed out. A simple neurological explanation seems less adequate than one "made in terms of an attentional process which is developed during the course of learning to read."—R. H. Waters.

388. Hofstätter, Peter R. Über die Struktur des Farbensystems von Normalen und Grünblinden. (On the structure of the color system in normal-sighted and green-blind persons.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 31-49.—Using a questionnaire with 24 pairs of antonyms, 11 green-blind and 25 normal-sighted men described 4 colors (red, green, blue, and yellow), and associated them with a series of concepts, such as love, hate, etc. The color impressions of both groups were compared. Green-blind subjects experienced green as a color tone of blue-yellow quality and not as gray. A factor analysis of color impressions is reported. The establishment of relationships between colors and concepts by the method of controlled associations is demonstrated. English and French summaries. 32 references.—J. W. House.
389. Hofstetter, Henry W., & Baldwin, William. (Div. Optom., Indiana Univ., Bloomington.) Bilateral correlation of residual astigmatism. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 388-391.—"Residual astigmatism . . . is the difference between the astigmatism in the spectacle plane attributed to the effectivity of the ophthalmometrically measured corneal astigmatism and the total astigmatism of the eye as measured by any of several routine clinical techniques." "The present report is concerned with the question of whether the apparent residual astigmatism factors for the two eyes of a pair are correlated." The data were culled from clinical records. The product moment correlation between the right and left eyes is +0.62. No relation to age was found. The overall results suggest that residual astigmatism is independent of the difference in total astigmatism.—T. Shipley.
390. IArbus, A. L. Novaia metodika zapisi dvizhenii glaz. (New method for registering eye movements.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 713-720.—A new method of registering eye movements is described. It is claimed to be the "most convenient of [all] known methods" for recording these movements.—I. D. London.
391. IArbus, A. L. Skorost' dvizheniia izobrazheniia nepodviznoi točki na setchatke v protsesse fiksatsii. (Speed of movement of image of stationary point on the retina in the process of fixation.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 593-596.—In the process of fixating a stationary point, its image on the retina is irregularly displaced in the neighborhood of the foveal center at an average speed of 6 angular minutes per sec. with maximal speed about 30 angular minutes per sec. Amplitude of eye movement was equal to 20-40 angular seconds with frequency of tremor 80-90 per sec. The eye-jumps in the process of fixation are synchronous for the two eyes.—I. D. London.
392. Jahnke, John C. (Indiana U., Jeffersonville Center.) A group-method for the study of figural after-effects. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 319-320.—I- and T-figures may be presented by means of an opaque projector and Ss asked to make judgments of the T-figure. The method is useful "as a simple demonstrational experiment for introductory courses" and "facilitates the collection of experimental data."—R. H. Waters.
393. Kanavets-IAkovleva, O. L. Vliianie iarkosti fona i ugla deistviia bleskogo istochnika sveta na slozhnye dvigatel'nye reaktsii cheloveka. (Influence of brightness of background and angle of action of a glaring source of light on complex motor reactions in man.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 254-261.—Data are adduced to show that the reason for decrease in work-productivity under unfavorable conditions of illumination lies in the "complex interdependence which arises at such times between the motor and visual analyzers," leading to "disturbance of visual perception and worsening of motor reactions."—I. D. London.
394. Karlin, Lawrence, & Brennan, Glen. (New York U., N. Y.) Memory for visual figures by the method of identical stimuli. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 248-252.—The method of identical stimuli (the same figures shown as standard and comparison stimuli) was used in one study using a broken, 15% gap, circle with 15 Ss, and in another using a complete ellipse, presented with the major axis vertical, with 10 Ss. ". . . a significant trend in time-error was obtained for the former and insignificant results for the latter." Methodological differences may be responsible for difference between these results and those obtained by others. It is concluded that ". . . the results . . . did not confirm the Gestalt hypothesis concerning the operation of autonomous factors in the memory-trace."—R. H. Waters.
395. Khitun, V. A. Opyt dlitel'noi zapisi elektroretinogramm. (An experiment in lengthy recording of electroretinograms.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 668-671.—Lengthy electroretinographic recordings were undertaken in a study of spectral sensitivity of the dark adapted eye. The organization of the experiments and apparatus are described.—I. D. London.
396. Klemmer, E. T. (Operational Applications Laboratory, Wash., D. C.) Rhythmic disturbances in a simple visual-motor task. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 56-63.—If, in reaction-time studies, the stimuli are presented faster than one per sec., S experiences difficulty in keeping pace. This "rhythmic disturbance" was studied in 6 tests in which responses to 1 or 5 lights, randomly or regularly varied, were made by tapping 1 or 5 keys. In all tests stimuli were given at a rate of 1 per 0.52 sec. Results from 5 Ss indicated that "only when there was uncertainty both about the position of the next light and the response to it were all Ss able to maintain a consistent phase relation between stimulus and response."—R. H. Waters.
397. Kornzweig, A. L., Feldstein, M., & Schneider, J. (New York City.) The eye in old age: IV. Ocular survey of over 1,000 aged persons with special reference to normal and disturbed visual function. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, 29-37.—Vision of 15/70 or better, considered adequate, was found in 86.1%; poorer vision was found in 13.9%. 37 references.—D. Shaad.
398. Kottenhoff, Heinrich. Situational and personal influences on space perception with experimental spectacles: I. Prolonged experiments with inverting glasses. *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 79-97.—All studies demonstrate a strong influence of both situational and personal (deliberate) determinants in the visual perception of up-down and right-left. From the variations of experimental situations, it becomes clear that the preexperimental visual world

is most preserved in a laboratory environment, whereas active participation in an everyday milieu and its functions seems to decrease the old memory patterns and favors the building of a new visu-spatial world in correspondence to the inverted visual field.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

399. Kratter, Frederick Edward. (Caswell Training School, Kinston, North Carolina.) **Color-blindness in relation to normal and defective intelligence.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 436-441.—“The incidence of color-blindness among high-grade defectives equals more or less that of the normal population. Among 128 male morons examined, 5 were found to be color-blind; of these three were green-blind and two red-blind, making a percentage of 3.91. Among 63 male imbeciles, five were considered dichromatic. Four were green-blind and one red-blind making a percentage of 7.93. It would accordingly appear that the incidence of color-blindness among the low-imbecile male population is about twice that of the moron group. The higher figure amongst imbeciles should be expected considering the larger number of pathological and developmental anomalies occurring in this group of persons. The finding that twice as many imbeciles as morons are subject to red-green blindness, should prompt the authorities responsible for their institutional welfare and training to adopt such measures as would minimize their color-handicaps.”—F. M. Staudt.

400. Krauskopf, John. (Army Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) **Effect of retinal image motion on contrast thresholds for maintained vision.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 740-744.—“Contrast thresholds for maintained vision were determined under varying conditions of retinal image motion. The ‘stopped image’ technique was used to eliminate normal image motion. Controlled motion at various frequencies and amplitudes was introduced by rotating one of the mirrors in the optical system. Low-frequency vibrations (1, 2, and 5 cps) of the retinal image were found to be beneficial to maintained vision while high-frequency vibrations (10, 20, and 50 cps) were found to be detrimental to maintained vision when compared to vision in the absence of normal retinal image motion.”—F. Ratliff.

401. Kreindler, A., & Crieghel, E. (Pavlov Neurologic Institute of the Academy of the Rumanian Republic.) **Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Physiologie der Pupillenerweiterung.** (Experimental research on mydriasis.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 227-230.—Experiments on the mechanism of mydriasis in cats revealed that excitability of the gyrus sigmoides depends on the current functional state of the peripheral mydriasis stimulating pathways. The cortex controls the excitability of the diencephalic centers and of the peripheral tracts. Mydriasis is produced by parasympathetic inhibition and excitation of the cervical sympathetics. With denervation of the iris the effect of peripheral humoral factors can be ascertained. Electro-shock produces mydriasis in the tonic phase through sympathetic excitation and in the clonic phase through parasympathetic inhibition. Russian summary. 17 references.—C. T. Bever.

402. Künnapas, Theodor M. **Vertical-horizontal illusion and surrounding field.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 35-42.—A partial test of the general hypothesis

according to which the overestimation of the vertical direction is due to the elliptical form of the visual field with its longer horizontal axis.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

403. Künnapas, Theodor M. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) **The vertical-horizontal illusion and the visual field.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 405-407.—“A new attempt is made to explain the over-estimation of the vertical direction, on the basis of the hypothesis that the vertical direction, as compared with the horizontal direction, is overestimated because the shape of our visual field is roughly elliptical or oval which is extended in the horizontal direction. This hypothesis leads to the prediction that the vertical illusion must decrease significantly in complete darkness, where the visual field has no distinct boundaries.” The prediction is confirmed.—J. Arbib.

404. Leibowitz, H., & Chinetti, P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Effect of reduced exposure duration on brightness constancy.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 49-53.—“Luminance matches were obtained between a ‘gray’ test object viewed over a range of ambient illuminance values, three background conditions, and for two exposure durations. . . . With increase in simultaneous contrast by viewing the test object against a background of higher reflectance, the matches exhibit a greater tendency toward brightness constancy. With decrease in exposure duration to .0002 sec., all functions lie closer to the prediction in terms of brightness constancy than for a continuous exposure duration.”—J. Arbib.

405. Leverett, Hollis M. (Southbridge, Mass.) **Vision test performance of school children.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part I), 508-519.—6,000 children were tested on the Massachusetts Vision Test; results showed an increasing number of failures in succeeding grades. 21 references.—D. Shaad.

406. Lipetz, Leo E. (Columbus, O.) **Dual response of the limulus lateral eye to electric stimulation.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part II), 118-125.—Action potentials had shorter latency in the “early response” than in the “late response.”—D. Shaad.

407. Livermore, Annamae Winship. (311 N.W. Gilliam Ave., Pendleton, Oregon.) **Vision and the grade school child.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1897-1899.—A short general discussion of the relation between vision and reading ability, and the importance of vision in the whole child. 18 references.—T. Shipley.

408. Lysinski, Edmund. **Die Abhängigkeit komplementärer Farben von der Wellenlänge des Lichtes.** (The dependence of complementary colors on the wave length of light.) *Psychol. Beil.*, 1957, 3, 34-37.—A mathematical formula is developed outlining the general conditions wave lengths must meet to produce complementary color sensations. English and French summaries.—H. P. David.

409. Miller, James W. **A review of the methods previously employed to produce a homogeneous visual field and the description of a newly devised technique.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 17 01 99, Sub. 2, Rep. No. 14. ii, 9 p.—A newly devised method for producing a homogeneous visual field is described. It is pointed out that the apparatus permits the manipulation of the hue,

saturation, brightness, and density of the whole visual field. The apparatus consists of a double-walled, clear Plexiglas bell filled with a liquid fogging solution through which the observer views a uniformly illuminated white field. The liquid fog has the effect of obliterating all imperfections in the field, which results in producing a virtually unlimited homogeneous field. A number of problems are mentioned which have not been investigated previously due to instrumentation difficulties but which may be examined utilizing this apparatus.

410. Miller, James W., & Ludvigh, Elek. **An analysis of certain factors involved in the learning process of dynamic visual acuity for 1,000 naval aviation cadets.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 17 01 99, Sub. 2, No. 13. ii, 9 p.—The dynamic visual acuity of 1,000 naval aviation cadets was tested at angular velocities of 20°/sec. and 110°/sec. It was found that although a majority of the subjects demonstrated a definite improvement as a result of practice, there were a substantial number who failed to benefit from it in any noticeable manner. The results were put subsequently into the semi-empirical equation $Y = L + ce^{-kt}$ which was found to provide a satisfactory description of the data. Utilizing this equation, it is possible to compare quantitatively individuals or groups with regard to the amount of improvement, rate of improvement, and the predicted ultimate threshold which would result from infinite practice. The value of this type of analysis for the future selection and training of naval aviators was mentioned.

411. Mooney, Craig M. (Defense Res. Med. Lab., Toronto, Can.) **Closure as affected by configurational clarity and contextual consistency.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 80-88.—When presented with incomplete black and white depictions of human faces on a screen, closure was effected as rapidly when in-focus as when out-of-focus, as rapidly on a dull black screen as on a white one. Different expectancies did not significantly affect the perception of real faces. Prior experience with positive representations facilitated the perception of corresponding negatives.—R. Davidson.

412. Morgan, Meredith W., Jr. (Sch. Optom., Univ. Calif., Berkeley.) **The resting state of accommodation.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 347-353.—A general discussion of the findings concerning "empty-field" myopia. The normal resting state of accommodation may be equivalent to about -0.75D of clinical myopia, though the "... plus bias inherent in clinical emmetropia ..." should also be considered. 36 references.—T. Shipley.

413. Nadell, Melvin C., (Los Angeles Coll. Optom. Calif.) Weymouth, Frank W., & Hirsch, Monroe J. **The relationship of frequency of use of the eyes in close work to the distribution of refractive error in a selected sample.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 523-537.—A history and review of the studies relating reading habits to refractive error is presented. It is concluded that a correlation between the two has not yet been shown. The analysis of the new data presented here "... fails to reveal any relationship between the amount of reading done and the distribution of the refraction state. ... Furthermore, it has been shown that existing sex differences in refraction cannot be attributed to observed sex differ-

ences in reading habits." The best form of future work is described. 45 references.—T. Shipley.

414. Ōba, Shigeru. (Kyoto U.) **On the role of retinal vs. phenomenal distance between two points in beta apparent movement.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 28, 28-38.—In investigating the phenomenon of time-space relationship formulated as Korte's Law, the problem studied was whether objective size, retinal size, or phenomenal size is most closely related to the time interval. It was found that the dominance of phenomenal size holds only for conditions of full viewing, as in a lighted room, and that in a dark room or through a reduction slit it is the retinal size which relates most closely to temporal interval. English summary, p. 65.—J. Lyons.

415. O'Hare, John J. (USN Medical Research Lab., New London, Conn.) **Intersensory effects of visual stimuli on the minimum audible threshold.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 167-170.—"With the primary incidental factors controlled measurements were made of the influence of four colors (yellow, green, blue, and red) on the intensive limens of as many pure tones (200, 700, 2000, and 6000 cps). Comparisons were made between auditory thresholds in a dark or "no-color" situation and in a particular color situation. Significant auditory threshold shifts were observed, from which it is inferred that chroma can be of importance in intersensory effects."—G. E. Rowland.

416. Oyama, Tadasu, (Hokkaido U.) & Sasamoto, Shishin. **Experimental studies of figure-ground reversal: II. The effects of brightness, brightness gradient, and area under tachistoscopic exposure.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 28, 18-27.—Using a circle divided into two sets of three alternate sectors each, the relative frequency of appearance of each set was determined under various conditions of brightness in relation to the surround (brightness gradient.) Lighter sectors dominated when the gradient was equal; regardless of the brightness of the surround, a gradient toward the light dominated over a gradient toward the dark. The authors suggest that a scale can be constructed to eliminate the factor of absolute brightness. English summary, p. 64.—J. Lyons.

417. Peters, George A. (Newark, N. J.) **A color-blindness test for use in vocational guidance.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1957, 48, 1171-1173.—After an introductory discussion of color-vision testing in general, a scoring procedure is introduced by means of which the Dvorine pseudo-isochromatic plate test may be used to estimate the degree of color-vision deficiency.—T. Shipley.

418. Peters, George A., & Gross, Herbert. (Pica-tinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) **The denial of color-blindness.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 602-605.—About 75% of the color deficients, from an unselected sample of 360 men, "... either did not know or refused to admit that they ever had any difficulty in matching or naming colors."—T. Shipley.

419. Pirenne, M. H., Marriott, F. H. C., & O'Doherty, E. F. **Individual differences in night-vision efficiency.** *Med. Res. Coun. spec. rep. Ser.*, 1957, No. 294, London, England: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957; New York: British Information Services, 1957. vii, 83 p. \$1.52.—Extensive experi-

ments are reported on visual acuity and perceptual efficiency at low illuminations with dark adapted observers. It is concluded that, although intellectual factors are relevant, individual differences in perceptual efficiency at or near the absolute threshold arise mainly from differences in sensory acuity. Theoretically these results imply, it is stated, that perception and sensation must have nearly the same meaning at or near the threshold. Practically, it is said, a low threshold is a deciding factor in the selection of personnel for high night-vision efficiency. Included as Appendix C is an experimental report on frequency of seeing at low illumination. 57 references.—*R. W. Burnham.*

420. Prince, Jack H. (Dept. Ophthalm., Ohio State Univ. Hosp., Columbus.) **Relationship of reading types to uncorrectable lowered visual acuity.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 581-595.—The observer moved the target towards himself from 30 feet away, until the letter(s) became visible to him. Letters in groups (of four) were always more difficult to recognize (by 12%) than when shown individually. Recognition threshold was a function of shape (upper case better than lower case; "g" and "j" better than the vowels), and not of familiarity. The effect of spacing was also studied, with some comments on age and IQ. A study with induced astigmatism was also reported with the axis 135° as the least detrimental.—*T. Shipley.*

421. Ratliff, Floyd, & Mueller, Conrad G. (Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Res., N. Y.) **Synthesis of "on-off" and "off" responses in a visual-neural system.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 840-841.—"By combining . . . various influences of the discharge of impulses, 'on-off' and 'off' responses have been 'synthesized' in individual fibers of the Limulus optic nerve. . . . The consequences of these experiments are twofold. (i) They lend support to the view that 'on-off' and 'off' responses are the result of the complex interplay of excitatory and inhibitory influences by showing that the experimental manipulation of these influences can, indeed, yield such transient responses; and (ii) they show the feasibility of using the Limulus preparation in the further study of these transient responses."—*S. J. Lachman.*

422. Rautian, G. N. **Novaya klassifikatsiia form tsetovogo zreniia.** (New classification of forms of color vision.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 245-253.—In an investigation, utilizing a new anomaloscope, the "most varied combinations of levels of acuity of discrimination for the 3 color-sensitive systems" were demonstrated in 995 subjects. The new anomaloscope made it possible to develop a new classification of the "forms of color vision."—*I. D. London.*

423. Reitnauer, Paul G. (Institut für allgemeine Biologie, Berlin C2.) **Zeitverhältnisse der Akkommodation des menschlichen Auges und ihre Veränderung unter experimentellen Ermüdungsbedingungen.** (Time relationships of ocular accommodation and their changes under experimentally induced conditions of fatigue.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1957, 161, 107-152.—Accommodation times are not dependent on the brightness of the light presented. 3 out of 4 subjects exhibited longer accommodation times running in the direction of blue, green, white, and red light. The differences here were for the most part significant. The accommodation times in dichromatic

light (blue + red) are dependent upon the intensity relationships of the light components. No tiring of the accommodational apparatus could be affected by any efforts at accommodation.—*K. M. Newman.*

424. Roelofs, C. Otto. **Is double localization of monocular stimuli possible on binocular vision with normal eyes?** *Ophthalmologica*, 1957, 133, 424-430.—The author disagrees with Linschoten that under certain circumstances in binocular vision with normal eyes a retinal stimulus to one of the eyes can be localized in two different directions. "On the strength of theoretical considerations and . . . some stereoscopic pictures it is shown how the incorrect conception could be formed and how in reality the optical localization of the retinal images in each of the eyes takes place on binocular perception." English summary.—*S. Renshaw.*

425. Roelofs, C. Otto, & Zeeman, W. P. C. **Colour phenomena associated with increases and decreases in physical brightness.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 173-196.—Color phenomena associated with intermittent light stimuli in a constantly illuminated environment were studied with the aid of rotating discs. The black or white background accounts for the manifestation of various colors during the flicker phase. This is not based on differences in adaptation or on what is usually referred to as contrast, but rather on the figure-ground relationship in which the contours formed are significant. The field and, in intermittent light, the phase which lacks contours escapes attention. 32 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

426. Schapero, Max, & Nadell, Melvin. (Los Angeles Coll. Optom., Calif.) **Accommodation and convergence responses in beginning and absolute presbyopes.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 606-622.—The purpose of this study was to examine those accommodative changes which can be ascribed to convergence changes. This was done by a haploscopic technique, at and nearer than the binocular push-up amplitude of accommodation. Convergence accommodation was found, in younger subjects, but tended to disappear in the older absolute presbyopes. Proximal convergence also decreased with age. 16 references.—*T. Shipley.*

427. Seagram, G. N. (Canberra U. Coll., Australia.) **A further examination of non-satiational figural after-effects.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 20-30.—The author describes an attempt "to isolate satiation and non-satiational figural after-effects and measure their respective contributions." Non-satiational after-effects appear to involve the whole visual apparatus. It is concluded that the problem of figural after-effects is more complex than has hitherto been supposed.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

428. Shipley, Thorne. (American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.) **Convergence function in binocular visual space: II. Experimental report.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 804-821.—"Experimental evidence, concerning the functional relationship between distance perception and convergence, was gathered from several regions of binocular visual space, namely: within, above and below the eye-level plane, and is discussed in terms of an intrinsic geometry of binocular visual space. Using the Hillebrand alley experiment as a base, and assuming Luneburg's choice of geodesics, it is possible to fit both classical and current data with a variety of functions. Within

the limits imposed by confined laboratory conditions, any of these functions would permit qualitative predictions. Quantitative predictions necessitate further empirical evidence on distance perception for small angles of convergence, i.e., for very distant objects."—F. Ratliff.

429. Shipley, Thorne. (American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.) **Convergence function in binocular visual space: I. A note on theory.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 795-803.—"A review and elucidation of the theory of the convergence function is presented. . . . In particular, the Luneburg theory of the alley experiments is discussed in some detail. . . ."—F. Ratliff.

430. Sloan, Louise L., & Habel, Adelaide. (The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore, Md.) **New methods of rating and prescribing magnifiers for the partially blind.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 719-726.—"The conventional formula for the increase in size of the retinal image provided by a simple magnifier is $M = D/4$. This formula is based on arbitrary assumptions as to the accommodative powers exerted when the observer views a near object with and without the magnifier. Since these assumptions do not apply in a majority of cases, the conventional ratings of magnification are of limited use in the prescribing of reading aids for patients with subnormal vision. More realistic formulas are proposed which are applicable to many special cases, and which take account of the fact that the increase in size of the retinal image may depend upon the way in which the magnifier is used. It is shown that the dioptric power of the magnifier required by a given patient is determined primarily by: (a) his visual acuity; and (b) his near point of distinct vision. A simple test of near-acuity for meaningful text is described which gives direct and valid information as to the increase in size of the retinal image required for useful reading vision. Further studies are needed to determine the best method of measuring the accommodative powers of patients with subnormal vision."—F. Ratliff.

431. Smith, O. W., & Smith, P. C. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Interaction of the effects of cues involved in judgments of curvature.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 361-375.—Judgments of curvature, taken as a criterion of perceived distance, made by 132 Os were shown to be based on the interactions of stimulus variables in the field of view. The stimulus variables employed included monocular vs. binocular vision; number of spots on the curved surface, 9, 45, or 135 round and elliptical black dots; and distance of observation, 116.3 and 232.6 cm. Greater curvature was reported when O judged under conditions of binocular vision, greater density of spots, and from the nearer distance.—R. H. Waters.

432. Sperling, Harry G., & Hsia, Yun. (Columbia University, New York, N. Y.) **Some comparisons among spectral sensitivity data obtained in different retinal locations and with two sizes of foveal stimulus.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 707-713.—"Relative cone sensitivity measurements were made from 420 $m\mu$ to 700 $m\mu$ in the spectrum using 42 minute and 3 minute diameter test-light fields in the fovea and a 42 minute diameter field at 10° in the periphery. . . . Two humps were found below 500 $m\mu$ in the fovea, one in the orange, and possibly two or

three between 500 $m\mu$ and 580 $m\mu$. Consideration of the possible origin of the humps favored the conclusion that the humps in the blue region of the spectrum were contributed to by cone activity. . . . Systematic changes in the shape of the functions indicated little change in the long wavelength portion of the curves over the three stimulus conditions, but sizable changes in the relative sensitivity to the short wavelengths. The 10° periphery is increasingly more sensitive than the fovea as wavelengths become shorter than 520 $m\mu$, while the $42'$ foveal area is appreciably more sensitive than the $3'$ area to blue wavelengths."—F. Ratliff.

433. Steinbaum, Milton. (Northport Public Schools) & Kurk, Mitchell. **Relationship between the Keystone visual skills test and the Snellen chart.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 491-499.— $N = 100$ children of the 5th and 6th school grades. The Pearson correlation coefficient was +0.62, the Keystone being the more severe test by 18%. A discussion is included of the comparative values, the various merits, and the costs of the two procedures. The Snellen is recommended when cost and personnel are factors, otherwise the Telebinocular is superior.—T. Shipley.

434. Taylor, Earl A. (New York.) **The spans: Perception, apprehension and recognition: As related to reading and speed reading.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1957, 44, (4, Part 1), 501-507.—The study of eye movements as related to reading is reviewed and a table made from 5000 eye movements records is presented showing that the average reader cannot see either several words or phrases at a single fixation. 22 references.—D. Shoad.

435. Ten Doesschate, G., & Ten Doesschate, J. **The influence of the state of adaptation on the resting potential of the human eye.** *Ophthalmologica*, 1957, 134, 183-193.—In a previous paper (see 32: 2476) the authors proposed an hypothesis as to the resting potential during dark and subsequent light adaptation. Later experiments showed that this hypothesis does not meet the facts. A new hypothesis is proposed that "the behavior of the resting potential is the objective correlate of the 'nervous components' of adaptation" and this is supported by the results from the Bouman and J. Ten Doesschate (see 28: 3758). French and German summaries. 16 references.—S. Renshaw.

436. Turtz, Charles A. (New York.) **Transient loss of vision following use of quinine.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1957, 44, 110-112.—Degeneration of the ganglion cells in the retina with ascending optic atrophy can occur following use of quinine; less severe visual loss of a temporary nature sometimes occurs. A case of temporary loss of vision after 30 grains of quinine in 48 hours is presented.—D. Shoad.

437. von Schumann, Hans-Joachim. **Die Bedeutung des optischen Erlebens und des Lichtes für psychische Befindlichkeit und Endocrinum.** (The significance of optic experience and light for psychic states and the endocrines.) *Z. Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 3, 194-200.—Our psychic and physical states are strongly affected by visual perception of external stimuli and by inner visual experience. The eye as light receptor influences, via mid brain and pituitary, other endocrine functions. Examples of endocrine dysfunction in the blind are cited. Recommendations about use of color, light and visual ex-

perience are made for education, psychotherapy, operation of motor vehicles, for decorating office and operating room. Medication to correct for effects of lowered light stimulation of the blind is discussed. 16 references.—*L. Katz.*

438. **Walk, R. D., Gibson, E. J., & Tighe, T. J.** (Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Behavior of light- and dark-reared rats on a visual cliff.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 80-81.—"A technique of testing for visual depth perception which involves no pretraining at all—the 'visual cliff'—was developed. It is based on the assumption that, given a choice, an animal will avoid descending over a vertical edge to a surface which appears to be far away." Results suggest two conclusions. "First, hooded rats 90 days of age, do discriminate visual depth or distance. They avoid a visual cliff as compared with a short visual drop-off, and this preference is eliminated when the visual cliff is eliminated. Second, such discrimination seems to be independent of previous visual experience, since dark-reared adult animals behaved like their light-reared litter mates only 20 minutes after being exposed to the light."—*S. J. Lachman.*

439. **Warrington, Elizabeth, & Zangwill, O. L.** (Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, Eng.) **A study of dyslexia.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1957, 20, 208-215.—The authors briefly discuss "pure alexia" and present findings in a right-handed man with a left occipitoparietal meningioma. There was a gross defect in reading, complete right hemianopia but without loss of differential form or brightness sensitivity in the intact left half-fields. There was mild dysgraphia and dyscalculia, but no defect of speech, comprehension or spatial judgment. Post-operative eye-movement records reveal gross derangement of normal pattern of scanning and fixations in reading. "The relative parts played by visual field defect, oculomotor derangement, and loss of recognition of visual symbols in the genesis of alexia are discussed. It is concluded that the outspoken character of the alexia in this case was due to an uncompensated right hemianopia with resultant derangement of the oculomotor scanning mechanism." 21 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

440. **Weiss, Edward C.** (U. S. Army Ordnance Corps Human Engineering Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) **An examination of visual acuity and depth perception as a function of magnification.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 104-109.—The effectiveness of magnification, (comparing binoculars of three powers, 6X, 7X, 10X, with unaided vision) as an aid to ordnance optics was studied under desert conditions. Visual acuity was studied with a modified Landolt ring display, depth perception with method of constant stimuli in which a movable target had to be aligned with a stationary target. Visual acuity at a range of 100 yards was significantly better with binoculars than with the unaided eye, but there was no significant difference among the binoculars. For depth perception, sensitivity was independent of magnification and nearly independent of range.—*P. Ash.*

441. **Westheimer, Gerald.** (The Ohio State University, Columbus, O.) **Accommodation measurements in empty visual fields.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 714-718.—"Accommodation is measured by flashing into one eye for 0.05 second every 10 seconds

a beam whose configuration indicates whether the subject's eye is over-accommodated, under-accommodated, or correctly accommodated for the measuring level. The exposure of the measuring beam is short enough not to contaminate the results with accommodative responses to it. Changes in accommodation can thus be followed by a bracketing procedure. The visual stimulus presented to the eye is an empty field, both a completely dark one and one with a bright central area without sharp contours. The eye responds to this kind of stimulation by a fluctuating level of accommodation. Harmonic analysis reveals that, while individual accommodation time curves show strong frequency bands, there are no characteristic frequencies either for an observer or for a stimulus situation."—*F. Ratliff.*

442. **Westheimer, Gerald.** (Sch. Optom., Ohio State Univ., Columbus.) **The field of view of visual aids.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 430-438.—"Equations have been derived for the linear and angular fields of view of spectacle lenses, magnifiers and telescopic visual aids for near object distances and for objects at infinity." Emphasis is placed on sub-normal visual aids.—*T. Shipley.*

443. **Westheimer, Gerald.** (The Ohio State University, Columbus, O.) **Kinematics of the eye.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 967-974.—"A mathematical discussion is presented of eye positions and eye movements in terms of quaternion theory. An eye movement may be regarded as rotation of the eye about an axis through the center of rotation. The parameters of the axis of rotation and extent of the rotation are associated to form a higher complex number, and this leads to the definition of an eye position in terms of the rotation by which it is reached from the primary position. Equations are derived for the parameters of the single rotation equivalent to two successive finite rotations, for Listing's law, for torsional movements, for the angle between the primary horizontal meridian of the eye and the plane of regard, and for the angle between the primary vertical meridian of the eye and the true vertical plane through the fixation line."—*F. Ratliff.*

444. **Yokose, Zensho; Uchiyama, Michiaki, & Yokoyama, Akira.** (Nagoya U.) **The relationship between visual phenomena and the time of stimulation: I. Concerning the growth-process of perceived length and size.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 28, 10-17.—In a study of the effect of duration and intensity of exposure on estimation of length of lines and size of squares, it was found, as hypothesized, that the growth and decline of visual field processes are in part a function of temporal factors. Specifically, shorter exposures or increased intensity resulted in underestimation, although the relationship was not linear. English summary, p. 63.—*J. Lyons.*

445. **Yonemura, Daizo, & Nango, Ryuichi.** (Kanazawa U. Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan.) **Studies of rod-process to suprathreshold light stimuli with a direct current method.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 822-827.—"The method is in principle based on the finding that electrostimulation, with a single constant current pulse of about 25 milliseconds in duration, exercises a selective effect on the rod mechanism. By means of this technique, rod responses to spectral lights are measured at a temporal retinal region of 15 degrees from the fovea as a function

of wavelength. The spectral distribution of rod responses determined in this manner is found to agree satisfactorily with the scotopic visibility curve. Rod responses to a weak white light stimulus are measured at various parts of the retina. The spatial distribution of rod responses so obtained is found to show close resemblance to the rod density distribution of Østerberg. The magnitude of rod responses increases with the increasing intensity of stimulus light, but decreases at certain intensity and above it. This fact suggests the inactivity of rods in photopic vision, thus verifying the original idea of von Kries that the rods act only in twilight vision and not at all in day vision."—*F. Ratliff.*

446. Zajac, J. L. Some investigations on the so-called "geometric optical illusions." *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 140-150.—Certain basic data given in perception indicate incongruity between what might be considered a geometric value and what occurs on the retina of the human eye. These data may be considered a basis for explanation of several illusions of size and direction.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

447. Zeigler, H. Philip, & Leibowitz, H. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Apparent visual size as a function of distance for children and adults. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 106-109.—"The function relating matched size to distance was determined for groups of children (8 boys, 7-9 yr. old) and adults (5 men). The Ss matched a comparison object to one of a series of standard objects located at different distances (10, 30, 60, 80, 100 ft.) but so adjusted in size as always to subtend a constant visual angle (0.96°)." The results support "the thesis that size-constancy increases as a function of age."—*R. H. Waters.*

(See also Abstracts 69, 73, 74, 75, 494, 624, 1626, 1650, 2059, 2399)

AUDITION

448. Barnes, Gerald W., & Kish, George Bela. (Univ. of Maine.) Reinforcing properties of the termination of intense auditory stimulation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 40-43.—Using mice and a platform-depression apparatus it was demonstrated that a 98 db. white noise may act as a negative reinforcer. It was shown that mice would spend differential amounts of time on the platforms depending on whether platform occupancy initiated or terminated the noise. 15 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

449. Bernardin, Alfred C., & Gruber, Howard E. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) An auditory autokinetic effect. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 133-134.—Auditory autokinetic effects were observed and reported by college students. Tones of different pitches were employed.—*R. H. Waters.*

450. Broadbent, D. E., & Ladefoged, Peter. (Applied Psychology Unit of the Medical Research Council, Cambridge, England, & Department of Phonetics, University of Edinburgh.) On the fusion of sounds reaching different sense organs. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 708-710.—If the first format, a synthetically produced vowel sound, is presented to one ear; and the second format to the opposite ear, what happens? The authors find that the formats will fuse when the formants are given the same fundamental frequency (as in natural speech)

but will not if given different fundamental frequencies. Even when both formats are given to the same ear, the latter condition fails to fuse.—*I. Pollack.*

451. Chocholle, R., & Legoux, J. P. (Laboratoire de Neurophysiologie, Collège de France, Paris.) About the sensation of beats between two tones whose frequencies are nearly in a simple ratio. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 750.—Beats may be observed between tones whose frequencies are in simple ratios other than one.—*I. Pollack.*

452. Chocholle, R., & Legoux, J. P. (Laboratoire de Neurophysiologie, Collège de France, Paris.) On the inadequacy of the method of beats as a measure of aural harmonics. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 749-750.—The authors doubt the adequacy of the method of beats because "it does not take account of the possible interferences between the primary and the auxiliary tones; such interferences, as we mention elsewhere, are probably at the origin of the beats perceived."—*I. Pollack.*

453. Clarke, Frank R. (Hearing and Communication Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.) Constant-ratio rule for confusion matrices in speech communication. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 715-720.—The constant-ratio rule for closed message-sets assumes that the ratio of confusion errors among any two items of the message-set is undisturbed by removal of other items. The constant-ratio rule was evaluated in three experimental tests. It not only predicts the average articulation percentage with high accuracy, it predicts the individual confusion matrix entries with high success (95% of the predicted cell entries deviate less than 0.10 from the observed entries).—*I. Pollack.*

454. Egan, James P. (Hearing and Communication Laboratory, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.) Remarks on rare PB words. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 751.—Recent studies have demonstrated that the intelligibility of words against a noise background, heard for the first time in an unstructured experimental situation, is a function of the average word-frequency in linguistic usage. One conclusion from these studies is that the PB (phonetically balanced) monosyllabic word lists are in serious error because of the wide range of word-frequencies employed. The author remarks that the important role of word-frequency has not been demonstrated when these words are used as a closed message set with highly practiced observers.—*I. Pollack.*

455. Fairbanks, Grant, & Miron, Murray S. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Effects of vocal effort upon the consonant-vowel ratio within the syllable. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 621-626.—Previous works have shown that speech intelligibility decreases at strong shouting levels. The present study extends this finding by showing that the consonant-vowel ratio declines at shouting levels. Systematic asymmetric interactions were observed as a function of the position of the consonant within the syllable.—*I. Pollack.*

456. Feddersen, W. E., Sandel, T. T., Teas, D. C., & Jeffress, L. A. (Department of Psychology and Defense Research Laboratory, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.) Localization of high-fre-

quency tones. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 988-991.—Three sets of measurements were carried out, using the head as an acoustical obstacle, (1) inter-aural time differences and (2) inter-aural intensity differences were obtained at several frequencies over a wide range of azimuth positions. In addition, (3) localization judgments were obtained by adjusting inter-aural intensity differences in a pure tone to produce the "same place in space" as a noise with inter-aural intensity differences. "The localization of high-frequency pure tones, where there is no cue provided by the onset of the tone, demands a difference of level at the two ears which can be provided only by tones above about 5000 cps."—*I. Pollack.*

457. Frazier, Floyd E. (National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies, Chicago, Illinois.) **The effects of research upon legislation and claims.** *Noise Control*, 1957, 3, 43-49; 68.—The author attempts "to focus attention upon some of the key points on which valid scientific information is essential to the establishment of (hearing loss) standards." Only "... with proper understanding of the problems involved on the part of all concerned, (can) a fair and satisfactory solution be reached."—*I. Pollack.*

458. König, E. (University Clinic for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Basel, Switzerland.) **Effect of time on pitch discrimination thresholds under several psychophysical procedures: Comparison with intensity discrimination thresholds.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 606-612.—Frequency discrimination thresholds were determined under a variety of psychophysical procedures. Comparison with previous intensity discrimination thresholds shows: (1) The rank-order among the thresholds yielded by the various psychometric procedures is the same for intensity and frequency discrimination; and (2) The absolute effects are greater for intensity discrimination.—*I. Pollack.*

459. Gleitman, Henry. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) **Proactive and retroactive assimilation in the successive comparison of loudness.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 117-119.—Is the comparison of loudness subject to proactive and retroactive effects? An 80 db., 1000 cps, tone was presented before (proaction) and after (retroaction) a standard 60 db. 1000 cps tone. Comparison tones, ranging from 54 to 67 db. were judged by 6 Os. Results show that the 80 db. tone causes an over-estimation of the standard equal in amount for both conditions. "The results suggest that the analogy between the interpolation experiment in successive-comparison and retroactive-inhibition studies is relatively superficial."—*R. H. Waters.*

460. Glorig, Aram. (American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.) **Damage risk levels or hearing conservation limits?** *Noise Control*, 1957, 3, 41-42.—In the absence of a well-defined criterion level for damage risk to hearing, a tentative level for initiating hearing conservation measures is offered. It is a band level of 85 db in the octave-band of 300-600 cps or 600-1200 cps.—*I. Pollack.*

461. Harris, J. Donald. (Med. Res. Lab. U. S. Naval Sub. Base, New London, Connecticut.) **A search toward the primary auditory abilities.** *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 22 01 20.21, No. 57-4. 9 p.—A paper is presented which reviews the history of research on primary auditory abilities. The nature of problems in the

auditory area is outlined, and approach being taken at the Medical Research Laboratory discussed.—*N. B. Gordon.*

462. Hershkowitz, Joseph, & Levine, Leon M. (U. S. Naval Material Laboratory, New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn 1, New York.) **Attenuation of ear protectors by loudness balance and threshold methods.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 889-894.—Over-the-ear protectors were evaluated by three procedures: (1) The change in the absolute threshold for pure tones; (2) The change in loudness balance for half-octave bands of noise in a diffuse field; and (3) The change in loudness balance in a free field. The attenuation of the ear protector obtained with the first procedure is systematically greater than with the latter procedures. Since the latter procedures more nearly approximate actual usage, a safety factor is urged in the evaluation of ear protectors by the threshold method.—*I. Pollack.*

463. Iordanskaia, E. N. **Izmenenie kortikal'noi dinamiki u cheloveka pri deistvii sil-nogo zvukovogo razdrashitel'ia.** (Change in cortical dynamics in man under the action of an intense auditory stimulus.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 660-667.—Increase in magnitude of motor reflexes, decrease of their latency, and disinhibition of elaborated differentiation under the influence of intense auditory stimulation (white noise) point to a "weakening of the process of active internal inhibition" and to "predominance of the stimulatory process over the inhibitory." A certain increase in the magnitude of normal "firm relationships" on application of conditioned auditory stimulation, not exceeding the auditory threshold by 5-10 db., confirms a certain "weakening of passive inhibition" during the action of intense auditory stimulation.—*I. D. London.*

464. Jerger, James F., & Carhart, Raymond T. **Continuous versus interrupted stimuli in automatic audiometry.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 56-58. 4 p.—Békésy-type, threshold tracings were obtained at frequencies of 250, 1000, and 4000 cps for both continuous and interrupted tones. Results are interpreted in terms of their significance for the general problem of automatic audiometry.

465. Kopra, Lennart L., Bridges, Cecil, & Siegelman, Marvin. **Hearing acuity of air force flight-line personnel: A preliminary report.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-73. 13 p.—Pure-tone audiometric tests and job-, noise-, and medical-history questionnaires were administered to 996 Bergstrom AFB flight-line personnel. For 16 Air Force specialty groups mean hearing losses (worse and better ear) at 4000 cps ranged from 1.8 to 20.7 db. re audiometer zero. Significant positive correlation was found when 4000-cps hearing loss was correlated with length of noise exposure. However, when the positive hearing loss versus exposure correlation was adjusted for the positive relationship between age and exposure, no remaining statistically significant relationship existed between 4000-cps hearing loss and length of noise exposure. Infrequent use of ear protection is interpreted as evidence indicating a real need for effective noise and ear-protection indoctrination of personnel exposed to high-level on-the-job noise. 19 references.

466. Lawrence, Merle, & Yantis, P. A. (Department of Otolaryngology and Institute of Indus-

trial Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.) **In support of an "inadequate" method for detecting "fictitious" aural harmonics.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 750.—The authors defend their use of the method of beats (see: insert numbers for the Meyer article and the two Chocholle and Legoux articles of the same issue) for detection of aural harmonics.—*I. Pollack.*

467. Longo, Luis P. Sanchez; Forster, Francis M., & Auth, Thomas L. (VA Hosp., Washington, D. C.) **A clinical test for sound localization and its applications.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 655-663.—After reviewing the literature on sound localization a clinical test is described. A sound source is moved along a horizontally-oriented perimeter, and the subject is required to point to the position of the apparent source. Measurements are made at 15 degree intervals along the perimeter arc. Impairment of sound localization was demonstrated in 5 cases with lesions in the temporal auditory areas of the side contralateral to the defective localization. 90 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

468. Meyer, Max F. (3939 Loquat, Miami, Florida.) **Aural harmonics are fictitious.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 749.—The author distinguishes between two types of perceived beats and argues that aural harmonics are not generated within the auditory system, but rather external to the system.—*I. Pollack.*

469. Meiter, Edward G. (Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin.) **Hearing conservation in industry.** *Noise Control*, 1957, 3, 38-41, 62.—Background information for the requirements, strategies and purposes of a hearing conservation program is presented.—*I. Pollack.*

470. Miller, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Some effects of intermittent silence.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 311-314.—"Zipf's rule can be derived from simple assumptions that do not strain one's credulity . . . without appeal to least effort, least cost, maximal information, or any branch of the calculus of variations. The rule is a simple consequence of those intermittent silences which we imagine to exist between successive words."—*R. H. Waters.*

471. Pickett, J. M. (AFCRC, Bolling AFB 25, D. C.) **Perception of vowels heard in noises of various spectra.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 613-620.—Confusion errors were analyzed among vowel sounds heard in noises of varying spectra. The vowel confusions may be predicted on the basis of masking of the vowel formants. Vowel duration becomes an important determinant when one of the formants is masked.—*I. Pollack.*

472. Puntoni, Vittorio. **Il problema dei rumori.** (The problem of noises.) *Difesa soc.*, 1957, 36, 7-22.—Problems of definition, measurement, and classification of noxious noises are outlined in relationship to frequency, intensity and pain-threshold, considering the interfering effects of auditory deficit and trauma produced by noises on the lowered level of performance, efficiency, and well being in normal and borderline individuals working in industrial settings. The fight against excessively disturbing noises can be directed along three major lines of prevention: (1) Decrease and possibly suppress sources of noises; (2)

decrease diffusion of noises through reflective devices; and (3) absorb local noises through special refractive devices.—*L. L'Abate.*

473. Reger, Scott N., & Voots, Richard J. **Experimental determination of threshold reliabilities for four methods of automatic, self-testing, pulse-tone audiometry.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-63. 10 p.—Development work on an automatic, self-testing, pulse-tone audiometer revealed the need for an investigation of suitable psychophysical procedures. Apparatus was designed and constructed to test the 4 most promising methods under automatic, pulse-tone operating conditions. One at 3 frequencies on each of 2 consecutive days. Statistical analysis of the data provides an estimate of precision and reliability for a comparison of methods. Results indicate that for automatic operation with a 5-db. step attenuator, differences between methods are not large enough to be significant.

474. Sayers, Bruce McA., & Cherry, E. Colin. (Department of Electrical Engineering, Imperial College, University of London, London, Great Britain.) **Mechanism of binaural fusion in the hearing of speech.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 973-987.—The mechanism of binaural fusion is here conceptualized as a statistical process which performs a running cross-correlation upon the two sensory channels. Experiments demonstrate the validity of the model over a wide range of conditions. The role of binaural fusion in directional speech perception ("the cocktail part effect") is discussed.—*I. Pollack.*

475. ———. **Sovetskaia akustika za 40 let.** (Soviet acoustics during the [last] 40 years.) *Akustich. Zh.*, 1957, 3, 299-321.—In a general review of the development of acoustics in the USSR over the past 40 years, a section titled Work in physiological acoustics and in the study of noise, is devoted to a short account of research undertaken in the field of auditory perception under various conditions.—*I. D. London.*

476. Stevens, S. S. (Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, Harvard University.) **Calculating loudness.** *Noise Control*, 1957, 3, 11-22.—A procedure for calculating the loudness of a broad-band noise, continuous in time, is outlined. Noteworthy is that a single set of loudness contours is employed for full-octave, half-octave, or third-octave band analyses. 17 references.—*I. Pollack.*

477. Stevens, S. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge 38, Mass.) **Concerning the form of the loudness function.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 603-606.—22 listeners adjusted the intensity of a tone to sound half as loud, and twice as loud, as a reference tone over a wide range of sound levels. To a first approximation, a 2-fold change in loudness is associated with a change of 10 decibels. Small systematic discrepancies from the basic relationship, previously suggested by Robinson, were observed.—*I. Pollack.*

478. van den Berg, Jw., Zantema, J. T., & Dornenbal, P., Jr. (U. Gronigen, The Netherlands.) **On the air resistance and the Bernoulli effect of the human larynx.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 626-631.—An acoustic model of the larynx was constructed and measurements of air resistance for the model were made. The applicability of the results to normal vocal production is discussed.—*I. Pollack.*

479. von Békésy, Georg. **The ear.** *Sci. Amer.*, 1957, 197(2), 66-78.—Reviews the structure and functioning of the ear. Relationships of hearing by bone and air conduction to speaking and singing, feedback to the voice, sound localization, electrical characteristics of auditory nerve action, pitch detection, deafness and surgical aids, and hazards to hearing are discussed.—*I. S. Wolf.*

480. Webster, J. C., & Thompson, P. O. (U. S. Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego 52, California.) **Recorded group audiometer test comparisons at the 1956 Southern California exposition.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 895-899.—Two group hearing tests were compared upon a large population of subjects. The two tests differed substantially in terms of their test-retest reliability. The test-retest reliability is apparently a function of the number, and size, of attenuation steps in the threshold region.—*I. Pollack.*

481. Zeitlin, Lawrence R. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **The relative loudness of pure and complex tones.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 286. ii, 20 p.—Utilizing the method of adjustment, subjects equated the loudness of a variable intensity pure tone (sine wave) with a reference standard complex tone (square wave) at 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 700, 1000, 2000, and 4000 cps. The absolute intensity of the pure tone was considerably greater at the lower frequencies when matched for equal loudness with the complex tone. Methods of obtaining a rough approximation of the complex tone loudness by summing the loudnesses of its harmonics are discussed.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

482. Zwicker, E., Flottorp, G., & Stevens, S. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Critical band width in loudness summation.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 548-557.—The concept of the critical band is shown to apply to loudness summation. The loudness of a group of tones is constant for narrow spacings among the tones. As the spacing is increased, a critical point is reached after which the loudness is increased. Similar effects are observed for bands of noise. The "loudness critical band" is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the "masking critical band," but its dependence upon frequency is similar.—*I. Pollack.*

(See also Abstracts, 71, 628, 722)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

483. Adams, Joe K. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto.) **Laboratory studies of behavior without awareness.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 383-405.—Behavior without awareness has been extensively studied in the laboratory. On the basis of a review of these studies, it is concluded that "the only type of behavior without awareness which can be easily reproduced on the basis of published reports is the classical type, in which S knows what he is supposed to be discriminating, but does not know that he is discriminating, because of the absence of the usual sensory experiences to which he is accustomed under the given type of stimulation." There is a need to establish experimental procedures under which the other types of conditions can be unequivocally demonstrated. 76-item bibliography.—*W. J. Meyer.*

484. Adkins, Ronald J., & Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **Conditioning young steelhead trout to colored lights.** *U. Wash. Sch. Fish. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 33. 20 p.—Twenty hatchery reared *Salmo gairdneri*, approximately two years old, were conditioned to approach either a red or a green filtered equal energy light area simultaneously presented at opposite ends of a shuttle box discrimination apparatus. Ten fish were shocked in the red and ten in green. Sixteen fish met the criterion of 10 consecutive errorless trials on the first day after an average of 9.3 precriterion trials. On the second day a significant reduction to an average of 4.0 precriterion trials for 17 fish was observed. Eight of these fish were next trained on an equated energy color reversal problem. All met the criterion for two reversals, but only three were successful on the third reversal. The fish made more errors on each succeeding reversal and eventually blocked.—*P. E. Fields.*

485. Allen, M. Delia. (Bee Res. Dept., North of Scotland Col. Agric., Aberdeen.) **Observations on honeybees examining and licking their queen.** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, 5, 81-84.—While the queen was licked very seldom during the winter, her activities during the summer appeared to be a variable influencing the number of attendants and the proportion that licked her, frequencies being highest when she was stationary and lowest when she was moving.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

486. Bayard, Jean. (Univ. Pittsburgh.) **The duration of tonic immobility in guinea pigs.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 130-133.—The duration of tonic immobility imposed by restriction of movement decreases as a function of repeated trials, declining to zero. In early stages of induction there is an initial tendency of duration to increase. In the main, the following hypothesis was supported by the results: "When animals are immobilized in daily testing sessions, duration first increases and then declines to zero, the initial increase being greater as the duration of the daily testing session lengthens."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

487. Bell, F. R., & Lawn, A. M. (Dept. Physiol., Royal Vet. Coll., London.) **The pattern of rumination behaviour in housed goats.** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, 5, 85-89.—The rumination pattern of goats is similar to that of cattle and sheep. About 30% of the 24-hour period, most of it at night, was spent in rumination, although there were great individual differences.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

488. Benedetti, David T. (U. of New Mexico, Albuquerque.) **A situational determiner of the Einstellung-effect.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 271-278.—"The freedom of choice" in the water-jar problems was increased by the systematic variation of the number of jars per problem. The hypothesis that such increases would reduce the Einstellung-effect was generally supported. Implications and suggestions were presented, including comments on the concept of generalized rigidity and on the field factors alluded to by Luchins. 15 references.—*G. E. Rowland.*

489. Bevan, William, & Chinn, Ralph McC. (Emory Univ.) **Sound-induced convulsions in rats treated with reserpine.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 311-314.—For reserpine dosages at 7 graded

intervals of amount between zero and 900 $\mu\text{g./kg.}$ the frequency and intensity of audiogenic seizure was an increasing function of dosage level.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

490. **Bilodeau, Edward A.** (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) **The relationship between a relatively complex motor skill and its components.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 49-55.—An attempt was made to predict the performance in a two-hand tracking task from the performance on a similar one-hand task. The prediction was based on a combination of one-hand scores weighted in terms of the contribution of each hand to the total. This technique was able to account for only a part of the variance in the two-hand task.—*R. H. Waters.*

491. **Blest, A. D.** (Dept. Zool. and Comp. Anatomy; Oxford; Ornithol. Field Sta. (Dept. Zool.), Madingley, Cambridge.) **The evolution of protective displays in the Saturniidae and Sphingidae (Lepidoptera).** *Behaviour*, 1957, 11, 257-309.—Controlled observations of protective display patterns in 35 species of Saturniidae and 6 species of Sphingidae are reported. 6 categories of protective behavior are described; the display types are correlated with coloration type rather than with taxonomic divisions. An attempt is made to order the display types in order of evolutionary appearance, an arrangement which corresponds to increasing efficiency of the behavior involved. German summary. 45 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

492. **Blest, A. D.** (Dept. Zool. & Comp. Anat., Univ. Museum, Oxford.) **The function of eyespot patterns in the Lepidoptera.** *Behaviour*, 1957, 11, 209-256.—On the basis of experimental observations of the effect of actual and simulated models of the eye-spot patterns that appear in several of the Lepidoptera, it is concluded that they act as releasers of escape reactions in several of the birds that feed on flying insect prey. "It is suggested that intimidating eyespots act by mimicking the eyes of the large avian predators preying on the small insectivorous passerines which are among their natural enemies." 34 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

493. **Block, Jack.** (U. Cal., Berkeley.) **A study of affective responsiveness in a lie-detection situation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 11-15.—"Seventy Ss, during the course of an assessment program, experienced a lie-detection situation where GSR reactions were recorded. . . . Reactors appeared to be more dependent, dreamy, idealistic, and suggestible; nonreactors were evaluated as relatively cool, evasive, opportunistic, and independent. The findings were related to the previous work of Jones, and a reformulation of the notion of externalization-internalization was offered."—*H. P. David.*

494. **Blough, Donald S.** (National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Spectral sensitivity in the pigeon.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 47, 827-833.—"Measurements of light- and dark-adapted absolute thresholds were obtained from three pigeons at 15 wavelengths ranging from 380 $m\mu$ to 700 $m\mu$. Pecking responses caused a stimulus patch to fluctuate in intensity up and down across the pigeon's threshold, and a record of the intensity provided the sensitivity data. The sensitivity of the birds was followed throughout a period of 80 min. following a standard pre-exposure to white light. Four complete dark adaptation curves

were obtained from each bird at each wavelength. Spectral sensitivity functions derived from these curves place the photopic maximum at 560-580 $m\mu$, and the scotopic maximum at about 500 $m\mu$. The scotopic function is fitted closely by aphakic human data. The photopic function shows inflections that may be related to similar inflections in corresponding human curves. The functions are quite similar to those found in electrophysiological studies of the pigeon eye. They also correspond rather well to the absorption spectra of chicken rhodopsin and iodopsin."—*F. Ratliff.*

495. **Botwinick, Jack; Jerome, Edward A., Birren, James E., & Brinley, Joseph F.** (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Light aversion motivation in psychological studies of aging in rats.** *J. Gerontol.*, 1957, 12, 296-299.—For aging studies of rat behavior, a technique was tested for its suitability. Two groups of Sprague-Dawley rats of approximately 1 and 2 years of age were statistically similar with respect to several criteria of averting light. It was concluded that the technique "is suitable for age comparisons in rat learning, at least within the age period of 1 or 2 years."—*J. Botwinick.*

496. **Brady, Joseph V., Boren, John J., Conrad, Donald, & Sidman, Murray.** (Water Reed Army Inst. Res.) **The effect of food and water deprivation upon intracranial self-stimulation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 134-137.—Tests made on 3 cats and 2 rats with chronically implanted electrodes in the caudate and septal regions showed significantly higher rates of responding after 48 hrs. of food and water deprivation than under zero or 1-hr. deprivation. Rates for 4 and 24-hr. deprivation fell between these two extremes.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

497. **Cannon, Walter B.** **"Voodoo" death.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 182-190.—This article is reprinted from the *Amer. Anthropol.*, 44: No. 2, 1942, in this memorial number to Dr. Cannon. Reports of sudden death by "black magic" are reviewed and discussed from the viewpoint of physiology. It is suggested that "voodoo" death may be real and that an explanation for it may lie in the presence of "shocking emotional stress—to obvious or repressed terror. . . . lasting and intense action of the sympathoadrenal system" is put forth as a possible physiological mechanism. 22 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

498. **Carlton, P. L.** (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **The interacting effects of sodium pentobarbital and two alcohols on the operant behavior of the rat.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 304, ii, 12 p.—The operant behavior of white rats working under a fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement was found to be disrupted by small dosages of sodium pentobarbital in water although these dosages produced no directly observable change in the animal. On the other hand, when the barbiturate was in a solution of 10% ethyl alcohol, 20% propylene glycol, and 70% water no change in operant response characteristics was observed.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

499. **Carlton, P. L., & Marks, R. A.** (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Heat as a reinforcement for operant behavior.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 299, i, 11 p.—Using white rats in a low ambient temperature, a technique is described for establishing stable rates of response with short periods

of heat serving as the reinforcement. The authors concluded that, for the white rat in a low ambient temperature, a brief period of heat following the occurrence of a lever pressing response will serve to reinforce that response. Further, the stability of the rate at which this response is emitted is such as to provide a means of evaluating the behavior of the individual as that behavior varies as a function of the animals' heat regulation and requirements.—R. V. Hamilton.

500. Cho, James B., & Davis, Roger T. (U. South Dakota, Vermillion.) **Preferences of monkeys for objects other than food.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 87-91.—Lures, made of cloth, paper, wood, or metal in solid cylindrical, flat, or elongated forms, were presented in pairs to 15 rhesus monkeys. Preferences for the lures were measured in terms of lure first chosen and latency in choosing. Metal lures rank below the rest; solid, flat, and elongated lures are preferred in that order. This preference order is remarkably uniform for the 15 monkeys used.—R. H. Waters.

501. Cole, J. (Univ. Lab. Physiol., Oxford, England.) **Laterality in the use of the hand, foot and eye in monkeys.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 296-299.—Monkeys and baboons showed laterality preference in use of eye, hand and foot, which, though not absolute, is definite. Although crossed laterality in the limbs is exceptional, it is not related to eye dominance.—L. I. O'Kelly.

502. Cole, J. (Univ. Lab. Physiol., Oxford.) **The monkey *Macaca nemestrina* as a research subject.** *Behaviour*, 1957, **11**, 202-208.—This monkey appears to have a more highly developed cerebral cortex than *Macaca mulatta*, is more easily tamed and handled, and has greater hand dexterity. It learns readily, has high visual acuity and olfactory sensitivity and can be bred successfully in captivity. 2 photographs. German summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

503. Collias, Elsie C., & Collias, Nicholas E. (Illinois Coll., Jacksonville.) **The response of chicks of the Franklin's Gull to parental bill-color.** *Auk*, 1957, **74**, 371-375.—17 incubator-hatched chicks were tested, ranging in age from 4 hours to 4½ days. "Individual chicks were exposed to two flat cardboard models of the head of the adult gull, each head having a differently colored bill." The bills were simulated by filters illuminated by a light flashing 85 times per minute. "The chicks pecked at a red bill (the parental bill color) 7 times as often as they pecked at a white bill and 5 times as often as they pecked at a green bill. The differences were statistically significant."—N. M. Ginsburg.

504. Daanje, E. (Eindhoven, The Netherlands.) **Die Blattrolltechnik von *Apoderus Corvili* L. und *Attelabus nitens* Scop. (Coleoptera, Attelabinae).** (Leaf-rolling techniques of *Apoderus Coryli* L. and *Attelabus nitens* Scop. (Coleoptera, Attelabinae).) *Behaviour*, 1957, **11**, 85-155.—A description of the techniques of leaf-tube construction by the leaf-rolling beetles reveals 2 types of preliminary cut of the leaf. Young and small leaves are only partially cut, leaving the leaf's water supply intact, assuring sufficient turgor to render the leaf suitable for larval food. Larger leaves are completely cut and allowed to fall to the ground after tube-rolling is completed. English summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

505. Davis, David E. (Johns Hopkins Sch. of Hygiene and Pub. Health, Baltimore, Md.) **Aggressive behavior in castrated starlings.** *Science*, 1957, **126**, 253.—"Androgens have long been known to affect the aggressive behavior of birds and mammals. . . . This paper reports the maintenance of aggressive behavior in castrated starlings and the failure of testosterone to affect their social rank." Castrated male starlings injected with testosterone of various dosages tend to maintain their positions when ranked for aggressiveness as do normal birds. Explanations of the results are suggested.—S. J. Lachman.

506. Davis, R. C., & Buchwald, Alexander M. (Indiana Univ.) **An exploration of somatic response patterns: Stimulus and sex differences.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 44-52.—Twelve measures of autonomic and skeletal activity, such as GSR, pulse, finger volume, respiration and muscle action potentials, were taken on male and female human subjects as they were being exposed to a variety of pictorial material. Analysis of results showed consistency of response as a function of stimulus in males but not females, and also an interaction effect in the former. Males showed greater total responsiveness. It is concluded that "an interaction of response variables with experimental variables is rather common."—L. I. O'Kelly.

507. Davis, R. C., Lundervold, Arne, & Miller, James D. (Indiana Univ.) **The pattern of somatic response during a repetitive motor task and its modification by visual stimuli.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 53-60.—The simultaneous recordings of nine response variables in human subjects engaged in variations of a tapping task were subjected to statistical analysis. Common response patterns were identified and described. ". . . there is consistency about the way individuals behave in a single response measure from one situation to another." While the response to a combination of stimuli approximates the sum of the responses to each given separately for autonomic variables, such is only doubtfully true for respiratory variables and is definitely not the case for muscle responses.—L. I. O'Kelly.

508. Dürrwächter, Gerhard. (U. of Freiburg i. Br., Germany.) **Untersuchungen über Phototaxis und Geotaxis einiger *Drosophila*-Mutanten nach Aufzucht in verschiedenen Lichtbedingungen.** (Investigations of phototaxis and geotaxis of several *drosophila* mutants after rearing under different conditions of illumination.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957, **14**, 1-28.—Larvae of *D. melanogaster* and *D. funebris* are photonegative; the imagoes of both and of certain mutants are photopositive. A sense-specific exhaustion of the photopositive reaction can be produced independently of the geotropic reaction. Results of breeding several generations in light and in darkness are described. English summary. 14 references.—C. J. Smith.

509. Fernandez, C., & Brenman, A. (Univ. of Chicago.) **Effect of hypoglycemia on auditory cortex and cochlear reception in the cat.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1957, **188**, 249-254.—The effect of hypoglycemia induced by insulin on the auditory cortex and cochlear responses to sound stimuli was studied in cats. Both responses remained unchanged in the presence of blood sugar levels as low as 3-5 mg. %. Furthermore, there was no change in the responses at

the medullary stage of insulin shock provided the systemic blood pressure remained above shock level. The authors suggest "that carbohydrates are not essential for cochlear function or that the structure contains a large store of them."—*J. P. Zubeck*.

510. Fields, Paul E. (University of Washington.) **Guiding migrant salmon.** *Scient. Mon., NY*, 1957, **85**, 10-22.—The future of salmon, a salient natural resource, is threatened by increased competition for the water of their rivers "for power and irrigation and for industrial and for personal uses." Searches for solutions to the problems are being attempted by interdisciplinary research. The magnitude of the problem, methods of downstream guidance, the importance of vision, factorial studies in moving waters, responses of adult migrants, field validation, and related problems are discussed. The "fundamental nature of the response of salmon to light has not been clarified because of the lack of replicated observations. . . . The only stimulus normally encountered in the environment which has seemed to have a greater effect on the behavior of salmon than light is velocity." Methods of transporting salmon past turbines and spillways are needed and "unless the mortality at dams where significant mortalities occur is drastically reduced, the present rapid rate of increase in the number of such hazards will inevitably destroy this important natural resource." 53 references.—*S. J. Lachman*.

511. Finger, Gary L., & Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **The role of light adaptation on negative phototaxis in silver (Oncorhynchus kisutch).** *U. Wash. Sch. Fish. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 34, 25 p.—Eighty-four groups of 25 yearling salmon were each given 3 successive trials to a light guiding situation in water flowing at 2 fps per second to determine the extent of light avoidance when each of 3 light barrier illuminations was paired, in 7 combinations, with different environmental brightnesses. Dark adapted fish displayed a significant avoidance of the 10, 20 and 40 ft. cdl. light barrier. Light adaptation at various environmental intensities in the flume invariably reduced the consistency of the negative phototaxis to the barrier. When the environmental area was brighter than or equal to the barrier, the consistency of guidance disappeared. The best guidance was obtained under conditions of maximum contrast. Under maximum contrast the second trial results showed a highly significant improvement, but the third trial showed no further progress.—*P. E. Fields*.

512. Fraser, A. F. (Lanark.) **The disposition of the bull.** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, **5**, 110-115.—Attempts to classify the temperament of herd bulls, based on observation of 76 individuals at varying times, led to the conclusions that (a) young bulls appear stable, (b) adult beef bulls appear docile, and (c) adult bulls of dairy breeds show variability of behavior and a great many appear neurotic. "A theory on the aetiology of this neurosis . . . is based on the conflict of two factors—libido and threat in environment."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

513. Freeman, James T., & Maher, Howard. (Iowa State College.) **A note on "discrimination reaction time as a function of anxiety and intelligence."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 134-135.—"Grice has recently reported (see 29: 6759) a func-

tional relationship between intelligence and discrimination reaction time in accounting for results otherwise attributable to the operation of anxiety as a drive variable. It appears that the rationale for such an interpretation rests, to a great extent, upon his assertion that ' . . . the discrimination reaction time test is known to be correlated with intellectual factors. . . . ' This statement does not appear to be completely in accord with the facts. . . ."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

514. Fuller, John L., Rosvold, H. Enger, & Pribram, Karl H. (R. B. Jackson Mem. Lab.) **The effect on affective and cognitive behavior in the dog of lesions of the pyriform-amygdala-hippocampal complex.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 89-96.—The effect of lesions in the p-a-h complex of dogs is more similar in most respects to the results obtained in monkeys than to those found with cats. Dogs were less responsive to stimulation in general, although appropriate response would be made to persistent stimuli. Effects on social behavior were found to be importantly dependent upon the particular test situation used, the dogs being less timid post-operatively in relations with their handlers but markedly less competitive in group feeding situations. No consistent abnormality of sexual behavior was noted. There was, in general, marked impairment in visual discrimination performance.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

515. Garcia, John, & Kimeldorf, Donald J. (U. S. Naval Radiol. Defense Lab., San Francisco, Cal.) **Temporal relationship within the conditioning of a saccharine aversion through radiation exposure.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 180-183.—The radiation-induced aversion for saccharine solutions is most marked in animals who drink during irradiation, somewhat weaker in those who drank before exposure and unaffected in animals who drank after exposure. "It was concluded that these results were consistent with accepted concepts of conditioning despite the differences in stimulus duration required by low-intensity radiation experimentation."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

516. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J., & Stallings, Herbert D. (Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph AFB, Tex.) **The labyrinthine posture reflex (righting reflex) in the cat during weightlessness.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1957, **28**, 345-355.—The postural righting reflex was studied in four young kittens before development of the reflex and four older kittens after development of the reflex. The animals were dropped in an inverted position from a height of about 20 inches, on the ground, and later were exposed to weightlessness in T-33 and F-94 aircraft for about 30 seconds. Analysis of films, taken during the experiments, indicates that the reflex failed after several exposures to the weightless state. Visual cues did not affect the reflex pattern. 16 references.—*J. M. Vanderplas*.

517. Ghent, Lila. (Psychophysiol. Lab., N. Y. Univ., Bellevue Med. Center.) **Some effects of deprivation on eating and drinking behavior.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 172-176.—Study of the responses of rats maintained on 23-hr. food or water deprivation schedules showed that a number of trials were necessary before the animals ate or drank readily during the first 7 minutes of the reward period. Latencies decreased during the testing period. "It is concluded that the arousal and maintenance of both hunger and thirst are related to past experiences of

need followed by appropriate eating or drinking."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

518. Goethe, Friedrich. (Vogelwarte Helgoland, Hauptsitz Wilhelmshaven.) **Das Herabstarren, eine Übersprungbewegung bei den Lariden.** ("Staring down," a neglected movement pattern of Laridae.) *Behavior*, 1957, 11, 310-317.—This frequently occurring posture of "staring down" is manifested in weak conflict situations, where it may be a formalized part of displacement pecking and/or of displacement preening. English summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

519. Gorton, Bernard E. (Syracuse, N. Y.) **The physiology of hypnosis: II. Vasomotor activity in hypnosis.** *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent.*, 1957, 4 (4), 132-140.—This is Part II of a three-part paper and presents an abbreviated discussion of hypnosis in relation to: (1) Blister formation and other allergic skin responses, (2) vasomotor and related phenomena, and (3) hematological changes such as total blood and differential count, blood sugar and blood calcium levels.—*J. H. Manhold, Jr.*

520. Guedry, F. E., Jr., & Beberman, N. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Apparent adaptation effects in vestibular reactions.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 293. ii, 14 p.—20 subjects received 3 series of 6 angular decelerations of different magnitudes. The duration of each deceleration was calculated to produce a theoretical cupula deviation which would be the same for all decelerations. Since the higher decelerations were applied briefly and the lower decelerations were applied for much longer intervals, it was hypothesized that adaptation effects, if present, would shorten the after-response to the lower decelerations. A systematic shortening of the after-response with the longer applied decelerations supported the hypothesis. 18 references.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

521. Guedry, F. E., & Richmond, G. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Differences in response latency with different magnitude angular acceleration.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 301. ii, 8 p.—15 subjects received a series of 8 angular accelerations during each of 5 sessions. They were required to signal onset of apparent rotation as quickly as possible. The interval between onset of acceleration and the subject's signal of apparent rotation, termed response latency, bears an inverse relationship to magnitude of angular acceleration. This relationship appears very systematic in all subjects in spite of fairly large differences between some individuals in the magnitude of their responses. Discrepancies between the obtained results and predictions, derived from theoretical mechanics of the semicircular canals, are discussed.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

522. Harlow, Harry F. (University of Wisconsin.) **Experimental analysis of behavior.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 485-490.—"It is my position that the experimental analysis of behavior is essentially the same whether we are dealing with the behavior of the paramécieum or the man, whether we are analyzing behavior that appears to be simple or that which appears to be complex." The experimental analysis of behavior is independent of behavioral complexity. "No behavior is too complicated to analyze experimentally, if only the proper techniques can be discovered and developed." Trends in the experi-

mental analysis of behavior include (1) The attempt "to analyze ever increasingly complex behavioral processes." (2) The "increasing importance being given to developmental investigations." (3) The "development of interlaboratory research." (4) A "developing belief that the experimental method as a method for the analysis of behavior is the common property of all behavioral scientists." (5) The adaptation of "method to problems rather than to adapt problems to method. . . ."—*S. J. Lachman.*

523. Hayward, Sumner C. (Carleton College.) **Modification of sexual behavior of the male albino rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 70-73.—Newly-weaned male rats between 21-36 days of age were given avoidance discrimination training, the negative stimulus being a female rat in heat, the positive stimulus being a mature male rat. Tests for retention showed almost no decrement of the response at ages 120-129 days, as shown by a variety of sexual response measures. While avoidance of female-in-heat was thus confirmed, there was no evidence of substitute homosexual activity.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

524. Hinde, R. A. (Madingley Ornithol. Field Sta., Dept. Zool., Univ. Cambridge.) **Consequences and goals: Some issues raised by Dr. A. Kortland's paper on "Aspects and prospects of the concept of instinct."** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, 5, 116-118.—Hinde comments on a paper by Kortland appearing in *Arch. Neerl. Zool.*, 1955, 11, 155-284, and specifically concerns possible difficulties in Kortland's definitions of "goal" and "appetite." Hinde feels that to label an object as the goal of a given behavior sequence one should discriminate between such consequences as do or do not lead to cessation of the behavior, and also discriminate between such consequences and other circumstances that also may be inhibitory to the behavior. Further discussion is oriented to Kortland's specific examples of cormorant behavior.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

525. Jaynes, Julian. (Yale Univ.) **Imprinting: The interaction of learned and innate behavior: II. The critical period.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 6-10.—Tests of imprinting were initiated at various hours after hatching in neonate chicks. The imprinting object was a 7-inch green cube which was exposed for 30 minutes. Retention tests were given after 10 days. Results demonstrated the existence of a critical imprinting period, the percentage of animals imprinted declining more or less regularly from near 90% 1-6 hours after hatching, to zero 54-60 hours after hatching. However, the older the animal, the more vigorous is following performance if imprinting does occur; retention shows similar trends. There is some evidence of latent imprinting.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

526. Johnson, Donald E., & Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **The application of certain conditioning and handling techniques to the guidance of downstream migrant salmon.** *U. Wash. Sch. Fish. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 35. 56 p.—The effects of anesthetization, tattooing and exposure to dim light and to pulsed A.C. electroshock singly and paired in conditioning situations on the light avoidance behavior of yearling *Oncorhynchus kisutch* were studied in a circular tank and a shuttlebox apparatus. In the tank, electroshock decreased the light avoidance, while dim light alone had no significant effect.

Twenty-five millisecond A.C. pulses of 1.5 volts per inch superimposed on 35 millisecond pulses of light significantly reduced the time spent in the light. Fish shocked in the dark eventually learned to enter the light. In the shuttlebox every group given shock showed an impaired physical condition for at least 192 hours. Both anesthetization (with urethane or TCM) and tattooing resulted in an increase in light avoidance beyond the increment produced by paired light and electroshock and persisted for about 96 hours. It is concluded that electroshock is not a suitable agent to condition young downstream migrant salmon to a guiding light stimulus.—P. E. Fields.

527. Kaplan, Arnold R., (New York State Psychiatric Institute, N. Y.) & Thompson, William R. (Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.) **Influence of prenatal maternal anxiety on emotionality in young rats.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 73-74.—Kaplan criticizes Thompson's (*Science*, 1957, 125, 698) interpretation of "prenatal maternal anxiety increasing emotionality of offspring" and suggests "subjecting the control mothers to the same training and pre-mating stress as the experimental mothers." Thompson states that he considered this possibility and indicates that "radically altering the mother before pregnancy may be quite equivalent to radically altering the environment during pregnancy."—S. J. Lachman.

528. Kohl, Kurt. **Zum Problem der Sensumotorik: Psychologische Analysen zielgerichteter Handlungen aus dem Gebiet des Sports.** (The problem of the perception of self-originated movements: Psychological analysis of judgment of performance in the field of sports.) Frankfurt, Germany: Kramer, 1956. 110 p.—The study deals with an analysis of muscular activity and the conditions under which these movements are conscious. Several experiments dealing with hand-eye coordination, high jumping, and skiing demonstrated that consciousness of movements varies with practice and according to the psychological placement of the self; e.g., trained basketball players perceive their self projected in the room and do not regard the basket as an object toward which the ball should be directed. The distance between body and basket is not perceived as such but as a medium. Movements are therefore unconscious. High jumpers, however, have sharpened awareness of the muscles in their body and consciously control their position in space. Their only concern during the jump is the position of the self. This and other similar problems are discussed with a Gestalt orientation.—D. Giannitrapani.

529. Lasagna, Louis, & McCann, William P. **Effect of "tranquilizing" drugs on amphetamine toxicity in aggregated mice.** *Science*, 1957, 125, 1241-1242.—A comparison was made to determine the effects of chlorpromazine and other drugs (pentobarbital, promazine, and reserpine, etc.) on the agitated mouse in a crowded milieu and in isolation. "The grouped animals showed an LD₅₀ approximately one-eighth that of the individual animals. Promazine seemed to be less active (by weight) than chlorpromazine in affecting spontaneous motor activity in the mice prior to amphetamine administration, and also less effective in preventing death from amphetamine. . . ." The isolated animals ". . . die with about the same frequency after administration

of amphetamine whether they are 'untreated' beforehand or 'treated' with phenobarbital, pentobarbital, or chlorpromazine. On the other hand, phenobarbital, chlorpromazine, or reserpine (in appropriate doses) afford definite protection to grouped animals."—S. J. Lachman.

530. Le Ny, Jean-Francois. **Généralisation d'une attitude dans une épreuve de temps de réaction.** (Generalization of an attitude in a test of reaction time.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 11-21.—The hypothesis: the process of generalization plays a role in voluntary human behavior as measured by motor reaction, a parameter of which, latency, is measured by reaction time. Attitude plays a role, a concentration of attention having nothing to do with muscle preparation.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

531. Lepkovsky, S., Lyman, R., Fleming, D., Nagumo, M., & Dimick, Mildred. (Univ. of California, Berkeley.) **Gastrointestinal regulation of water and its effect on food intake and rate of digestion.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1957, 188, 327-331.—A study was made of the effects of water deprivation during meals in rats. Rats fed without water ate less food than rats fed with water. The gastric contents of all animals fed with or without water was approximately 49% water and indicates close regulation of water in the gastric contents. "When fed without water, rats regulate their food intake so that it matches the amount of water that they can mobilize from their own tissues thereby maintaining the proper water:food ratio in the gastric contents."—J. P. Zubek.

532. Levine, Seymour. (OSU Health Cntr., Columbus, Ohio.) **Infantile experience and resistance to physiological stress.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 405.—"The present experiment was designed to investigate the response of rats, handled and nonhandled, in infancy (days 1 through 20) to physiological stress." Animals received no further handling until 70 days of age. At this time 20 members of each group were given a 20% solution of glucose. The mean body weights at weaning were 47.74 g. for the handled group and 44.34 g. for the nonhandled group; mean weights at 70 days were 248.78 g. for the handled group and 230.28 g. for the nonhandled group; both differences are statistically significant. The adrenals of the nonhandled animals were of greater weight than those of handled animals. The handled group consumed 4.29 g. of water following glucose injection whereas the nonhandled group consumed 2.11 g. Results are interpreted to mean that "nonhandled animals are more profoundly affected by stress, both psychological and physiological."—S. J. Lachman.

533. Lincke, Harold. **Einige Bemerkungen zur Triebentwicklung.** (Some observations on the development of drives.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 353-373.—Observations of animal development suggest that drives develop in discontinuous, stepwise fashion. The drives of each level become "partial drives" for the next higher level of integration. At turning points in development the complexly organized drives undergo "regenerative regression," inaugurating a new level of the ascending integration. Examples of this interweaving of differentiation and integration can be observed in such widely diverse spheres as the development of the cormorant according to Kortlandt, human psychosexual develop-

ment according to Freud, and the development of the human will according to C. Bühler. English summary. 19 references.—E. W. Eng.

534. Mandler, George, & Parnes, Elizabeth W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Frequency and idiosyncrasy of associative responses.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **55**, 58-65.—"Two studies were conducted to test five general hypotheses about the frequency and content of verbal associations elicited during a 30-sec. period." 20 Ss responded to 40 stimuli, and the effect of a failure-stress situation on response frequency and content was tested with 24 Ss. "Differences between Ss in frequency and idiosyncrasy showed a wide range of values. . . . There were highly significant consistencies . . . within Ss across stimulus classes. . . . The results indicate the utility of 'controlled' associations as an individual difference variable."—H. P. David.

535. Melzack, Ronald, & Scott, T. H. (McGill Univ.) **The effects of early experience on the response to pain.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 155-161.—"Ten dogs reared in isolation in a drastically restricted environment were compared to 12 litter mates reared normally with respect to capacity to acquire shock-avoidance responses and in comparison of general response to painful stimulation. It was found that the isolates required more shock trials to acquire avoidance and that their general reactions to pain were severely limited. It is concluded that "early perceptual experience determines, in part at least, (a) the emergence of overt responses such as avoidance of noxious stimulation, and (b) the actual capacity to perceive pain normally."—L. I. O'Kelly.

536. Miller, James D. **Electromyographic factors in aircraft control: Differential muscle tension during a delayed response.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 55-129. 8 p.—Muscle action potential records were obtained from the muscle groups closely involved in the possible alternative responses during the performance of two-choice, spatial delayed-response trials. While both muscle groups show an equal increase in muscular activity during the presentation of the informing stimulus, only the member finally to respond maintains this higher level of activity. The other member shows a dropping off of activity. These results support previous findings in the Indiana University laboratories concerning the course of muscular activity just prior to an instructed response. The initial response to the informing stimulus is probably the a- or b-response or startle reflex. The maintenance of activity in the responding member is similar to that noted in several studies of muscular activity in the fore-period of simple reaction-time situation. 25 references.

537. Miller, Neal E., Sampliner, Robert I., & Woodrow, Paul. (Yale Univ.) **Thirst-reducing effects of water by stomach fistula vs. water by mouth measured by both a consummatory and an instrumental response.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 1-5.—"The effects of immediately prior drinking of water or injection of water directly into the stomach by fistula on the subsequent water drinking or lever pressing of thirsty rats were studied. Both direct stomach loading and prior drinking reduced consummatory drinking responses and also lever pressing; the inhibitory effect of drinking was

greater than that of fistula injection. It is concluded "that mechanisms regulating thirst are located in both the mouth-throat and the stomach-intestine."—L. I. O'Kelly.

538. Mirsky, Allan F., Rosvold, H. Enger, & Pribram, Karl H. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland.) **Effects of cingulectomy on social behavior in monkeys.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, **20**, 588-601.—"Bilateral cingular gyrus ablations were performed in five young Macaca mulatta monkeys, after systematic observations of their behavior in response to man (individual-cage situation) and to other animals in a social colony (group-cage situation)." The change in behavior following the ablation is described.—G. Westheimer.

539. Mogenson, G. J., McMurray, Gordon A., & Jaques, L. B. (U. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.) **Effects of stress and administration of cortisone on weight gain in gentled rats.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 123-127.—"If the increased weight gain of gentled rats is attributed to decreased pituitary-adrenal response, with less cortisone to counteract the effects of the somatotrophic hormone (STH), then exposure to stress or injection of cortisone during early development should reduce or cancel the effects of gentling. For groups of rats exposed to high frequency sounds and for groups given cortisone acetate daily, gentling had no significant effect on weight gain between the ages of 21 and 46 days."—R. Davidson.

540. Morris, Desmond. (Dept. Zool. & Comp. Anat., Univ. Oxford.) **The reproductive behaviour of the bronze mannikin, *Lonchura cucullata*.** *Behaviour*, 1957, **11**, 156-201.—Pre-copulatory, copulatory, fighting, nesting and parental behaviors are described and illustrated by photographs. French summary. 19 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

541. Morse, W. H., & Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **A second type of superstition in the pigeon.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 308-311.—"The superstition reported is that of an increase (positive superstition) in rate of pecking, or the reverse (negative superstition) upon the incidental appearance of an added stimulus during pecking behavior in a Skinner box."—R. H. Waters.

542. Mueller, H. C., & Emlen, J. T., Jr. (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.) **Homing in bats.** *Science*, 1957, **126**, 307-308.—"A total of 484 bats were removed from their hibernating roosts in an inactive lead mine in southwestern Wisconsin during the early hours of darkness . . . and transported to the east and to points at distances that varied between 5 and 60 miles, for release. Distinctive markings were painted on the wings of animals for each release point. . . . Homing performance was measured in terms of (i) the percentage of bats that returned to the mine during the same night, and (ii) the over-all homing speed of these returning animals. . . ." Results indicate that "bats possess a well-developed ability to orient and to home over long distances by sensory means other than vision." Echolocation as a possible orientation mechanism is discussed. Results are presented in a table.—S. J. Lachman.

543. Murray, A. Keith, & Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **Response of steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) to continuous, fixed interval and**

fixed ratio reinforcement schedules. *U. Wash. Sch. Fish. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 45. 10 p.—Four trout were trained to press against a target for food reinforcement. Rates of response under continuous reinforcement were compared to the rates obtained under intermittent reinforcement, and were found to remain uniform. Under interval reinforcement, the best fish maintained his response rate with a period of three minutes between reinforcements. With ratio reinforcement, response rate was maintained by the best fish at 15:1.—*P. E. Fields.*

544. **Obias, Mariano D.** (Stanford Univ.) **Maternal behavior of hypophysectomized gravid albino rats and the development and performance of their progeny.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 120-124.—Primiparous rats were hypophysectomized on the 13th day of pregnancy and were then studied in comparison with an unoperated control group for variability in gestation, parturition and puerperium. Maternal behavior in general appeared normal, although 3 experimental Ss died without expelling young, two died after Caesarian section and six survived a stormy parturition. Progeny appeared to have developed normally, but there was a higher incidence of stillbirths and early deaths among the progeny of experimental animals. All progeny surviving were reared by foster mothers and developmental schedules were observed. There was some lag in reflex development of the experimental progeny when equated on the basis of conception-age. No significant differences in learning of a water maze were observed.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

545. **Oléron, Geneviève.** **Les mouvements rythmés induits par la musique.** (Rhythmic movements induced by music.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 33-50.—Spontaneous gestures to music change in structure according to the musical stimulus. A single variant factor of time, tone or intensity influences the speed and intensity of gestures. Rarely is there total synchronization between gestures and sounds. There is a choice, corresponding to the emergence of certain structures, the most fundamental of which is measure. Movement changes little by little in the course of successive hearings as perceptive anticipation becomes more precise.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

546. **Orsini, Francine.** **Conduite et besoin d'exploration chez les mammifères.** (Behavior and exploration need in mammals.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 99-119.—Exploratory behavior is treated under: degree of novelty, length of exposure to stimulus, number of exposures, length of interval between trials, similarity of stimulus, individual and genetic differences. The experimental work in exploration need is reviewed with theoretical interpretation. 65 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

547. **Otis, Leon S., Cerf, Jean A., & Thomas, Garth J.** (U. of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago.) **Conditioned inhibition of respiration and heart rate in the goldfish.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 263-264.—An apparatus and procedure for inducing conditioned inhibition of breathing rate and heart rate in goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) is reported. Typical results of conditioned respiratory inhibition, extinction, and reconditioning, as well as a record of conditioned inhibition of heart rate are presented in a figure. "Of the 30 fish conditioned, 16 showed marked inhibition of breathing within 20 trials, five within

30 trials, three within 40 trials, and six failed to condition reliably within 100 trials."—*S. J. Lachman.*

548. **Peacock, L. J., & Marks, Ronald A.** (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) **Behavioral concomitants of cold adaptation: III. Temporal development of behavioral differences.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 298. i, 5 p.—Differences in response rate between normal and cold-exposed rats in an operant conditioning situation with radiant heat reward were investigated over a period of eight days. Development of behavioral differences corresponded temporally to the development of certain physiological indices of acclimatization. The authors concluded that the behavioral measure described in this series of reports is an index of cold acclimatization having temporal characteristics similar to other indices reported in the literature.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

549. **Pearson, Richard G.** **Task proficiency and feelings of fatigue.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-77. 5 p.—100 subjects received 50 minutes of training on a complex, fatiguing, perceptual motor task. Following a 10-minute rest period, the subjects continued at the task for a period of 3 hours during which measures of task proficiency were continuously recorded. A 13-item checklist, previously developed and validated to measure feelings of fatigue, was administered before the learning period, during the rest period, and upon completion of the task. Correlations between task proficiency criteria and checklist data (subjective fatigue) were not significantly different from zero. It was concluded that the way a subject says he feels prior to a 3-hour psychomotor task and the way he performs the task are not necessarily related, nor do the subject's feelings necessarily parallel his performance.

550. **Rensch, Bernhard.** (U. of Münster, Germany.) **Ästhetische Faktoren bei Farb- und Formbevorzugungen von Affen.** (Aesthetic factors in color and form preferences of pithecooids.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957, 14, 71-99.—Color and color-combination preferences were tested in 2 monkeys (*Cebus apella* and *Cercopithecus aethiops*) and a chimpanzee. The experiments demonstrate that preferences for color and certain geometric patterns are "caused by the same aesthetical components which are effective in man." Retesting often showed significant differences from earlier choices. An appendix describes play behavior in the monkeys, nest-building in the chimpanzee, and experimental neuroses. English summary. 33 references.—*C. J. Smith.*

551. **Reuchlin, M.** **Les réactions motrices contrôlées.** (Controlled motor reactions.) *BINOP*, 1957, 13, 296-297.—The usual methods of studying motor responses give insufficient information as to the subject's capacity to respond differentially to various types of stimuli. The author reports a study using 16 measures of reaction time in motor responses as a means of comparing interrelationships among differing types of such responses. The apparatus used is briefly described.—*F. M. Douglass.*

552. **Rice, George E., Jr., & Lawless, Richard H.** (Univ. Wichita.) **Behavior variability and reactive inhibition in the maze behavior of Planaria dorotocephala.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 105-108.—No deviations from a chance expectancy were found in the turning tendencies of *Planaria dorotocephala* in five different maze situations. It is con-

cluded that the reactive inhibition principle does not adequately predict the behavior of the planaria in these experimental situations.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

553. **Richter, Curt P.** (Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.) **On the phenomenon of sudden death in animals and man.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 191-198.—A selective review of the author's observations on the sudden deaths of tame and wild rats, subjected to swimming tanks, is given. "The situation scarcely seems one demanding fight or flight—it is rather one of hopelessness; whether they are restrained in the hand or confined in the swimming jar, the rats are in a situation against which they have no defense. This reaction of hopelessness is shown by some wild rats very soon after being grasped in the hand and prevented from moving; they seem literally to 'give up.'" Physiological studies suggest that "human victims—like our rats—may well die a parasympathetic rather than a sympathico-adrenal death, as Cannon postulated." (See 32: 497.)—*L. A. Pennington.*

554. **Riss, Walter.** (State Univ. N. Y., Col. Med.) & **Goy, Robert W.** (Univ. Kansas Med. Sch.) **Modification of sex drive and O_2 consumption by isolating and grouping male guinea pigs.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 150-154.—Correlations between energy output as measured by resting O_2 consumption and increased sexual excitability of male guinea pigs are reported. "It may be postulated that the physiological change provides the basis for measurable concomitant changes in an animal's rate of sexual response." 15 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

555. **Sauer, Franz.** (U. of Freiburg i. Br., Germany.) **Die Sternorientierung nchtlich ziehender Grasmicken (Sylvia atricapilla, borin curruca).** (Orientation by the stars of night-migrating warblers.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957, 14, 29-70.—"Garden Warblers, Blackcaps and Lesser White-throats possess a mechanism of migration orientation which enables them, independently of local topography and of their individual experience, to determine . . . their specific course of migration while steering by the starlit sky. For the functioning of the mechanism, it is sufficient that the bird is able to see sections of the starry sky. Azimuth and the declination of the star pattern are important for the functioning of this migration orientation by astronavigation." English summary. 72 references.—*C. J. Smith.*

556. **Schneck, Jerome M.** **The hypnotic state and the psychology of time.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 323-326.—Hypnotic subjects may seek an obliteration of time beyond mere perceptual distortion. There is a deep wish to control time. The hypnotic phase is regarded as an experiential void. Trance and sleep are associated with death. The Sleeping Beauty myth is cited illustratively.—*D. Praeger.*

557. **Scott, J. P.** (Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine.) **Animal and human children.** *Children*, 1957, 4, 163-168.—The author discusses some experiments conducted on the effects of early upbringing of dogs and suggests some comparisons between animals and human children. He concludes that while the behavior of animals gives us ideas about human beings, these still remain only ideas, not conclusions. Their truth can be established only by direct observation and experiment on people.

Included are discussion of a school for dogs, socialization and training, use of punishment, effects on parents, and instinctive reaction. 15 references.—*S. M. Amatora.*

558. **Siddall, G. J., Holding, D. H., & Draper, J.** (Clothing and Stores Experimental Establishment, Farmborough.) **Errors of aim and extent in manual point to point movement.** *Occup. Psychol.*, (Lond.), 1957, 31, 185-195.—The magnitudes of errors of aim with errors of extent in simple discrete movements carried out at a high rate and in different directions relative to the position of the subject are compared. It is found that errors of extent were significantly greater than errors of aim, there were no significant differences in accuracy between the four directions of movement, and speed and accuracy were negatively correlated. 18 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

559. **Smith, Moncrieff, & Duffy, Michael.** (Univ. Washington.) **Consumption of sucrose and saccharine by hungry and satiated rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 65-69.—When sucrose and saccharine solutions and water are made available to hungry or satiated rats, it was found that hungry rats drank more sucrose than did satiated animals; tests with saccharine showed no difference between the two sweet solutions, although over a 24-hour period larger quantities of both substances were consumed by hungry animals. "The results were tentatively interpreted as indicating a greater reinforcing effect of saccharine on hungry Ss, with the reinforced response being approach to the drinking tube."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

560. **Sommer, Robert.** (Southeast Louisiana Hosp.) **Rorschach animal responses and intelligence.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 358.—"When the number of responses given by the subject was taken into account, there was no over-all relationship between the number of animal responses and Wechsler-Bellevue verbal IQ for a psychiatric population. However, there was a small but statistically significant positive relationship between animal movement responses and IQ."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

561. **Sudd, J. H.** (Dept. Nat. Hist., Queens Coll., Dundee Univ. St. Andrews.) **Communication and recruitment in Pharaoh's ant (Monomorium pharaonis L.).** *Brit. J. anim. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 104-109.—After control observations of a group of 8 workers and a queen, a new source of food was supplied. After finding the food in the course of normal foraging, the workers returned to the nest and behaved in a highly energized manner; this was followed by other workers leaving the nest and locating the new food. No communication of distance or direction appeared, but rather a more general activation. Observations of queen-feeding before and after the discovery of the new food are also presented.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

562. **Tinbergen, N.** **Defense by color.** *Scient. Amer.*, 1957, 197(4), 48-55.—Reviews a series of studies showing that coloration of various species operated to protect them from predators. Included were examples of adaptive coloring, countershading, "showy coloring that announces distastefulness," frightening "eye spots," and spots on the extremities "to deflect predators from a vulnerable part of the animal." Dis-

cussion of a theory to account for the development of these phenomena was offered.—*I. S. Wolf.*

563. Valenstein, Elliot S., & Goy, Robert W. (Univ. Kansas.) **Further studies of the organization and display of sexual behavior in male guinea pigs.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 115-119. —Five experiments concerned with testing the hypothesis that some degree of contact with other animals is necessary for successful copulatory behavior in male guinea pigs. The effect of prolonged isolation of males that either have or have not already exhibited adequate copulatory responses showed no impairment of copulation in the former and ineffective copulation in the latter. Tests of the ability of the male to learn copulatory organization at more advanced ages were on the whole affirmative. Males reared with other males were in general superior to the isolates or to males reared with spayed females (the latter not manifesting mounting behavior seen in both males and normal females).—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

564. Vernier, V. G., & Galambos, R. (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.) **Response of single medial geniculate units to repetitive click stimuli.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1957, 188, 233-237. —The capacity of single units in the medial geniculate of unanesthetized, paralyzed cats to respond to clicks presented at low, intermediate and high rates (between 1 and 200 per sec.) was determined. Most units respond one-to-one at low click rates, but as the rate is increased some stimuli fail to evoke a response. At a very high click rate the unit may respond only to the first click in the series. The click frequency at which a unit responds to 50% of the stimuli is quite stable, but it can be modified by the administration of certain pharmacological agents, e.g., morphine.—*J. P. Zubek.*

565. Wang, S. C., Chinn, Herman I., & Renzi, A. A. **Experimental motion sickness in dogs: Role of abdominal visceral afferents.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-12. 4 p.—Motion sickness was experimentally induced in dogs by means of a standardized swinging procedure. Subsequently, 21 susceptible dogs were chosen in this series for abdominal sympathectomy and/or abdominal vagotomy. Over a period of about 6 months, these operated animals were retested several times, and it was found that the majority of them (67%) showed increased resistance to swing sickness to a greater or lesser degree. However, because of the relatively high percentage of the remaining dogs which showed no alteration of their swing sensitivity, it is concluded that the visceral afferents from the gastrointestinal tract play no paramount role in experimental motion sickness. Nevertheless, it is suggested that visceral nerves and other afferent pathways are important in affecting or perhaps in maintaining the excitability of the vomiting center.

566. Weiss, Bernard. **Thermal behavior of the subnourished and pantothenic acid-deprived rat.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-25. 5 p.—Rats were trained, at a temperature of 0°C., to obtain a burst of heat from a heat lamp by pressing a lever. They were then placed on a diet deficient in pantothenic acid during which they steadily lost weight. Next, they were divided into 3 groups: high pantothenic acid supplements, low pantothenic acid supplements, and no supplements. As measured by

frequency of lever-pressing, the high-supplement animals were least affected by cold exposure, the non-supplemented animals most affected.

567. Williams, George C. **Homing behavior of California rocky shore fishes.** *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 1957, 59, 249-284.—The woolly sculpin, *Clincottus analis* and opaleye, *Girella nigricans*, inhabit pools during periods of low tide, but range shoreward during high tide. Each fish has a home area to which it typically returns in low tide; this homing behavior is analyzed. Two types of straying, mislocation and relocation, are described. Homing is regarded as a "mechanism by which shallow water fishes . . . avoid being left by the tide in unfavorable situations."—*C. J. Smith.*

568. Ziller, Robert C. (U. Delaware.) **A measure of the gambling response-set in objective tests.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 289-292.—"A formula is developed for measuring the gambling response-set or utility for risk in objective tests in which the testees are apprised of the application of a correction for guessing. Some implications of this measure for test theory and construction are discussed briefly."—*M. O. Wilson.*

569. Zweig, A. **Über die psychischen Leistungen eines Hundes und deren mögliche Beziehungen zur Human-Psychologie.** (On the psychic performances of the dog and their possible relationships to human psychology.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 1-16.—Observations of dog behavior indicate the probability that the dog possesses a waking and a dream consciousness; both have structured contents. His psychic processes seem to be subject to the repetition principle. Conflict due to jealousy is apparently displaced from consciousness to the unconscious and leads to regressive behavior accompanied by neurotic anxiety. As the dog seems to possess ego-like qualities in his life experiences and an Oedipal phase could be observed, it is concluded that Freud's libido theory has biological validity which applies beyond man. English and French summaries.—*J. W. House.*

(See also Abstracts 211, 224, 438, 632, 680, 743, 1150)

COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

570. Ausubel, David P. (Bureau of Ed. Research, U. Ill., Champaign.) **Introduction to a threshold concept of primary drives.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 209-229.—"Primary drives are conceptualized as summated, selectively generalized states of transitory duration induced by multiple determinants prominent among which is an internal physiological condition. The underlying mechanism consists of a selective lowering of relevant effector thresholds in proportion to their acquired capacity for terminating the drive state that is operative. Behaviorally, drive manifests itself as a generalized propensity to perceive and respond selectively to relevant stimuli." The importance of distinguishing between drive as a state and the determinants which induce it is emphasized. The difficulties attendant to stimulus theories of drive and the notion that drives are innate are both discussed at length. It is proposed that "primary" drives be viewed as summated states. A threshold concept of drive is advanced as useful. 39-item bibliography.—*G. E. Rowland.*

571. **Beach, H. D.** (Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, St. John's, Newfoundland, Can.) **Some effects of morphine on habit function.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 193-198.—In 2 experiments the morphine habit is compared with a food habit under various conditions of deprivation and satiation. In contrast to the food habit, both injection of morphine and the deprivation of morphine would appear to produce drive. Continuing effects of morphine may lead to learning without drive reduction. And, an injection of morphine counteracts the effect of food in extinguishing the food habit. Part of the reinforcing power of morphine may involve action on the sensory components of a habit.—*R. Davidson.*

572. **Bergler, Edmund.** **Further contributions to the problem of blushing.** *Psychosom. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 452-456.—The red buttocks symbolically displayed in the blushing cheeks are a masochistic demonstration of how unjustly the child has been treated. Repressed or conscious beating fantasies are found with great regularity in erythrophobes. Erythrophobes blush when they are confronted with allusions to real or imaginary transactions for which they feel guilty. "These people anticipate punishment and misuse the beating not yet administered by turning it into a masochistic demonstration of the parents' injustice; they exhibit their buttocks reddened by beating." This amounts to a defensive negative exhibitionism or demonstration of a bleeding wound.—*D. Prager.*

573. **Björkman, Mats.** **Multidimensional experience variation.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 27-34.—A general survey of different modes of multidimensional experience variation is outlined. Three kinds of variation were distinguished: complete, intradimensional and interdimensional.—*G. Rubin-Kabson.*

574. **Champion, R. A.** (U. Sydney, Australia.) **The 'directing' properties of motivation.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 31-40.—The author takes exception to the view that each motive causes behavior to take a specific form as, for example, hunger is said to lead only to food-seeking. He holds that any motive may activate any tendency to respond and that "the only way in which we can know that a certain motive is operating is to vary some antecedent condition systematically in controlled experimentation." The concept of generalized drive is compared with Allport's functional autonomy and Freud's libido. 19 references.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

575. **Clarke, P. R. F.** **The availability of Psi for research: A research programme for studying the next successful card-guessing subject.** *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1957, 39, 139-148.—If it could be possible to obtain a reliable source of Psi ability for experiments, a main problem of parapsychologists would be solved. The author lists 3 ways in which raw materials could be made more readily available, namely: (1) Refining the measuring techniques; (2) improve the subject's conscious control of the ability; and (3) better control of the experimental situation. He likewise gives 3 means for obtaining the three above-named improvements. They are: (1) Presenting 1 set of stimuli repeatedly so the subject will learn them, and thus improve his score; (2) delving analytically into the unconscious and releasing inhibitions; and (3) thorough assessment of subject, experimenter and any agents used in tests. Through repetition, manipulating social and motivating factors,

and by study of the individual and his physiological and psychological responses, the author feels that it will be possible to obtain a reliable source of Psi ability in experimentation.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

576. **Faw, Volney.** **Learning to deal with stress situations.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 135-144.—An attempt is made to evaluate personality-oriented teaching as it relates to personal adjustment. Subjects were fairly well-adjusted college students at Lewis and Clark College, who were subjected to controlled learning conditions and observed in an experimental stress situation. Ratings by psychologists, self ratings by students, and the Free Association Word Test were used to evaluate students in 3 different learning situations. It was found that when client-centered counseling methods were employed, students dealt with stress situation with least disturbance, but when instructor-centered fact oriented methods were used, students were least able to deal with stress situation. It was concluded that pre-learning may do much to alleviate tension occasioned by stress situations introduced in same group in which learning is experienced.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

577. **Guttman, Louis.** (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.) **Empirical verification of the radex structure of mental abilities and personality traits.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 391-407.—Factors may be derived because of different levels of complexity (simplex structure) or because different kinds of ability are being measured (circumplex structure). If both facets are involved, then radex analysis is appropriate. From an examination of the literature, two lists of empirical correlation tables have been drawn, one of approximate simplexes and one of approximate circumplexes. The list of approximate simplexes includes 8 examples of verbal abilities, 6 of verbal, and 9 of visual abilities. The circumplex theory suggests a continuous circle of interrelationships.—*W. Coleman.*

578. **Halpern, Howard M.** (Bronx VA Hosp.) **Predictive empathy and the study of values.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 104.—A brief correlational study of 37 female nurses attempted to study the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values and its correlation with predictive empathy. The only correlations found to be significant at the .05 level were "the positive correlation of predictions with Social Values and the negative correlation of predictions with Esthetic Values."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

579. **Heron, Alstair.** **Effet d'une motivation réelle sur les réponses à un questionnaire.** (Influence of genuine motivation on responses to a questionnaire.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 1-7.—To test the hypothesis that answers on a personality test might be influenced by whether the purpose is laboratory or employment, 400 applicants for omnibus conductor were given a two-part test, concerning emotional maladjustment and introversion. There was a real difference with the first-named, but not with introversion. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

580. **Lersch, Philipp.** (München 23, Dreschstr. 5.) **Zur Theorie des mimischen Ausdrucks.** (Theory of the mimic expression.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 409-419.—"Facial expression is discussed in terms of 4 laws of expression, using examples for demonstration. (1) Facial expression may be understood as purposeful behavior specific to

the function of the organ (law of organ function); (2) as expressing inner psychological states (law of symbolic transference); (3) as communicating feelings and attitudes of social significance (law of demonstrative accentuation); and (4) as varying such communicative reactions between opposite poles, for example, between gaiety and discontent (law of contrasting accentuation)." English and French summaries.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

581. McClelland David C., (Harvard Univ.) Baldwin, Alfred L., Bronfenbrenner, Urie, & Strodbeck, Fred L. **Talent and society: New perspectives in the identification of talent.** New York: Van Nostrand, 1958. vii, 257 p. \$3.75.—Research material of several independent studies is presented under the general heading of identification of talent. In measurement of skill in social perception a conceptual framework is developed concerning social sensitivity or ability for empathy. Results suggest differences in the personality make-up between persons sensitive to persons of their own sex, and persons who are primarily sensitive to persons of the opposite sex. Achievement and social status in three small communities gives the variables which determine social status and their variation in different types of communities. Another study compares achievement, as measured by status mobility, of Jewish versus Italian subgroups and relates it to values and family interactions inherent in these groups. Achievement depends on: belief that man controls his own destiny, willingness to leave home, and preference for individual credit for work done. In role of an ability construct the basic assumption is that ability is the effectiveness of adaptive behavior.—*A. Schaden.*

582. Mierke, Karl. **Konzentrationsfähigkeit und Konzentrationschwäche.** (Ability and weakness to concentrate.) New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corp., 1957; Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber, 1957. 142 p. sFr. 14.—The concept of concentration is traced in different psychological theories and a definition of ability and weakness to concentrate in relationship to the concept of attention is formulated. A description of phenomenological forms of concentration follows, and experimental investigations of the problem are reported. The last part contains a discussion of the connected educational problems.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

583. Robertson, L. C. **The logical and scientific implications of precognition, assuming this to be established statistically from the work of card-guessing subjects.** *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1957, 39, 134-139.—Rhine has stated that if precognition were 100% accurate, such knowledge would profoundly and tragically affect our philosophy of life. Should precognition be possible, that is, if one were able to precognize a coming disastrous event, then it would, in many cases, be possible to take steps to prevent it from happening. However, precognition is still awaiting a genius of the caliber of Einstein or Newton, before it will be an actual fact. There are many theories of precognition, but all are concerned with the status of the future. Precognition suggests an extension of the comprehension beyond normal limits. Knowing what we do about the subconscious, which is interwoven with one's whole life, this may, in part, explain how telepathy between individuals accounts

for paranormal precognition by someone, of past or future events in the lives of others.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

584. Sakellariou, George. **Sympathy and pity: An introductory study.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, 4(2), 86-89.—To investigate the development of sympathetic sentiments in both sexes at various chronological stages, the author examined 700 subjects, ages 5 to 23, with a 65-item questionnaire. The results from these subjects were correlated with another group of 400 subjects. The correlation coefficient of the young people's answers with the two groups of adults was .80. A list of 24 items analyzing the results of the study is appended.—*H. Angelino.*

585. Saugstad, Per. (U. Oslo, Norway.) **An analysis of Maier's pendulum problem.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 168-179.—Maier's pendulum problem is described and a logical analysis presented of certain points in his design. Experiment I gives no support to Maier's conclusion that "Direction" has an effect, nor to the hypothesis that the difficulty of the problem hinges around the use of the ceiling. Other experiments show that an understanding of the "principles" is a decisive condition in accounting for the results with this problem.—*J. Arbib.*

586. Schmideberg, Melitta. **Hypocrisy, detachment, and adaptation.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 401-409.—Adults call the child hypocritical when the child fails to act according to the wishes of the adult. Hypocrisy may refer to a genuine impulse not strong enough to last. Ambivalence may be called hypocrisy. Hypocrisy may be used as a defense mechanism and is then related to and based on depersonalization mechanisms. Like hypocrisy, detachment plays an important role in adaptation. Detachment of affect or depersonalization is one of the most important defense mechanisms. Depersonalization may be due to identification, defense against instinctual conflicts, defense against getting hurt, weapon against others, escape from a painful situation. The price of too far-going detachment is emotional frustration. Detachment has become unduly idealized in our time probably as a reaction to the overemotionalism of the Victorians.—*D. Prager.*

587. Siegel, Sidney. (Center Advance Study in Behav. Sc., Stanford, Calif.) **Level of aspiration and decision making.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1957, 64, 253-262.—Level of aspiration can be related to decision theory where an achievement scale is viewed as a scale of utility of achievement goals. One's level of aspiration can be reduced to the measurement of ordered metric goals which include a ranking of the goals and the distance between them. A behavioral model of decision making should contain not only subjective probability but also utility whose main concepts are LA and reinforcement effects. Given several choices the individual tries to maximize the subjective expected utility where utility is a function of LA and reinforcement. Experimental evidence supporting these ideas are given. 28 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

588. Stacey, Chalmers L., & De Martino, Manfred F. (Eds.) **Understanding human motivation.** Cleveland, Ohio: Howard Allen, 1958. xv, 507 p. \$6.00.—The purpose in the compilation of this work was to provide a readable and interesting introductory text for undergraduate courses in human motivation.

The book is divided into 8 sections: current status; functional autonomy of motives; the ego in motivation; level of aspiration; frustration and aggression; motivation and perception; unconscious motivation; motivation and depth psychology. Contemporary viewpoints are presented by such writers as G. W. Allport, G. H. Maslow, K. Lewin, E. Fromm and K. Horney.—*R. G. Holroyd.*

589. Stanley-Jones, D. **The structure of emotion: I. Lust and rage.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 289-297.—The oral reflexes of sucking and biting are the substrates of lust and rage. "The headquarters for lust and rage lie in the anterior and posterior hypothalamus, which are the centers for parasympathetic defense against overheating, for orthosympathetic defense against cold." The primary emotions of lust and rage have evolved out of the physiological responses to thermal change in the environment. They are an adaptation to the external rhythm of night and day.—*D. Prager.*

590. Tachibana, Jiro. (Tohoku U., Sendai.) **Jōcho kenkyū-hō ni tsuite no jikkenteki kōsatsu: Shūchi kan o tegakari to shite.** (An experimental study on the methods for the study of emotion: With special reference to shame.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 25-31.—140 children in 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 10th grades were used as Ss. An introspective questionnaire was given on emotional reaction on one hand and the same situations as in the questions were experimentally structured and real emotional reactions were observed on the other. The coincidence of introspection and behavioral response was found in the Ss older than 8th grade. It was concluded that as introspection is not reliable as the method of studying emotional reaction, experimental research is recommended. English summary, p. 59.—*S. Ohtsaki.*

591. Wenzl, Aloya. (München 23, Bonner Str. 24.) **Zur Psychologie des Geistes unserer Zeit.** (Psychology of the "Zeitgeist.") *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 459-466.—The question of the "Zeitgeist" will nearly always find a subjective answer. It is customary to look upon the present critical age pessimistically. Such an attitude due to disappointment, stress and fear of another war is dangerous and must be overcome by a middle of the road psychotherapy which keeps at a proper distance between lack of criticism and lack of self-confidence. English and French summaries.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

592. Woolf, M. **Revolution and drive.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 410-432.—The emancipation of woman increases steadily. The educational process has become less exclusively the domain of the family. The child becomes a member of a children's community dominated by conditions differing from those prevalent in the family. The Russian revolution granted women full legal and juridical equality. "All this must unavoidably lead to a weakening of the effectiveness of patriarchal power and a lessening of the father complex."—*D. Prager.*

(See also Abstract 527)

LEARNING & MEMORY

593. Ammons, R. B. (U. of Louisville.) **Effects of knowledge of performance: A survey and tentative theoretical formulation.** *J. gen. Psychol.*,

1956, 54, 279-299.—"Knowledge of various kinds which the performer receives about his performance affects his behavior. These effects have been summarized in the form of 11 generalizations, each followed by the available supporting evidence from research studies. A theoretical framework is suggested for an organized, systematic approach to the processes underlying the phenomena of knowledge of performance." 56 references.—*G. E. Rowland.*

594. Anderson, Scarvia B. (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D. C.) **Problem solving in multiple-goal situations.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 297-303.—Number of plausible goals with which S was faced was introduced as the independent variable in a human problem solving task. The results, interpreted in terms of interference between responses oriented toward competing goals, indicate that number of solutions is an inverse function of number of goals, sequential probabilities of problem-solving steps are a function of the number of goals as is the number of Ss engaging in redundant activity.—*J. Arbit.*

595. Arbit, Jack. (Fort Ord, Calif.) **Diurnal cycles and learning in earthworms.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 654-655.—Baldwin in earlier observations of *Lumbricus terrestris* found that "earthworms have definite activity cycles, with the active period occurring between 6 PM and 12 PM." A single T-unit maze was used. One group of six earthworms (*L. terrestris*) was given five trials per day between 8 PM and midnight; the other group of six earthworms was given five trials per day between 8 AM and noon. Conditions of the experimental room yielded no differential day-night cues. The "evening group" achieved the learning criterion in significantly ($p < 0.01$) fewer trials than did the group run in the morning hours. . . . It may be concluded that the diurnal cycle plays an important role in maze learning in earthworms. . . . It is possible that, like the feeding and irrigation cycles of the lugworm, the earthworm diurnal cycle is controlled by an "internal pacemaker."—*S. J. Lachman.*

596. Attneave, Fred. (Operator Lab., AF Person. & Train. Res. Cent., Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Transfer of experience with a class-schema to identification-learning of patterns and shapes.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 81-88.—Two experiments were conducted to determine the effect on a paired-associates learning task of prior familiarization with a single 'prototype' stimulus representing the central tendency of the stimuli to be identified. . . . Positive results were obtained in both experiments: i.e., familiarization with central 'prototype' stimulus decreased errors on the paired-associates task.—*J. Arbit.*

597. Babb, Harold. (Coe College.) **Transfer from a stimulus complex to differentially discriminable components.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 288-291.—Rats trained in a discrimination apparatus utilizing brightness and chain curtain cues differing in discriminability; one group ran with both cues presented simultaneously, and one group each on brightness or chain curtain cues. Following this training, each group was split into two subgroups, one running to the brightness cue alone and the other to the chain cue alone. "The results demonstrate the maintenance of differential perceptual

sets to the components of a complex with nondifferential training to the complex."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

598. **Bahrack, Harry P.** (Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware.) **Incidental learning at five stages of intentional learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 259-261.—Found "that most incidental learning occurs during the very early trials, and again during the trials devoted to overlearning. It was concluded the incidental and intentional learning are to some extent complementary, with incidental learning occurring primarily when S is either uncertain of, or less motivated in relation to, the task set by E."—*J. Arbit*.

599. **Battig, William F.** (Stanford U., Palo Alto, Calif.) **Some factors affecting performance on a word-formation problem.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 96-104.—"A word-formation problem was investigated, in which S's task is to identify words by naming letters of the alphabet until he gets all of the letters in the word. . . . Results showed significant variability in performance between words, much of which could be attributed to the specific letters contained in the words. Limited evidence for the effects of length and frequency of usage was found, and there was little or no evidence for learning on the task." Analysis of the performance of Ss in the upper and lower quartiles is presented. 15 references.—*J. Arbit*.

600. **Battig, W. F., Nagel, E. H., Voss, James F., & Brogren, W. J.** (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Transfer and retention of bidimensional compensatory tracking after extended practice.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 75-80.—The 4 Ss practiced a complex tracking task, 10 trials per day for 100 days, then tested for transfer and, after 223 days of no practice, took 4 retention sessions. Results indicated that an asymptotic level of performance was reached after 80 practice sessions, that both positive and negative (under different conditions) effects were present, and that a high degree of retention was present after 223 days without practice.—*R. H. Waters*.

601. **Beach, Horace D.** (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) **Morphine addiction in rats.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 104-112.—To investigate the learning process under drug addiction, rats were trained in a Y-choice discrimination box to associate one of the boxes with injections of morphine. After addiction, there was a preference for this box both when "needing" the drug and when sated. Learning also occurred when only "euphoric effect," not drive-reduction, was associated with the goal box. Three weeks after withdrawal of the drug, rats trained under drive-reduction conditions still showed a preference, but those who learned with euphoric reinforcement gave no evidence of this "place" learning. 21 references.—*R. Davidson*.

602. **Beck, Edward C., & Doty, Robert W.** (Univ. Utah.) **Conditioned flexion reflexes acquired during combined catalepsy and de-efferentation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 211-216.—Acquisition of a conditioned leg flexion by cats immobilized by bulboapnine and in some instances by additional de-efferentation was demonstrated. "The experiments were unequivocal in demonstrating that conditioning may occur even though overt responses are entirely absent during training." Shortcomings of previous studies are discussed.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

603. **Benschoter, Reba Patterson,** (KTVO, Ottumwa, Ia.) & **Charles, Don C.** **Retention of classroom and television learning.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 253-256.—Comparison of retention three years after instruction was made for four conditions of learning introductory psychology: An off-campus television group ($n=40$), a traditional classroom group ($n=22$), a TV-in-studio class ($n=11$), and a kinescope class ($n=10$). The original-test-retention-test differences were not significant, nor was the test \times group interaction. "The results . . . indicate that . . . long-term retention of . . . material learned by television . . . is as good as that learned by traditional means. . . ."—*P. Ash*.

604. **Berkun, Mitchell M.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Factors in the recovery from approach-avoidance conflict.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 65-73.—The following factors in the recovery from approach-avoidance conflict are investigated: Displaced performance vs. performance in the original alley; the effect of "therapy"; the effect of omitting reinforcement on the first two goal responses; and intermittent vs. regular reinforcement.—*J. Arbit*.

605. **Berlyne, D. E., & Slater, J.** (Univ. Aberdeen, Scotland.) **Perceptual curiosity, exploratory behavior, and maze learning.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 228-232.—It was shown that rats prefer (over repeated trials) a path leading to a more spacious goal box or a path leading to a goal box containing complex stimuli over a blind alley or an empty goal box respectively. It is pointed out that the supposed reinforcing effects of novel stimuli furnish a means of critically testing the novelty drive hypothesis as opposed to the Pavlovian notion of an investigatory reflex. 22 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

606. **Bernstein, Benjamin B.** (U. Missouri, Columbia.) **Extinction as a function of frustration drive and frustration-drive stimulus.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 89-95.—Studied the effect of blocking an avoidance response during extinction in a Mowrer-Miller box on response vigor and resistance to extinction. Found an increase in response vigor and resistance to extinction occurred for short durations of blocking time, and a reversal in this trend for prolonged blocking. Also found a transfer of the response tendencies which had become associated with frustration-drive stimuli.—*J. Arbit*.

607. **Bernstein, Lewis.** (Univ. Colo.) **The effects of variations in handling upon learning and retention.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 162-167.—The hypothesis that the "relationship between the experimental animal and the investigator acts as a secondary reinforcement in a learning situation, above and beyond its anxiety-reducing function" was supported by the differential learning produced by various degrees and schedules of handling. The concept of a learned anticipation-handling drive is introduced to explain the results.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

608. **Bersh, Philip J., Notterman, Joseph M., & Schoenfeld, William N.** **A comparison of internal vs. external reinforcement in motor avoidance situations.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-27. 7 p.—Avoidance training following the establishment of a conditioned heart rate depression resulted in more complete elimination of the conditioned response when an exteroceptive cue (light) was used

to help the subject distinguish between the occurrence of the avoidance response and ineffective responses than when no cue was used. There was some evidence that increased avoidance training resulted in the exercise of an increased discriminative control over heart rate by the exteroceptive cue, while, conversely, such cues as were available to the control group (presumably proprioceptive) lost some of their effect upon the conditioned response.

609. Bersh, Philip J., Notterman, Joseph M., & Schoenfeld, William N. The effect of experimental anxiety upon verbal behavior. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-26. 7 p.—Experimental anxiety defined in terms of the conditioned heart rate response was studied as to its effect on word association. There was evidence that the word-association task exerted a direct accelerative effect upon the cardiac response, and, through this, tended to interfere with heart rate conditioning and extinction. Generally, the level of anxiety generated by this procedure did not disrupt the verbal chains involved in word association.

610. Bijou, Sidney W. (U. Washington.) Patterns of reinforcement and resistance to extinction in young children. *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 47-54.—“Two experiments involving operant or instrumental conditioning techniques were performed with 39 preschool children. Six reinforcements (plastic trinkets) were used in the first experiment, five in the second. Intermittent training patterns consisting of reinforcements on 20 per cent of the responses were employed in both investigations. Results are in agreement with those from studies using subhuman subjects in that the intermittent reinforcement showed more resistance to extinction than the continuous reinforcement. The findings are discussed in relation to other investigations with children.” 20 references.—F. Costin.

611. Binder, Arnold; McConnell, David, & Sjöholm, Nancy A. (Indiana Univ.) Verbal conditioning as a function of experimenter characteristics. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 309-314.—An investigation was conducted to test the hypothesis that differences in the characteristics of experimenters can lead to differential learning effects when the experimental session involves verbal conditioning without awareness. “Two experimenters of different sex and markedly different height, weight, age, appearance, and personality ran separate groups of Ss.” Results indicated that “the response ‘Good’ was reinforcing for the class of behavior consisting of the use of hostile words in sentences. In addition, it was found that the rates of learning for the Ss of the two experimenters differed significantly, with a steeper slope for the female experimenter’s group.”—S. J. Lachman.

612. Boren, John J., & Sidman, Murray. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Res.) A discrimination based upon repeated conditioning and extinction of avoidance behavior. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 18-22.—Rats trained to free-operant avoidance in a lever-pressing apparatus were under alternate conditioning and extinction phases within the same session. Successive reconditionings brought a decline in the number of extinction responses, a result “interpreted as the formation of a discrimination based upon the failure of non-avoidance behavior to

produce the shocks within 20 sec.” Control experiments indicated that some animals showed less extinction responding because of lessened reconditioning of the avoidance response, and that lessened extinction responding can be produced when differential external stimuli are associated with conditioning and extinction phases of the sessions.—L. I. O’Kelly.

613. Boren, John J., & Sidman, Murray. (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C.) Maintenance of avoidance behavior with intermittent shocks. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 185-192.—After 100 hours of conditioning by means of a free-operant avoidance technique, the effects were investigated of omitting a certain proportion of the shocks “due” an animal when it failed to make the avoidance response. The rate of avoidance behavior remained essentially constant from 100% to 30% shock.—R. Davidson.

614. Bourne, Lyle E., Jr. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Effects of delay of information feedback and task complexity on the identification of concepts. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 201-207.—Using a factorial design, the S’s task was to classify geometric patterns into four categories. Performance decreased at a positively accelerated rate as \log_2 delay increased. Performance decreased linearly with an increase in irrelevant information. The interaction was not significant.—J. Arbit.

615. Bousfield, W. A., Esterson, J., & Whitmarsh, G. A. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The effects of concomitant colored and uncolored pictorial representations on the learning of stimulus words. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 165-168.—To study the effect of varying degrees of compounding signs of objects denoted by the words, twenty-five stimulus words were presented under three learning conditions: (a) Words alone, (b) words with their uncolored pictures, (c) words with their colored pictures. It was concluded that support was given the hypothesis that “with the number of presentations . . . held constant, the number of . . . words recalled by Ss should vary positively within limits with the number of simultaneously presented additional signs.”—P. Ash.

616. Bowen, J. H., Andrews, T. G., & Ross, Sherman. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Effects of counting and ordering habits on the acquisition of a simple motor skill. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 121-128.—Studied the effects on the acquisition of a switch-pressing response of preliminary application of sequential and nonsequential labels to task stimuli, preliminary label learning, type of stimulus coding, instructions concerning display-control relationships, and amount of warm-up. The results, interpreted within the framework of cue-producing response and stimulus differentiation theory, are: The preliminary coding of task stimuli with sequential labels produced a stable error reduction in subsequent acquisition of the common motor task, error reduction appeared to be a decreasing negatively accelerated function of the level of preliminary stimulus labeling, and exposure to the instructions following nonsequential labeling reduced the superiority of sequential over nonsequential label effects. 21 references.—J. Arbit.

617. Boyd, B. O., (Univ. Oregon) & Warren, J. M. Solution of oddity problems by cats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 258-260.—Extensive study

of the performance of cats on the oddity problem showed three out of five to be able to learn four- and six-configuration problems. Two animals failed to learn in 3600 trials. Generalization showed successful transfer when test objects were similar to training objects in thickness and surface area.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

618. Brackmann, John F. **Electromyographic factors in aircraft control: The role of muscle potentials in transfer of training.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 55-132. 15 p.—Subjects were required to move a lever left or right in response to one of 2 lights. Different groups practiced for different lengths of time on this task and then for a standard length of time on the same task but with the significance of the stimuli reversed. Both reaction time and muscle action potentials were recorded. The effects of practice and transfer on reaction time and muscle tension were examined.

619. Brand, Howard. (Conn. U., Storrs.) **A study of temporal changes in the organization of retention.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, **54**, 243-254.—A list of 60 words, 10 words from each of six Allport-Vernon personal value-categories, was used. The list was presented in two orders to 23 Ss. Immediately after the two presentations, and subsequently one week, two weeks, and three weeks later, 10-minute retention tests were given. It was found that there was a reliable amount of clustering during each retention test. Over the four retention test, there is a trend toward increasing clustering. Number of words recalled follows the same trend. Words classifiable as belonging to one of the six categories but which were not originally presented, increase progressively with each retention test. Different Ss select words from each category differentially. Bousfield's method is thought to provide a means for quantifying the temporal changes in the organization of the recall words. Individual differences in value-category preference may account for the kinds of words which are clustered. The occurrence of clustering may retard the forgetting of words retained at the first exposure of the stimulus list. 17 references.—*G. E. Rowland.*

620. Brand, Howard; Sakoda, James M., & Woods, Paul J. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **Contingent partial reinforcement and the anticipation of correct alternatives.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **53**, 417-424.—Tested an application of Estes' statistical learning theory in a two-choice contingent partial-reinforcement situation. The partial-reinforcement schedules differed on two variables: Increasing difference and increasing ratio between the probability of the correct outcome. Theoretical predictions significantly underestimate the empirical asymptotes. Rate constants were estimated and curves fit to these data. The discrepancies in fit are discussed in terms of several assumptions which were made but not warranted.—*J. Arbit.*

621. Braun, Harry W., & Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Effect of addition of irrelevant verbal cues on perceptual-motor learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 105-108.—... the addition of verbal cues facilitated the acquisition of the skill, but the difference between the effects of high- and low-meaningful verbal cues was not significant. Performance on the task was unrelated to verbal ability or level of manifest anxiety, but was related to level

of motivation as measured by Edwards' Need Achievement scale.—*J. Arbit.*

622. Braun, Harry W., Wedekind, Carl E., & Smudski, Joseph F. (U. Pittsburgh & Montefiore Inst. of Res., Pa.) **The effect of an irrelevant drive on maze learning in the rat.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 148-152.—"This study investigated the learning by the rat of a modified Lashley Maze III adapted for swimming as a function of the combination of a relevant drive—escape from water—and an irrelevant drive—hunger—resulting from food deprivation. Two levels of relevant drive were produced by using water temperature of 15°C. (high) and 35°C. (low). The irrelevant drive was induced by 0-hr. and 22-hr. food deprivation. The addition of a high irrelevant drive to both high and low levels of relevant drive resulted in an increased total drive strength as measured by swimming time and error elimination."—*J. Arbit.*

623. Briggs, George E., Fitts, Paul M., (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) & Bahrick, Harry P. **Effects of force and amplitude cues on learning and performance in a complex tracking task.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 262-268.—"Analysis of the scores during the final training trials revealed that both force and amplitude cues significantly affected performance, amplitude cues apparently exerting the greater influence. These performance results were shown to be predictable from the ratio $\Delta F/F(\Delta D)$, where ΔF is a force change associated with a given displacement change, ΔD , and F is the terminal force required to attain the displacement."—*J. Arbit.*

624. Briggs, George E., Fitts, Paul M., (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) & Bahrick, Harry P. **Learning and performance in a complex tracking task as a function of visual noise.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **53**, 379-387.—Studied transfer of training in which the transfer task contained various amplitudes of low frequency visual noise in the feedback channel of the system. Despite the fact that visual noise affected performance in the tracking task it had no effect on transfer trials. Propose an hypothesis to account for the differential effect of noise in terms of a two-component theory of corrective movements.—*J. Arbit.*

625. Brody, Arthur L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Statistical learning theory applied to an instrumental avoidance situation.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 240-245.—"Acquisition of the avoidance response was facilitated by (a) uniform, as compared to partial, reinforcement of the escape response on nonavoidance trials, and (b) the contingent condition of signal termination. The asymptotic level of avoidance learning was directly related to the probabilities with which the given response was reinforced either by avoidance or, on nonavoidance trials, by escape. The forms of acquisition curves and the asymptotic response probabilities predicted from the theory were in good agreement with the data."—*J. Arbit.*

626. Brown, W. Lynn, & Carr, Richard M. **The effect of incidental peripheral cues on discrimination learning in monkeys.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-111. 3 p.—The present research clearly demonstrated that an incidental peripheral cue takes on a positive or negative valence and has a definite effect upon the performance of the monkey in learning subsequent discrimination problems in

which the cue is present and relevant. When the peripheral cue, which has always accompanied the primary positive cue, is subsequently used as a positive cue, the performance of the monkey in learning this second discrimination problem is facilitated. However, when the peripheral cue which has always accompanied the primary positive cue becomes negative in the second discrimination problem, the learning performance of the monkey is retarded.

627. **Burke, C. J., & Estes, W. K.** (Indiana Univ.) **A component model for stimulus variables in discrimination learning.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 133-145.—"A general function is derived describing the conditioning of a single stimulus component in a discriminative situation. This function, together with the combinatorial rules of statistical learning theory . . . generates empirically testable formulas for learning of classical two-alternative discriminations, probabilistic discriminations, and discriminations based on the outcomes of preceding trials in partial reinforcement experiments."—*M. O. Wilson*.

628. **Butler, Robert A.** (Walter Reed Army Hosp.) **Discrimination learning by rhesus monkeys to auditory incentives.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 239-241.—"It was shown that monkeys will learn a position discrimination response for a reward of hearing 15 sec. of sounds picked up by microphone from the monkey colony area. The writer suggests that this is an example of exploratory motivation."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

629. **Capaldi, E. J.** (U. Texas, Austin.) **The effect of different amounts of alternating partial reinforcement on resistance to extinction.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 451-452.—"Three groups (of 15 college Ss each) were given different amounts of alternating partial reinforcement on a modified Wisconsin apparatus. The most highly trained group showed the least resistance to extinction." The results are interpreted as showing that the increased training yields a better mastery of the training pattern and hence a readier discrimination of the "transition from training to extinction."—*R. H. Waters*.

630. **Capaldi, E. J., & Stevenson, Harold W.** (Univ. Texas.) **Response reversal following different amounts of training.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 195-198.—"After training on a black-white discrimination problem to a 7 out of 8 correct response criterion or to 8 or 25 additional correct responses, reversal training was given to an 8-correct trials criterion. Results showed the most highly trained animals to show the least difficulty in learning the reversal. The results were interpreted in terms of the hypothesis that rate of extinction is a function of the degree to which the pattern of reinforcement is changed on the reversal from the training problems."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

631. **Caron, Albert J., & Wallach, Michael A.** (Harvard Univ.) **Recall of interrupted tasks under stress: A phenomenon of memory or of learning?** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 372-381.—"The study proposed to answer three questions: '1. Is superior recall of successes in an intelligence test situation (S-recall) a function of selective forgetting (repression) of failures or selective learning in favor of successes? 2. Is superior recall of failures in this situation (F-recall) a function of selective remembering or selective learning in favor of failures? 3. Is

there a mnemonic reaction to the test as a whole?' Findings indicate that: '1. Both the S- and F-recall tendencies were due to a selective learning rather than a selective remembering mechanism. 2. A repression was demonstrated for S-recallers with regard to the stress situation as a whole. 3. A comparable process of enhanced retention of the total stress situation was not demonstrated for F-recallers; rather the effect here was due to enhanced registration.' Implications of results are discussed. It is suggested that "experimental tests of repression . . . fulfill a criterion of cognitive relevance of test materials." 23 references.—*S. J. Lachman*.

632. **Carson, Robert C.** (Northwestern Univ.) **The effect of electroconvulsive shock on a learned avoidance response.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 125-129.—"It was demonstrated that the effect of ECS in reducing the strength of an acquired fear response extends to avoidance CRs in the Miller box type apparatus, in which the avoidance is motivated by a previously conditioned fear. The attenuating effect of the ECS was still apparent 17 days after the last ECS."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

633. **Cassel, Robert H.** (Northwestern U.) **Serial verbal learning and retroactive inhibition in aments and children.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 369-372.—"The performance of three groups of Ss equated for MA, normal children and familial and non-familial aments were compared on various serial learning tasks. On two preliminary lists, used to give S an understanding of the task, the normals learned significantly faster than the aments. On learning and relearning an experimental list and on learning an interpolated list there were no significant group differences. In addition all groups exhibited an equal amount of RI. Thus it seems possible to conclude that once adjusted to the task aments did as well as normal children and that with MA held constant, little or no difference in learning may be found between normal and ament Ss." There were 26 Ss in each group; about 100 possible ament Ss were eliminated because of inability to read the experimental materials.—*L. B. Heathers*.

634. **Chapman, Robert M., & Levy, Nissim.** (Brown Univ.) **Hunger drive and reinforcing effect of novel stimuli.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 233-238.—"Using female rats and a straight alley, running times of hungry and satiated rats to novel end-box stimuli were measured. Subsequent changes were made in the drive conditions and extinction trials were conducted. The results showed reinforcing effects of novel stimuli uncomplicated by a spaciouness factor. Novel stimuli were reinforcing for behavior sequences even when they were not present during that behavior sequence. Food reinforcement decreased the reinforcing value of the novel stimuli, and previous experience may modify later interaction between hunger and reinforcing effects of novel stimuli."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

635. **Chow, Kao Liang; Dement, W. C., & John, E. Roy.** (University of Chicago.) **Conditioned electrocorticographic potentials and behavioral avoidance response in cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, 20, 482-493.—"Three adult cats were first trained to conditioned avoidance response in a double grill box. A flashing light (flicker) was the CS and electric shock the US. The former evoked photic

driving in the ECG and the latter forced the cat to cross over to another compartment in the box. After repeatedly paired presentation, the flicker by itself elicited both the ECG repetitive discharge and the behavioral crossing. These cats were then trained to a conditioned ECG response in an animal holder. A tone was the CS and the flicker light the US. The conditioned ECG response to tone alone was established through the following stages: first, generalized desynchronization; second, localized frequency specific, repetitive discharge in the occipital region; and finally, localized desynchronization in the occipital region. After the cats had both these conditioned responses they were put into the double grill box to test whether the conditioned ECG potential would be associated with behavioral response. Tone alone was presented and evoked only the ECG changes but not behavioral crossing. It was concluded that the conditioned ECG potentials were not sufficient to elicit overt behavior. The relation of the conditioned ECG response to behavioral learning is discussed.—G. Westheimer.

636. Church, Russell M. (Brown Univ.) **Two procedures for the establishment of "imitative behavior."** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 315-318.—Two groups of rats, equated for speed of learning a primary-discrimination cue and amount of learning of an incidental cue in an elevated T-maze, were then trained to follow a leader rat by a trial-and-error procedure or by an incidental cue procedure. "After the trial-and-error group reached a 65 per cent criterion of following on one day, both groups were tested for the amount of following behavior without the presence of other discriminative stimuli. On these test trials both groups showed a significant tendency to follow the leader." There were no differences between groups on test trial performance but the incidental-cue group made fewer errors during the acquisition training.—L. I. O'Kelly.

637. Colville, Frances M. **The learning of motor skills as influenced by knowledge of mechanical principles.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 321-327.—Problems raised were: (1) To determine effect of knowledge of a principle of mechanics upon immediate learning of a skill to which principle is applicable; and (2) to discover influence of this knowledge as applied to 1 activity upon subsequent learning of other activities to which the same principle is applicable. Subjects were undergraduate women students at the University of Southern California. For each of the experiments (i.e., ball rolling, catching, and archery) Ss were divided into 2 groups, 1 that spent the entire time learning and practicing skill, and 1 that spent part of the time learning about principle and the remainder of the time learning and practicing skill. Among findings: (1) Instruction in mechanical principles used in performing a motor skill did not facilitate initial learning of skill to a greater extent than did an equal amount of the time spent in practicing skill; and (2) such knowledge did not facilitate subsequent learning as evidenced in performance of similar or more complicated skill to which the same principle is applicable. 15 references.—S. M. Schoonover.

638. Conklin, Jack E. (Tyndal AFB, Fla.) **Autonomous changes in the memory-trace.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 132-133.—Autonomous changes

in the memory-trace can be detected by studying recall after periods of sleep. Such studies require control of S's sleeping behavior which some present techniques, e.g., the EEG, make possible.—R. H. Waters.

639. Cotton, John W., & Lewis, Donald J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Effect of intertrial interval on acquisition and extinction of a running response.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 15-20.—Using a runway with a 4 × 4 design (15-sec., 2-min., 8-min., and 16-min. intertrial intervals in training and extinction) found "significant differences among extinction running times for the four extinction groups and a significant interaction of the acquisition and extinction variables upon extinction behavior. . . . These findings are more or less consistent with Sheffield's frustration-drive hypothesis but raise the question as to why frustration drive should produce slower running with an 8-min. intertrial interval than with a 16-min. interval."—J. Arbit.

640. Davis, Robert H. (The RAND Corp.) **The effect of spacing units on simultaneous vs. successive discrimination.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 207-210.—Female albino rats were trained on successive or simultaneous brightness discrimination. To test whether Ss were discriminating between as well as within units a 6-sec. delay was given between discriminations. Simultaneous Ss were superior to the 16th day of training, but the order was inverted thereafter. Superiority of the approach dark group in simultaneous discrimination was significant, all other differences were non-significant, including the effect of the delay variable, leading to the suggestion that "successive animals in previously reported studies may have been discriminating between unit on the basis of trace cues as well as within units."—L. I. O'Kelly.

641. Davitz, Joel R., Mason, Donald J., Mowrer, O. H., & Vieck, Peter. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Conditioning of fear: A function of the delay of reinforcement.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 69-74.—The acquisition of a conditioned emotional reaction with delays of 0, 2, 5, 10, 30, 120, and 600 sec. between CS (blinking light) and US (electric shock) and of 300 sec. after termination of shock was studied in 56 albino rats. Reinforcement gradients extending possibly beyond 120 sec. delay were obtained. This finding presents difficulties for Spence's hypothesis "that there is no primary gradient of reinforcement."—R. H. Waters.

642. Deese, James, & Kaufman, Roger A. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **Serial effects in recall of unorganized and sequentially organized verbal material.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 180-187.—For lists of words in which there is no sequential association between adjacent words the last items are recalled most frequently, the first items next most frequently, and the middle items least frequently. For connected discourse the order of recall is in the order with which the material is presented. "Thus, recall of sequentially dependent material involves more than the organization of words into larger groups, it also involves the reorganization of the patterns of emission of responses and changing the relative frequency with which items in various positions are recalled."—J. Arbit.

643. Denny, M. Ray. (Michigan St. U., East Lansing.) **Learning through stimulus satiation.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 62-64.—Rats were trained so as to be rewarded twice as often in one arm of a T-maze as in the other arm. A preference for the less often reinforced side was learned and retained for at least one week.—*J. Arbit.*

644. Dodwell, P. C. (U. of London.) **Shape recognition in rats.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **48**, 221-229.—"An experiment is reported which shows that rats can discriminate square from circle under certain conditions of pre-training, and do so under these conditions by responding to the horizontal base of the square; the response is transferred to other shapes having a horizontal base, but not to shapes lacking it. . . . A theory of shape recognition is proposed of the same logical type as Deutsch's, which accounts for the results here reported, accords well with other known characteristics of shape recognition in primitive visual systems, and presents less difficulties than Deutsch's system as a possible neurological model."—*L. E. Thune.*

645. Doehring, Donald G. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Conditioning of muscle action potential responses resulting from passive hand movement.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 292-296.—"It was found that muscle action potential responses are produced by passive movement and that conditioned muscle action potential responses occur when passive movement is used as the UCS. The conditioning appeared to take place with no obvious reinforcement of the response."—*J. Arbit.*

646. Dosajh, N. L. **The effect of pauses on the rate of learning by substitution.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, **4**(1), 36-43.—Two randomly selected groups, one of adults and one of preadolescents, were used to study the effects of two kinds of pauses in the process of learning. The first type of pause was silence; the second type required subject to converse with his friends during pause. Subjects were asked to substitute figures for the 380 letters on each of 4 lists. Results indicated that Group I (adults) did better with "pauses of silence" than with "pauses of talking." Group II (preadolescents) showed no significant difference using either method. The effect was the same for Group II whether they kept quiet or talked during pauses in the learning situation, but for Group I learning was more efficient when there were "pauses of silence" than "pauses of talking."—*H. Angelino.*

647. Dowling, Robert M., & Braun, Harry W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Retention and meaningfulness of material.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 213-217.—"Rate of original learning was found to be directly related to meaningfulness. When retention was measured by the methods of aided recall and unaided recall, the main effects of meaningfulness and retention interval were significant beyond the .01 level. Neither of these variables was significant when retention was measured by the reconstruction and re-learning methods."—*J. Arbit.*

648. Dulany, Don E., Jr. (Univ. of Ill.) **Avoidance learning of perceptual defense and vigilance.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **55**, 333-338.—Thirty-two undergraduates were randomly assigned to defense and vigilance training groups. "This study supports the view that perceptual defense and vigilance are

learned reactions to anxiety arousing stimuli." A behavior theory analysis of the learning process is proposed. "According to this analysis, perceptual defense is learned when the perceptual response to a threatening stimulus is punished and competing perceptual responses are instrumental to anxiety reduction. Competing perceptual responses when reinforced are strengthened at the expense of the critical perceptual response. Perceptual vigilance is learned when the perceptual response to a threatening stimulus is reinforced by anxiety reduction and competing perceptual responses are punished." Learning for both groups "proceeded in the absence of awareness."—*S. J. Lachman.*

649. Earl, Robert W. (Stanford Univ.) **Motivation, performance and extinction.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 248-251.—"Twenty-one mice were trained to dig sand under 20-hr. food deprivation. At asymptotic performance, Ss were divided into a satiated group and a delayed-reward group and given one digging trial a day for 15 days. The findings were that (a) Ss then dug at 81 per cent of the asymptotic output with no trend toward extinction, and (b) during the entire performance there was no difference between the outputs of the two groups." Author's summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

650. Estes, W. K. (Indiana Univ.) **Theory of learning with constant, variable, or contingent probabilities of reinforcement.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, **22**, 113-132.—"The methods used in recent probabilistic learning models to generate mean curves of learning under random reinforcement may vary in any specified manner as a function of trials and to cases in which probability of reinforcement on a given trial is contingent upon responses or outcomes of preceding trials."—*M. O. Wilson.*

651. Estes, W. K., Burke, C. J., Atkinson, R. C., & Frankmann, J. P. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Probabilistic discrimination learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 233-239.—"Probabilistic discrimination learning occurs if two situations to be discriminated include the same cues and differ only with respect to the sampling probabilities of the cues. Rates of PDL were similar to those found with partial reinforcement in the same situation. Asymptotically the probability of response to a single cue approaches the conditional probability of reinforcement in the presence of the cue."—*J. Arbit.*

652. Estes, W. K., & Lauer, D. W. (Indiana Univ.) **Conditions of invariance and modifiability in simple reversal learning.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, **50**, 199-206.—Rats were run in a single-T unit with correction method to food reinforcement, different groups being given 1, 2 or 4 daily trials; after reaching a criterion on the original task, four successive reversals were made. Learning rate remained constant throughout the series for the 1-trial per day group, but showed significant increases for the multiple-trial groups. The increases were primarily due to significant reduction of errors on the second trial of a daily block, a result at least partially due to the multiple-trial animals learning to slow down at the choice point on trials following errors. The results also indicated that rate of learning was larger within than between daily blocks, that rate of approach to the asymptote of 100% correct was an increasing negatively accelerated function of the num-

ber of trials in a daily block, and that there was a regression in response probability from the end of one daily block to the beginning of the next, decreasing during each series and greater for reversal than for original learning. 16 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

653. Farber, I. E., Harlow, Harry F., & West, L. J. Brainwashing, conditioning, and DDD (debility, dependency, and dread). *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 271-285.—The collaboration, conversion and self-denunciation of prisoners under Communism is explained in terms of (1) the prisoner's physical, emotional, and social conditions, and (2) principles derived from learning and conditioning phenomena. The conditions of debility, dependency, and dread (DDD) produce hyporesponsiveness, impairment of symbolic processes and disorganization of the self-concept. "Resistance to the undesirable consequences of DDD is a matter of degree and may be (temporarily) modified by such factors as physical health and level of initial anxiety. . . . Far from furnishing proof of the operation of some unnatural process of 'brainwashing,' this eventuality is a predictable consequence of the operation of laws of normal human behavior." 30 references.—*H. P. Shelley.*

654. Fattu, Nicholas A., Kapos, Ervin, & Mech, Edmund V. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Response "predictability" in a complex multiple choice situation. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 263-270.—"This study describes the use of an electrical apparatus and its relationship to the investigation of stereotypy in the human organism. Specifically, 30 Ss were required to solve 10 problems each on an electromaze apparatus. In order to accomplish this, each of four switches had to be depressed once in a certain order. The task for S was to find the order in which each switch was to be pressed. A series of four red lights would illuminate when S had hit upon the correct sequence. The correct sequence was varied on each of the 10 problems by E. By this procedure it was possible to obtain sequential information for each S regarding the manner in which he assaulted each problem. To this sequential information a quantitative index of behavioral stereotypy indices for each of 30 Ss increased when sequences of 1, 2, and 3 responses were compared. It was concluded that these response patterns are "predictable" and proceed in a somewhat orderly manner. This becomes evident when sufficient sequential information is available concerning a specific habit."—*G. E. Rowland.*

655. Feldman, Robert S., & Neet, Claude C. (Univ. Mass.) The effect of electroconvulsive shock on fixated behavior of the rat: III. The effect of ECS as a function of the duration of conflict. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 97-99.—Two groups of rats exposed to an insolvable problem situation on a Lashley jumping stand for either 80 or 120 trials were given a ten-day course of ECS or control pseudoshock. They were then trained on a solvable problem in the same apparatus. There were no differences between the 80- and 120-trial groups in mean number of trials necessary to eliminate the old stereotyped response and learn the new discrimination. The evidence suggested "that ECS interfered with behavior stereotype alteration and learning."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

656. Ferster, C. B. (Yerkes Lab. of Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Withdrawal of positive

reinforcement as punishment. *Science*, 1957, 126, 509.—Chimpanzees pressed a telephone key, which occasionally produced food. "An overhead light in the experimental chamber was periodically turned off, and at the same time the food magazine was disconnected from the key. Animals soon stopped pressing the key in the absence of the overhead light. Thereafter, the experiment could be interrupted conveniently for any period of time by turning off the overhead light. A red lamp, called the pre-time-out or pre-aversive stimulus, was then installed next to the key. . . . Key presses were reinforced on a variable-interval schedule in which the first key press after varying periods of time was reinforced. . . . The aversive properties of the time out appeared as suppression of the key pressing during the pre-time-out stimulus." The suppression of behavior "by the stimulus preceding the time out from the variable-interval schedule of reinforcement establishes the time out of an aversive event having properties similar to those of electric shock."—*S. J. Lachman.*

657. Fessard, M.-A., Gastaut, H., Léontiev, A.-N., de Montpellier, G., & Piéron, H. Le conditionnement et l'apprentissage: Symposium de l'association de psychologie scientifique de langue française. (Conditioning and learning: Symposium of the Association of French-Language Scientific Psychology.) Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 216 p. Fr. 1,200.—H. Piéron introduces this symposium, held in October 1956 at the University of Strassburg, with "Conditioning and Psychology" (pp. 3-14), a brief historical review and commentary on significant theoretical problems of the role of conditioning in psychology. Three parts follow consisting of extended papers reviewing and interpreting recent experimental work bearing on conditioning and learning: Fessard and Gestaut (College of France and Faculty of Medicine, Marseilles), "Neurophysiological Correlates of the Formation of Conditioned Reflexes" (pp. 15-90); de Montpellier (Univ. of Louvain), "Conditioning and Learning" (pp. 107-151); and Léontiev (Univ. of Moscow), "Conditioned Reflexes: Learning and Conscience." 281 references.—*J. T. Cowles.*

658. Franks, C. M. A review of research on conditioning and related topics. *Z. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1956, 56, 893.—A review of the research program in progress at the Psychology Department of the University of London Institute of Psychiatry (Maudsley Hospital, England). Special emphasis is placed on the conditioning laboratory and the numerous attempts to establish the causal basis underlying the personality dimension of introversion-extraversion.—*H. P. David.*

659. Freides, David. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Goalbox cues and pattern of reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 361-371.—Studied the acquisition and extinction of a runway response in rats under two conditions of reinforcement and two levels of goal-box similarity. During acquisition higher asymptotes were produced by continuous reinforcement and the use of cues associated with reinforcement. Partial reinforcement produced greater resistance to extinction while goal-box cues were not related to extinction speeds. The data are discussed in terms of recent theoretical interpretations of partial

reinforcement, secondary reinforcement, and extinction.—*J. Arbit.*

660. Fuchs, Rainer. (U. Marburg, Germany.) **Formale Bildung im Lichte der Untersuchungen zum Transfer-Problem: Transfer von Fertigkeiten.** (Formal education in the light of experiments on the transfer problem: Transfer of abilities.) *Psychol. Zeit.*, 1957, 3, 265-280.—The hypothesis of "formal" transfer through the general exercise of a psychic function has proven false. Contents-generalization seems the real method of transfer. The importance of contents-transfer is evident in simple stimulus-reaction experiments and in education. "The transfer effects of learning cannot be reached automatically. Systematic explanation of its principles, laws and methods is necessary, likewise an instruction for its conscious application." English and French summaries. 26 references.—*H. P. David.*

661. Gardner, R. Allen. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Ft. Knox, Ky.) **Probability-learning with two and three choices.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 174-185.—"A formula was developed to predict levels of response in multiple-choice probability-learning." Data from 48 Ss were gathered to test the formula empirically. The data from a two-choice group agree, those from a three-choice group do not agree with the predictions from the formula. The experiments "demonstrate that the number of choices influence final response-levels. Any interpretation of probability learning must account for this as well as the matching of stimulus-proportions found under two-choice conditions."—*R. H. Waters.*

662. Garvey, W. D. **Operator performance as a function of the statistical encoding of stimuli.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 109-114.—In earlier stages of practice, best performance is obtained with a code where messages with the highest probabilities are matched to the most efficiently transmitted signals, and messages with low probabilities are matched to the least efficiently transmitted signals. The effect of reversing the stimulus frequencies is to increase the transmission time for those code groups which were more efficient early in practice and have no effect on the less efficient codes.—*J. Arbit.*

663. Garvey, W. D., & Mitnick, L. L. (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D. C.) **An analysis of tracking behavior in terms of lead-lag errors.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 372-378.—". . . the type of mechanism which may be substituted to provide performance analogous to that of the human operator differs as a function of the amount of practice the operator has had with the system." At the beginning of practice Ss performance is analogous to a one-integrator system with feed-forward loop; At the end of practice it is analogous to a two-integrator system.—*J. Arbit.*

664. Gelber, Beatrice. **Electromyographic factors in aircraft control: Muscular tension in the learning and unlearning of a simple-choice response.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 55-134, 22 p.—Subjects were conditioned to press a key when a tone was sounded. Reinforcement was a tone of another frequency. Muscle action potentials were recorded from the arms, left leg, and forehead. Evidence is presented to show that muscle tension level before the conditioned stimulus sounded was

related to the choice of the overt response. 23 references.

665. Ginsburg, Norman. (Univ. Chicago.) **Matching in pigeons.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 261-263.—In a matching-from-sample experiment with pigeons they were trained with matching stimuli which were identical (matching) to the correct stimulus, which were identical with the incorrect stimulus (not-matching) or which were entirely different than either (amatching). Nonmatching was superior to either matching or amatching. Animals tested under two drive levels demonstrated "that increased motivation facilitated the learning of the easier problem, but hindered the learning of the more difficult problems."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

666. Grosslight, Joseph H., & Radlow, Robert. (Penn. State Univ.) **Patterning effect of the non-reinforcement-reinforcement sequence involving a single nonreinforced trial.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 23-25.—Rats were trained in a black-white discrimination under conditions of (a) continuous reinforcement, (b) partial reinforcement with nonreinforcement termination or (c) partial reinforcement with reinforcement termination, all patterning sequences involving but a single nonreinforced trial. Original training was done with white positive, reversal training with black positive. There were no significant differences in acquisition, and the partial-reinforcement-with-reinforcement-termination group acquired the reversal habit at a significantly lower rate.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

667. Gynther, Malcolm D. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) **Differential eyelid conditioning as a function of stimulus similarity and strength of response to the CS.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 408-416.—On the basis of a S-R theory of discrimination learning a number of predictions are derived and subsequently confirmed regarding the variables of strength of conditioning and physical similarity between stimuli in differential conditioning. The interpretation is in terms of Spence's analysis of discrimination learning. 20 references.—*J. Arbit.*

668. Hall, Robert L. **Group performance under feedback that confounds responses of group members.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 297-305.—Sixty-four subjects in two-man teams participated in a 2 x 2 research design in which the independent variables were ". . . (a) pretraining (10 trials) under individual vs. confounded feedback, and (b) relative weighting of responses of the two Ss in the feedback (1:1 vs. 3:1). The dependent variables were (a) team accuracy and (b) role differentiation (i.e., difference between teammates in response magnitude). Teams pretrained on confounded feedback improved their accuracy at a greater rate than did teams pretrained on individual feedback. Individual pretraining was associated with less role differentiation immediately after training, but this difference diminished during later practice until at the end there were no differences between experimental conditions."—*H. P. Shelley.*

669. Hashimoto, Juji. (Yokohama National U.) **Test kōka ni tsuite.** (On the testing-effects.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 96-101.—The direct effect of testing upon retention was studied. Series of nonsense syllable and 2-place digits were memorized by 2 matched groups of 19 Ss each. An interpolating

test was given to the experimental group at various time points between immediate and critical reproductions. A positive effect of the interpolating test was found. It was explained by the writer as the reinforcement of memory trace and "set" facilitating the reproduction. An attempt was made to utilize the testing effect to teaching method. English summary, p. 128-129.—*S. Ohwaki.*

670. Hirsch, Jerry. (Columbia U., New York, N. Y.) **Learning without awareness and extinction following awareness as a function of reinforcement.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 218-224.—"The extinction results are directly at variance with the Gestalt hypothesis that the forces which principally determine behavior are those which are phenomenologically given. Performance during extinction of Ss who had reached the same criterion of verbalization was found to vary as a function of the reinforcement conditions during training. The extinction results also furnish an instance in which continuous reinforcement is more resistant to extinction than partial reinforcement."—*J. Arbit.*

671. Hughes, K. R., & Zubek, John P. (U. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Can.) **Effect of glutamic acid on the learning ability of bright and dull rats: II. Duration of the effect.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 182-184.—To study the duration of improved learning ability brought about by supplementary feeding of glutamic acid to mass-dulled rats, 30 and 90 days after Test I and the discontinuance of the diet, the experimental and control rats were retested. In both retests, as in the original test, the glutamate-fed animals made fewer errors than the controls.—*R. Davidson.*

672. Inglis, James. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **An experimental study of learning and "memory function" in elderly psychiatric patients.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 796-803.—For 8 Ss it is concluded: Patients suffering from a memory disorder have marked disability in learning paired associates—recent events are simply not learned, while remote events are still available. These patients also show discrepancy between verbal and performance results on the Wechsler.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

673. Kaswan, Jaques. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Association of nonsense-figures as a function of fittingness and intention to learn.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **70**, 447-450.—Sixteen pairs of nonsense-figures, half exhibiting fittingness (produced by the factor of good continuation), were presented to 69 randomly selected adults. Half the Ss worked under incidental learning conditions, the other half under intentional learning conditions. Recall, after a five minute interval, favored the pair exhibiting fittingness "regardless of intention to learn." The results are interpreted as lending support to Kohler's assumption that association is an after-effect of perceptual organization.—*R. H. Waters.*

674. Kemeny, John G., & Snell, J. Laurie. (Dartmouth Coll.) **Markov processes in learning theory.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, **22**, 221-230.—"Consideration is given mathematical problems arising in two learning theories—one developed by Bush and Mosteller leads to a class of Markov processes which have been studied in considerable detail."—*M. O. Wilson.*

675. Kittell, Jack E. **An experimental study of the effect of external direction during learning on transfer and retention of principles.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, **48**, 391-405.—Ss were 132 sixth grade public school pupils from Pullman, Wash. They were placed into 3 groups, each of which was given a different amount of direction during discovery of principles defining solution of multiple-choice verbal items. Group receiving Intermediate amount of direction (composed of organized materials, information of such organization, and statements of underlying relationships) learned and transferred as many or more principles to 3 different situations than did groups receiving Minimum and Maximum direction. Two weeks and 4 weeks after training, Intermediate group retained a greater percentage of learned principles than did other 2 groups. 15 references.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

676. Klemmer, Edmund T. (Operational Appl. Lab., AF Cambridge Res. Cent., Washington, D. C.) **Simple reaction time as a function of time uncertainty.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 195-200.—Tested "the hypothesis that a single-valued relation could be obtained between RT and the time uncertainty of the stimulus. This relation was shown to be approximately linear when time uncertainty is plotted as an informational measure."—*J. Arbit.*

677. Knowles, W. B., & Newlin, E. P. (Naval Research Lab.) **Reduction coding in responding to signal sequences.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 257-262.—"Using a 5 × 5 matrix of lights and a similar panel of push buttons, five Ss were required to respond to sequences of 60 signals presented in sub-sequences of two, three, or four signals per group with intervals of .37, .52, .68, or 1.02 sec. between items. Performances . . . were compared with a self-paced condition . . ." All 12 experimental conditions were inferior to self-pacing speed and accuracy, except the 2-signal .37-sec. interval condition, which was faster in terms of total transmission time and rate of information transmitted. "It was concluded that . . . coding by groups can, under limited conditions, result in performance . . . superior to . . . self-pacing . . ."—*P. Ash.*

678. Korchin, Sheldon J., & Basowitz, Harold. (Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training, Michael Reese Hospital.) **Age differences in verbal learning.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 64-69.—"An old and a young group of Ss, mean ages 78.1 and 26.8 years, were given 3 paired-associate learning tasks which differed in the degree to which prior experience might be expected to facilitate or block present learning. They consisted of: (a) Familiar word pairs, (b) nonsense equations, and (c) false equations. Both groups performed best on the word-associate task, but there was little difference between the learning of nonsense and false equations within either group. On all 3 procedures the old group was significantly poorer, but they were proportionately more deficient in the learning of materials in which the facilitative effects of prior experience are minimized, i.e., the 2 forms of equations. However, they had no greater difficulty with the interference than with the nonsense material." 16 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

679. Koronakos, Chris, & Arnold, William J. (Univ. Nebraska.) **The formation of learning sets**

in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 11-14.—Using a variation of the Fields serial multiple-choice discrimination apparatus, rats were trained on a series of successive oddity problems. Only 5 or 20 rats showed clear-cut learning sets, although other animals gave some evidence of a set-formation.—L. I. O'Kelly.

680. Lawson, Reed. (Univ. Missouri.) **Brightness discrimination performance and secondary reward strength as a function of primary reward amount.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 35-39.—Following training on an absolute brightness discrimination with differential amount of reward for correct responses to black or white, or with absolute high or low amounts of reward for all correct responses, rats were run for 3 series of 10 massed trials on a straight runway. On the first series a gray swinging door separated alley from reward box. For the second and third series, a black door and an empty black food cup were used, stimuli previously associated with the various reward conditions during discrimination training. Results indicated (1) no differences between absolutely rewarded groups, (2) better performance by differentially rewarded animals with high than with low reward, and (3) no effect of amount of incentive on secondary reward properties of stimulation. 19 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

681. Lawson, Reed, & Brownstein, Aaron J. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) **The effect of effort and training-test similarity on resistance to extinction.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 123-125.—"Rats were trained to traverse a runway containing three hurdles, and half the Ss were given extinction-trials with the hurdles absent. The Ss for which the hurdles remained in place showed significantly greater resistance to extinction, although they were presumably expending more effort per trial." In later spontaneous-recovery trials, "Ss for whom the hurdles were absent actually exceeded their performance at the beginning of the extinction-series."—R. H. Waters.

682. Levy, Nissim. (Brown Univ.) **An experimental comparison of secondary inhibition and secondary reinforcement.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 29-34.—To test the hypothesis that a negative discriminatory stimulus has inhibitory functions analogous to the reinforcing properties of a positive discriminative stimulus, two experimental groups of rats were given preliminary training in an alley, associated with a buzzer for either reinforced or non-reinforced trials; control groups did not receive the alley-buzzer training. All groups were trained to criterion on a black-white discrimination problem with 5 sec. delay of reward. During the delay buzzer-sounds were given in association with either correct and reinforced trials or incorrect and non-reinforced trials. Both of the groups that had previous alley experience with the buzzer were superior to their controls, and control groups with buzzer were superior to the non-buzzer control group. It is concluded that "both negative and positive discriminative functions, when established, carry over to the black-white discriminative problem and become immediately effective, thus indicating that the phenomenon of secondary inhibition does exist." 17 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

683. Lewis, Donald J., & Cotton, John W. (Northwestern Univ.) **Learning and performance**

as a function of drive strength during acquisition and extinction. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 189-194.—Albino rats were run under 50 and 100% reinforcement and under 1, 6 or 22 hours of food deprivation in a straightaway. Extinction testing was done with each of the drive groups subdivided factorially with the same deprivation conditions. The results indicate a significant drive effect on acquisition running time, an acquisition drive effect on the first 12 extinction trials, an extinction drive effect on extinction running times and no effect upon spontaneous recovery. "The results were interpreted to indicate that drive does effect habit strength, although the effect seems to be a relatively weak one."—L. I. O'Kelly.

684. Lewis, Donald J., & Duncan, Carl P. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Expectation and resistance to extinction of a lever-pulling response as functions of percentage of reinforcement and amount of reward.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 115-120.—Used five percentages of reward and four amounts of reward with an electronic slot machine which could be set to pay off according to a prearranged schedule when buttons were pushed. Found that the smaller the percentage of reward the more plays to extinction; the larger the amount of reward the more plays to extinction; the level of expectancies during acquisition increased linearly as a function of percentage of reward but was almost unaffected by the amount of reward; and the amount of reward had little effect upon extinction expectancies which were inversely related to the percentage of reward.—J. Arbit.

685. Leukel, Francis. (Univ. Washington.) **A comparison of the effects of ECS and anesthesia on acquisition of the maze habit.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 300-306.—Using a 14-unit water maze, with treatments given after each of the first ten daily trials, it was established that "the sooner ECS follows the end of each practice trial in a habit, the more habit acquisition is impaired. Intraperitoneal sodium pentothal administered 1 min. after each trial resulted in a decreased rate of error elimination; injection 30 min. after each trial had no effect."—L. I. O'Kelly.

686. Leytham, G. W. H. (U. of Liverpool.) **Frequency, recency, association value and tachistoscopic identification.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 216-218.—Ss learned a list of nonsense syllables and were later tested for tachistoscopic recognition thresholds. "The factorial design of the experiment involved the variables of frequency (One and Four presentations), recency (Immediate and Delayed recognition), type of material (High and Low value syllables), and sex differences." The influence of learning syllables of low association value for four trials was shown to effect recognition thresholds taken one week after learning, but to have no influence upon thresholds measured immediately after learning. "One way to explain these results is to suppose that the learned syllables had become organized into a conceptual system, and that the set to perceive nonsense syllables . . . had aroused this system and served to retard identification of non-members."—L. E. Thune.

687. Livshits, N. N. **Uslovnoreflektorniaia deiatel'nost' sobak pri khronicheskikh vozdeistviakh**

ioniziruiushchimi izlucheniiami na golovu. (Conditioned-reflex activity in dogs under chronic action of ionizing irradiation on the head.) *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 221-231.—"Chronic local action of α -radiation (Co⁶⁰) on the head of a dog" (average daily dose of about 10 r. with 6-7 hr. exposure, given in 2 courses with summated dosage of about 500 r. over a 3-month period) "causes lengthy, sharp modifications of conditioned-reflex activity." The reaction of the cortex to the irradiation depends on the "typological characteristics and initial conditioned-reflex background of the animal." In dogs with "weak type of higher nervous activity, but relatively firm conditioned-reflex background," there is observed a "decrease of conditioned reflexes and sharp circular disturbances of higher nervous activity." In dogs with weak type of higher nervous activity, but characterized by "irregular conditioned-reflex activity," a temporary normalization of the conditioned-reflex background is noted.—*I. D. London*.

688. Mandler, George, & Campbell, Enid H. (Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.) **Effect of variation in associative frequency of stimulus and response members on paired-associate learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 269-273.—"1. Variation in associative frequency of the response member showed increasing facilitation in learning as a function of increasing degrees of associative frequency. 2. While variation of associative frequency of the stimulus members also showed a significant effect on acquisition, this effect was not consistently in the direction of a simple association between associative frequency and learning. 3. The presence or absence of prior association tasks did not significantly affect acquisition in the learning task."—*J. Arbib*.

689. Mandler, Jean Matter. (Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.) **Irregular maintenance schedules and drives.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 505-507.—"In experiment 1, two groups of 70-day-old rats were placed on the following food maintenance schedules: A regular (R) group (N = 5) received 12 g. of mash every 12 hours, and an irregular (I) group (N = 6) averaged the same amount of daily food intake but experienced deprivation intervals varying from 12 to 48 hours." Basic test material was a four-unit successive T-maze with a single alternation pattern (left-right-left-right). After the learning criterion was reached, animals were required to learn the reversed pattern or the mirror image. In experiment 2 with larger groups animals were given overlearning trials before reversal. Irregularly deprived animals "show more characteristics of animals in a high drive state than do regularly deprived animals. It is suggested that when drive level is defined in terms of hours of deprivation, the animals prior history of maintenance schedules must be taken into account."—*S. J. Lachman*.

690. Marx, Melvin H. (Univ. Missouri.) **Experimental analysis of the hoarding habit in the rat: III. Terminal reinforcement under low drive.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 168-171.—Terminal primary reinforcement as a factor in the development of food-hoarding habits is not essential under low-drive training conditions. There is some evidence even here, however, of the role of terminal reinforcement as a facilitator of hoarding behavior.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

691. Marx, Melvin H. (Univ. Missouri, Columbia.) **Gradients of error reinforcement in normal multiple-choice learning situations.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 225-228.—Hypothesized "that there is strengthening of errors because of proximity to reward, that this strengthening depends on the repetition of the rewarded response, that it occurs only for responses following reward, and that the reward plays a dual role in the strengthening. The predicted gradients and correlations between error responses were found. The results are interpreted as giving strong support to the hypothesis within a different experimental situation than the one in which it was formulated."—*J. Arbib*.

692. Marx, Melvin H., & Goldbeck, Robert A. (Univ. Missouri, Columbia.) **Error reinforcement in a modified serial perceptual-motor task.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 288-291.—"An experiment was designed to control for response biases produced by the central rest position of an apparatus used in an earlier study which had given positive spread-of-effect results. . . . Errors made immediately following repeated rewarded responses were significantly stronger than errors made immediately following repeated non-rewarded responses. These results were seen as offering further support for the reinforcement interpretation of spread-of-effect data."—*J. Arbib*.

693. Mason, Donald J. (Univ. South Carolina.) **The relation of secondary reinforcement to partial reinforcement.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 264-268.—Animals trained on both black-gray and white-gray discriminations (black or white always positive) with one of the discriminations being learned under 50% and the other under 100% reinforcement of the positive alley, were required, after training, to choose between the two positive stimuli of the initially learned discrimination. Seventeen out of twenty of the rats chose the stimulus alley which had been 100% reinforced during original training. This result is in conformity with a prediction derived from the Tolman-Brunswik theory of expectancies based upon environmental probabilities.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

694. Matsumoto, Kinju, & Motokawa, Kinko. (Tohoku Univ., Sendai.) **Sokō yokusei ni oyobosu gakushū keishiki no eikyō.** (On the dependence of retroactive inhibition on types of learning.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 18-24.—Visual and auditory presentations were combined to original and interpolation stimuli for memory test. 7 pairs of nonsense syllables composed a list. The method of pair association was used. Results were as follows: (1) Auditory interpolating learning resulted in greater retroactive effect on auditory original learning than on that of visual. But visual interpolation showed the equal effect on the 2 types of learning. (2) When the original and interpolating learnings were in the same type, auditory learning showed greater retroactive inhibition. English summary, p. 58-59.—*S. Ohwaki*.

695. Mednick, Martha T. (Northwestern Univ.) **Mediated generalization and the incubation effect as a function of manifest anxiety.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 315-321.—"Two groups of 45 Ss each were chosen on the basis of extreme scores on the MAS [Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale]. A conditioned PGR was first established by repeated pair-

ings of a critical word (CS) with a raucous buzzer. Tests of mediated generalization were made following training, using as generalization stimuli, words to which the CS was associated as determined by free associations of a standardization group. In order to investigate the incubation effect the Ss were divided following training into three subgroups differing in the length of the rest interval between conclusion of training and the institution of extinction trials (immediate extinction, 10-min. interval, and 24-hr. interval). The results indicated heightened responsiveness towards words associated with the CS, thus indicating that mediated generalization had taken place. It was also found that extreme MAS scores were directly related to the magnitude of mediated generalization responsiveness." Level of manifest anxiety was found to be directly related to conditioning responsiveness as well as to resistance to extinction. 20 references.—S. J. Lachman.

696. Metzger, Rolland; Cotton, John W., & Lewis, Donald J. (Northwestern Univ.) **Effect of reinforcement magnitude and of order of presentation of different magnitudes on runway behavior.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 184-188.—Rats on 23-hr. hunger were run on a straight alley for twenty acquisition trials with differing amounts of reinforcement during the first and last ten trials, the amounts varying from 2 pellets per trial on each block to 8 pellets on each, together with 2-8, 5-5, and 8-2 combinations. Amount of reinforcement was negatively related to running time on both blocks, but no significant interactions were found. All animals were run on extinction trials on the 21st day and were given 5 spontaneous recovery trials the following day. Amount of reinforcement during the first block of trials had no effect on extinction, and there was a possible effect of reinforcement magnitude during the second block on the running time for the second extinction trial. There was no influence of the experimental variables on spontaneous recovery.—L. I. O'Kelly.

697. Michaels, Richard M. (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D. C.) **The electrical phosphene threshold as a measure of retinal induction and visual organization.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 21-27.—"Two Ss were used in a series of experiments designed to measure the spread of excitation about the borders of two identical circles. . . . It was suggested that the Gestalt properties of perceptual grouping have their bases in the structure of the induced fields which organizes the discrete elements into a unified figure. Thus, spread of excitation at the retinal level may be a source of the organizational property in such Gestalt phenomena."—J. Arbib.

698. Miller, Robert E., Murphy, John V., & Mirsky, I. Arthur. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Persistent effect of chlorpromazine on extinction of an avoidance response.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 526-530.—52 rats were trained to hurdle a barrier to avoid electric shock. They were then divided into 4 extinction groups: Saline-injected and tested in conditioning box for 4 days; tested for 4 days after daily injection of chlorpromazine; treated with chlorpromazine for 4 days but not tested during the interval; and saline-injected for 4 days but not tested during the interval. All Ss were then tested until a total of 150 extinction trials had

been given each. Data indicated that the treated Ss "extinguished the avoidance response during the treatment period and that extinction persisted throughout the post-treatment period. The treated-nontested Ss did not differ from either saline control group during the post-treatment period." It is suggested that the "findings were attributable to re-learning of the avoidance situation by animals during the administration of chlorpromazine." Possible applications of these findings are made to the use of chlorpromazine as an adjunct to psychotherapy.—L. A. Pennington.

699. Minturn, Leigh. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Latent learning after drive shift and solution shift in human discrimination learning.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 231-242.—The chief purpose of this research is to compare latent learning after drive shift with latent learning after discrimination reversal, or solution shift in human Ss. The Ss were to solve a 2-door discrimination box problem. After 20 trials some Ss were instructed to look for an object which had actually also been present (along with a variety of others) during the early trials (either a penny or a disk). Neither solution shift nor drive shift affected subsequent learning. The author concludes his research provides no evidence for latent learning apart from the fact that a number of Ss had noticed the penny, more so in fact than the disk. Also more Ss mistook the token to be a penny than conversely.—G. E. Rowland.

700. Moltz, Howard. (Brooklyn College, N. Y.) **Latent extinction and the fractional anticipatory response mechanism.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1957, 64, 229-241.—"The present paper represents an attempt to provide an interpretation of latent extinction that is consistent with an S-R reinforcement approach. The effects of latent extinction on the strength of an established instrumental response and on the secondary reward value of goal location stimuli were analyzed. It was found that propositions involving the fractional anticipatory goal response in conjunction with other propositions of neobehavioristic theory are adequate to account for these effects. Several hypotheses were suggested concerning the influence of certain variables on the rate of emission of the anticipatory goal response during the latent extinction period. Evidence relevant to these hypotheses was considered." 46 references.—C. K. Bishop.

701. Morrell, Frank; Naquet, Robert, & Gastaut, Henri. (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.) **Evolution of some electrical signs of conditioning: Part I. Normal cat and rabbit.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1957, 20, 574-587.—"A study of the electrical signs of conditioning of cerebral rhythms was undertaken in normal cats and rabbits. Several forms of conditioned electrocortical responses were observed. These included the activation pattern or "blocking" response both in its generalized and localized forms, an evoked potential and a repetitive discharge specific to the frequency of the stroboscopic light (UCS). An after-discharge to the unconditioned stimulus was also observed and its characteristics described."—G. Westheimer.

702. Muenzinger, Karl F., & Baxter, Loran F. (Univ. Colorado.) **The effects of training to approach vs. to escape from electric shock upon subsequent discrimination learning.** *J. comp. physiol.*

Psychol., 1957, 50, 252-257.—Hungry hooded rats trained to run to food in a gridded straightaway, either from a non-gridded platform (approach group) or after being dropped on a charged (escape group) or uncharged grid. The runway was painted either white or black. Subsequently all animals were tested in a black-white discrimination problem, the black-white being used as a substitute cue for the shock of the preliminary training. When the substitute cue was "correct" the approach animals learned more rapidly, and when the substitute cue was in the "wrong" alley the escape animals were somewhat superior to the approach group. The control animals were inferior to both shock groups.—L. I. O'Kelly.

703. Noble, Clyde E. (Montana St. U., Missoula.) **The length-difficulty relationship in compound trial-and-error learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 246-252.—Response probability curves under four conditions of task length were skewed and S-shaped. Each curve originated at a value consistent with the initial chance solubility of the problem. The inflection points were a direct function of task length and the acquisition rates varied inversely. Errors were independent of serial position but found permutation by position interactions. Discussion is in terms of Thurstone's length-difficulty function and the Kjerstad-Robinson law.—J. Arbib.

704. Noble, Clyde E. **Supplementary report: Response availability in human trial-and-error learning.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-88. 2 p.—(See 32: 5152.)

705. Norcross, Kathryn J., & Spiker, Charles C. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station.) **The effects of type of stimulus pretraining on discrimination performance in preschool children.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 79-84.—Three groups of preschool children were given different kinds of pretraining experience in a discrimination learning situation involving highly similar but discriminable pictures. In measuring correct responses on a new task calling for transfer of the "pretraining" learning, the group which had practiced attaching discrete names to the pictures showed superior performance over the other two groups. The results supported previous findings that using verbal labels for the stimuli in a learning task improves performance.—F. Costin.

706. Olin, Tom D., & Reznikoff, Marvin. (The Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn.) **Quantification of the Bender-Gestalt recall: A pilot study.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 265-277.—A modification of the Pascal-Suttell scoring of the copy-phase of the Bender-Gestalt was devised for the recall-phase of this test, in which the S draws the designs from memory. Normal, organic, and schizophrenic groups were compared on the Pascal-Suttell for copying and on the modified scoring scheme for their recall of the Bender figures. All groups showed poorer scores on recall than on copying. The organics reproduced the designs least accurately, followed by the schizophrenics and normals. Twenty out of 117 scoring indices discriminated between the groups at the 10 per cent level or better. There was no cross-validation. 17 references.—A. R. Jensen.

707. Osgood, Charles E., (U. Illinois, Urbana) & Anderson, Lois. **Certain relations among experienced contingencies, associative structure, and contingencies in encoded messages.** *Amer. J. Psy-*

chol., 1957, 70, 411-420.—Conditions were arranged to test assumptions underlying a "contingency-method of content-analysis," viz., that an individual's associative structure "depends upon the contingencies among events in his life-experience," and that "inferences as to this associative structure can be made from the contingencies among items in messages he produces." Ten names were arranged to form a list of 100 paired associates. Each of the ten appeared 0, 3, or 6 times in a pair with the remaining 9. The list was then presented to 100 Ss once. Free and controlled recall followed. Results indicate that both types of recall are related to the "in-put" but that free recall, "messages," yields an output that is only remotely related to the specific in-put frequencies.—R. H. Waters.

708. Overton, Richard K., & Brown, W. Lynn. (U. Texas, Austin.) **Unrecognized weakness and compensatory learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 126-127.—Fifty college men and 24 college women were given a color-vision test. Those who were unaware of any color weakness were then asked about the position of the red and green traffic lights. Results indicated that those with color weakness gave quicker and more correct answer than those with no color weakness. This finding supports the hypothesis that "a permanent physiological weakness may elicit compensatory learning even though S has never been aware of the weakness."—R. H. Waters.

709. Parducci, Allen. (Swarthmore College, Pa.) **Alternative measures for the discrimination of shift in reinforcement-ratio.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 194-202.—"Betting behavior and periodic estimates of both past and future frequencies of stimulus were studied in a Humphreys' two-choice guessing game. . . . Betting adjusted to the actual post-shift ratio most completely following either the greatest or the smallest stimulus-shifts. This curvilinear relationship . . . was associated with estimates of future stimulus-frequencies but not with estimates of past frequencies. The crucial discrimination between the series thus appeared to be concerned with the permanence of the shift and not with the occurrence of the shift per se."—R. H. Waters.

710. Payne, Robert B., & Hauty, George T. **Skill fatigue as a function of work-rest distribution.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-140. 5 p.—The explanatory relevance of certain aspects of Hull's reactive inhibition theory to skill fatigue was examined in a prolonged multichannel tracking situation in which, following preliminary training, Groups A, B, and C followed work-rest distribution ratios of 4:1, 0.67:1, and 0.25:1, respectively, for 4 hours elapsed time. When the amount of work performed was held constant, the residual inhibition at the conclusion of the reaction sequence was a negative growth function of the length of the intertrial interval, as predicted from theory. The practical and theoretic implications of these results for tracking and watchkeeping tasks were discussed.

711. Pereboom, A. C. (Texas Tech. College, Lubbock.) **A note on the Crespi effect.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1957, 64, 263-264.—To obtain the contrast effect in Crespi's experiment (see 17: 1494) where sudden shifts in performance occur following a discrete shift in the size of the reward, a large reward must not be too large to obtain the upward effect. Likewise, for the downward effect, the reward must

not be too small. "Whether positive and negative effects will appear following the incentive shifts . . . depends upon (a) the amount of preliminary exploration and (b) how long such groups are maintained under their initial amounts of reward. If no differences in runway familiarity are present at the time of such incentive shifts, then no contrast effects should follow."—C. K. Bishop.

712. Piéron, Henri. *Action différentielle de la température sur l'établissement et l'évanouissement d'une inhibition conditionnée.* (Differential temperature action on the establishment and disappearance of a conditioned inhibition.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 1-9.—A review of work by Hoagland, French, Francois and others on the effect of temperature on the establishment and disappearance, the fixation and dissipation of learning in lower biological forms. There is undoubtedly a parallelism of the action of temperature on the speed of fixation and dissipation. The author attributes the disagreement of his own findings to other added factors in the experimental situation.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

713. Porter, Lyman W. (U. of California, Berkeley.) *The effect of "right" in a modified Thorndikian situation.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 219-226.—It is suggested that the discordant findings on the effect of "right" by Wallach and Henle and by Postman and Adams may be in part the result of different experimental procedures employed. "Controls for possible procedural artifacts . . . were introduced" in the present study. In spite of these controls, and testing under a 2-sec. and a 6-sec. rate of presentation, "right" responses were repeated significantly more often than "wrong" responses.—R. H. Waters.

714. Porter, Lyman W. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Effect of shock-cessation as an incidental reward in verbal learning.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 421-426.—To test the hypothesis that the reward in a Thorndikian situation leads to implicit rehearsal, the termination of an electric shock was arranged to appear after S's response in an experimental session described to S as a study of the effect of distraction on ESP. The results from 64 Ss "show no evidence that cessation of shock produced a greater frequency of repetition . . . (and) leave in doubt the mechanism of the action of rewards in the experiments to date on incidental learning."—R. H. Waters.

715. Porter, Lyman W., & Miller, Neal E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Training under two drives, alternately present, vs. training under a single drive.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 1-7.—Using a bar pressing measure found that training trials with hunger and thirst alternately present did not produce interference, but improved performance. Controlling total number of trials found that alternately hungry and thirsty rats were comparable to single drive animals in resistance to extinction and somewhat superior in resistance to satiated extinction (both drive and reward absent).—J. Arbit.

716. Poulton, E. C. (Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) *Learning the statistical properties of the input in pursuit tracking.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 28-32.—"An experiment on a form of pursuit tracking was designed (a) to determine S's ability to learn, and use his knowledge of, the statistical properties of the input, and (b) to com-

pare the effectiveness of visual information about a course acquired before tracking, with visual-kinaesthetic information acquired while tracking." Ss learned to some extent what to expect in each particular patterned course and what to expect in any course, while visual information acquired before tracking was found to be less effective than visual-kinaesthetic information acquired while tracking.—J. Arbit.

717. Postman, Leo. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Karen's study of incidental learning as a function of meaningfulness.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 465-466.—A critique of Karen's claim that his results contradict those obtained by Postman, et al. (see 29: 8395).—R. H. Waters.

718. Postman, Leo, & Adams, Pauline Austin. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Studies in incidental learning: VI. Intraserial interference.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 153-167.—An increase in intralist similarity, which enhances associative interference, is more damaging to intentional than incidental learners. The introduction of a rest interval has beneficial effects after intentional but not after incidental pre-training. Intentional Ss give more adjacent forward associations and fewer remote associations than do incidental Ss. "Thus, the experiments support the conclusion that instructions to learn enhance the strength of both correct and incorrect associations." 23 references.—J. Arbit.

719. Pribram, Karl H., & Weiskrantz, Lawrence. (Dept. Neurophysiol., Inst. Living, Hartford, Conn.) *A comparison of the effects of medial and lateral cerebral resections on conditioned avoidance behavior of monkeys.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 74-80.—Preoperatively, monkeys were trained in a shuttlebox conditioned avoidance habit. Lesions were produced in (a) medial frontal and cingulate cortex, (b) frontotemporal region, and (c) Ammon's formation and adjacent structures. Other animals received isocortical lesions in the antero-frontal region, occipitoparietal region or inferotemporal region. Anterofrontal animals were hyperactive. All isocortically operated animals showed extinction of the avoidance response during the 3rd day of postoperative testing, a rate of extinction not differing from that of controls. All of the allo-juxtallo-cortically operated animals showed almost immediate extinction on the 1st day of testing.—L. I. O'Kelly.

720. Pubols, Benjamin H., Jr. (Univ. Wisconsin.) *Successive discrimination reversal learning in the white rat: A comparison of two procedures.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 319-322.—Rats were run on a series of position-discrimination reversals in a one-unit Y-maze, either with a reversal after every ten trials (ten trials given per day) or after achieving a criterion of nine out of ten correct choices on a given day. While both groups achieved one-trial position-discrimination reversal, the course of the learning differed between the groups. The trials-criterion group improved as a rectilinear function of ordinal position of the problem, while the performance-criterion group improved as a curvilinear function of ordinal position of the problem.—L. I. O'Kelly.

721. Ray, Wilbert S. (AF Personnel and Training Res. Center, San Antonio, Tex.) *Verbal compared with manipulative solution of an apparatus-*

problem. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 289-290.—"A group of 64 basic airmen solved an equipment-problem which resembles a search for a malfunction. Another group solved the problem, but only after its members told E what they would do before they actually touched the apparatus. The Ss of the latter group made fewer repetitive errors and required fewer trials than did the purely manipulative solvers."—R. H. Waters.

722. Reinert, Jürgen. (U. of Münster, Germany.) **Akustische Dressurversuche an einem Indischen Elefanten.** (Auditory discrimination learning in an Indian elephant.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1957, 14, 100-126.—An Indian elephant learned to differentiate two acoustic stimuli for food reward. After 7 months training she could distinguish 12 frequencies. Simple melodies were learned and could be recognized independent of pitch, timbre, and rhythm. Absolute as well as relative characteristics of tone patterns were responded to. English summary. 37 references.—C. J. Smith.

723. Restle, Frank. (Mich. State Univ., Lansing.) **Discrimination of cues in mazes: A resolution of the "place-vs.-response" question.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1957, 64, 217-228.—Rats are not inherently "place" or "response" learners. Rats utilize all relevant cues and the importance of place cues depends on the amount of differential extra-maze stimulation. A quantitative theory of discrimination learning will successfully predict T-maze data assuming that "irrelevant cues are adapted during learning, and that the rate of learning depends on the proportion of relevant cues." It is concluded that the place-vs.-response controversy is specious since the issue is incorrectly drawn. 27 references.—C. K. Bishop.

724. Riley, Donald A. (U. California, Berkeley.) **The influence of amount of pretest learning on reminiscence effects in paired-associate learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 8-14.—The rest interval followed 0, 6, 11, or 16 trials. Concludes that the beneficial effect of the rest interval depends on the degree of competition between responses at the time of rest. Two possible interpretations, a work inhibition hypothesis and a discrimination improvement hypothesis, are discussed.—J. Arbib.

725. Robertson, J. P. S. (Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, England.) **Age, vocabulary, anxiety, and brain damage as factors in verbal learning.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 179-182.—"Factors influencing efficiency in paired-associate and rote verbal learning were investigated in relation to 59 brain-damaged and 120 other neuropsychiatric patients. Vocabulary level and age were significant influences, but test anxiety was negligible. When vocabulary and age were allowed for, the brain damaged were significantly less efficient than the undamaged on paired-associate learning, but the position on rote learning was less clear. Some undamaged patients showed striking fluctuations in paired-associate learning, when tested a second time."—A. J. Bachrach.

726. Rock, Irvin. (New School for Social Research, New York, N. Y.) **The role of repetition in associative learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 186-193.—To determine the role of repetition in learning paired associates, the pairs were learned by the control groups (N = 25 and 15) in two experiments in the traditional manner while for equal num-

bers of experimental Ss the unlearned pairs were removed and new pairs substituted at each trial. No differences in rate of learning were found. This "suggests that repetition plays no role in the formation (as distinct from the strengthening) of associations, other than that of providing the occasion for new ones to be formed, each on a single trial."—R. H. Waters.

727. Rozeboom, William W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Secondary extinction of lever-pressing behavior in the albino rat.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 280-287.—"An attempt was made to discover secondary extinction in thirst-motivated lever pressing of the albino rat. . . . Two experiments are reported, one in which simple extinction of magazine stimuli as positive reinforcers was attempted, and another in which magazine stimuli were also aversively conditioned. Neither experiment resulted in any apparent degree of secondary extinction."—J. Arbib.

728. Rudel, Rita G. (New York Univ.) **Transposition of response by children trained in intermediate-size problems.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 292-295.—"Twenty-six Ss, between 58 and 73 months of age, were trained on an intermediate-size problem and then tested with stimuli differing in size from the training stimuli. Both absolute and relative responses were made by Ss in response to the test stimuli, depending on the conditions of training and testing, in particular the effects of: (a) Difference between stimuli; and (b) time between training and testing. Large differences between stimuli yielded predominantly absolute responses, while small differences favored response in relative terms. A lapse of time produced relative responses in both situations. Verbalization did not ensure relative responses, nor did its absence preclude them." Author's summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

729. Sakoda, James M. (Conn. U.) **Individual differences in correlation between clustering and recall of meaningful words.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 183-190.—A high correlation exists between clustering and recall. In order to find this correlation one must take into account individual differences in definition of categories as well as individual differences in the choice of categories in each half of the recall sequence. "Too many experimenters have fallen into the habit of conceiving of individual differences in response as a source of variation in which they need not take an interest inasmuch as they are primarily concerned with the effects of experimental variables. When interaction between Ss and experimental variables occurs, however, such an attitude can only lead to reduced insight into the effects of the experimental variables themselves. In this particular analysis both the notion of the importance of individual differences and Fisher's technique of partitioning covariance into its sources of variation have revealed a high correlation which was hidden in the data."—G. E. Rowland.

730. Saltzman, Irving J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Incidental and intentional memory for lifted-weights.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 253-257.—Two hypotheses were tested. First, that the superiority of intentional over incidental learning results from rehearsal by intentional learners; second, that intentional learners are not as susceptible to misleading instructions and hence perform better than in-

cidental learners. Ss, 120 in each experiment, judged comparison weights relative to two previously lifted "standard" weights. Results support the second, but not the first, hypothesis.—*R. H. Waters.*

731. **Sarason, Irwing G., & Sarason, Barbara R.** (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Effects of motivating instructions and reports of failure on verbal learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 92-96.—The effect of verbally administered failure or non-failure, and of high or low motivation instructions given to 40 Ss engaged in learning syllable lists was tested. Both immediate and retention tests were given. Verbally administered failure "caused an immediate but temporary decrement . . . the motivating instructions had no immediate effect but did facilitate" recall after 24 hours.—*R. H. Waters.*

732. **Schein, Edgar H.** (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.) **The effects of sleep deprivation on performance in a simulated communication task.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 247-252.—"Twenty Ss were tested for their ability to receive and send complex instructions in a simulated communication situation following 55 and 70 hr. without sleep. The ability to receive showed a significant decrement, but the ability to send did not. The time required to send instructions and the number of errors corrected spontaneously increased significantly. In the case of sending, high-intelligence Ss showed greater decrement than low-intelligence Ss."—*P. Ash.*

733. **Schwartz, Marvin.** **Avoidance learning as a function of conditioned stimulus variables.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 9, No. 1. ii, 10 p.—Using rats, the effects of direction of CS change, rate of CS change, amount of CS change and CS-US interval were tested on avoidance learning. The direction of CS change was less important than differences in training procedure in their effects. Response strength was greater where the CS change was greater, irrespective of rate or direction of change. The rates of change did not have any independent effect but did interact with other parameters to influence stimulus discriminability. Response strength in a shuttlebox is greater where the CS-US interval is six seconds rather than three seconds.

734. **Sidman, Murray, & Boren, John J.** (Walter Reed Army Inst. Res.) **A comparison of two types of warning stimulus in an avoidance situation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 282-287.—The effects of two types of warning stimulus on shock-avoiding behavior in a lever-box were tested on white rats. In both situations a warning light appeared every time that 15 sec. went by without a lever response. "In the avoidance discrimination, all lever presses, whether in the presence or absence of the stimulus, postponed the shock for 20 sec. In the 'anxiety' discrimination, avoidance was not possible in the presence of the stimulus." Findings indicated a high probability of response in the presence of the warning stimulus in the avoidance situation and a high response probability prior to the stimulus onset in the anxiety situation. Theoretical implications are discussed. 15 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

735. **Sidman, Murray, & Boren, John J.** (Walter Reed Army Inst. Res.) **The relative aversiveness of warning signal and shock in an avoidance situation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 339-344.—

"An avoidance situation was arranged in which the animals could either (a) postpone the shock and prolong the warning signal or (b) take the shock and terminate the warning signal." A low rate of avoidance responding was observed in the presence of the warning signal and a high rate in its absence. "The animals behaved in such a way as to terminate the stimulus as quickly as possible, even though a shock accompanied each stimulus termination. When the signal duration was made independent of the animal's behavior, the rate of avoidance responding in the stimulus increased." Avoidance contingencies in the presence and absence of the warning stimulus are suggested as important determiners of the relative aversiveness of stimulus and shock. 18 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

736. **Simon, Herbert A.** (Carnegie Institute of Technology.) **Amounts of fixation and discovery in maze learning behavior.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 261-268.—"The proposed quantitative description of maze learning rests on the assumption that two independent processes are involved: (i) A discovery process based on trial-and-error search for the correct response, and (ii) a fixation process equivalent to that observed in serial learning. The model leads to predictions that are consistent with the available experimental data. In particular, the number of trials required for fixation is independent of the number of alternatives at each choice point (and hence independent of the number of bits of information contained in each correct response)."—*M. O. Wilson.*

737. **Skinner, B. F., & Morse, W. H.** (Harvard Univ.) **Concurrent activity under fixed-interval reinforcement.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 279-281.—"When a rat is free to run in a low-inertia running wheel or to press a lever for food on a fixed-interval schedule, the resolution of the competition between running and pressing can be expressed in the following way. When the schedule normally generates a substantial rate of responding, running in the wheel is suppressed. When the schedule does not generate a substantial rate, running in the wheel occurs. Shortly after reinforcement, however, both behaviors are absent." Authors' summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

738. **Smith, Moncrieff, & Duffy, Michael.** (Univ. Washington.) **Evidence for a dual reinforcing effect of sugar.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 242-247.—To test the hypothesis that "both need reduction and sensory satisfaction can serve as reinforcing states of affairs" hungry and satiated rats were run in a T-maze with either 4 cc. of water in one goal box and 4 cc. of sucrose solution in the other, or with 0.1 cc. of water and of sucrose in the two goal boxes respectively. The 4 cc.-hungry group learned faster than the 4 cc.-satiated group; there were no significant differences between the 0.1-cc. groups, although all such groups showed evidence of learning. "It was argued that the Drop groups received too small an amount of sugar solution to provide any need reduction and that the learning in these groups is based on sensory satisfaction alone, while both factors operated, in the case of the 4-cc. groups, to favor the hungry group."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

739. **Smock, Charles D.** (U. of Pennsylvania.) **Recall of interrupted and non-interrupted tasks as a function of experimentally induced anxiety and**

motivational relevance of the task stimuli. *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 589-599.—"The purpose of this experiment was to test the hypotheses that: (a) Differential recall of interrupted and non-interrupted tasks would vary as a function of the degree of experimentally aroused anxiety; and (b) tasks composed of stimuli assumed to have anxiety arousing properties would be less frequently recalled than tasks involving stimulus materials of presumable neutral connotation. . . . Analysis of the data indicated that proportionally more incomplete tasks, as compared to completed tasks, were recalled under the task conditions than under the ego-oriented conditions. A significant difference also was obtained between the frequency of recall of critical and control puzzles." 24 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

740. Solley, Charles M., & Messick, Samuel J. (The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.) **Probability-learning, the statistical structure of concepts, and the measurement of meaning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 161-173.—"If the meaning of a concept is a reflection of the probability of occurrence or relationships of the attributes possessed by the referents of the concept, a statistical approach to the measurement of meaning is proposed. The learning data of 40 Ss were used to evaluate the semantic differential as a measuring instrument. The analysis shows that "this instrument adequately reflects at least one, but not all, of the statistical aspects of a concept's referents."—*R. H. Waters.*

741. Staats, Carolyn K., & Staats, Arthur W. (Arizona St. Coll., Tempe.) **Meaning established by classical conditioning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 74-80.—"Three experiments were conducted to test the hypothesis that meaning responses elicited by a word can be conditioned to a contiguously presented neutral stimulus, e.g., a nonsense syllable. . . . A nonsense syllable was visually presented 18 times, each time paired with the auditory presentation of a different word. While these words were different, they all had an identical meaning component. . . . In each experiment there was significant evidence that meaning responses had been conditioned to the nonsense syllables."—*J. Arbit.*

742. Stein, Larry. (Univ. Iowa.) **The classical conditioning of the consumatory response as a determinant of instrumental performance.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 269-278.—"Using hooded rats and running performance on a straight runway an attempt was made to demonstrate that incentive factors can be manipulated independently of the learning of an instrumental response. After non-rewarded training runs animals were fed directly in the reward box; anticipated increases in running speed on test trials following the direct feeding were not obtained. Similar negative results attended direct feeding given on each training day about 15 min. after the non-rewarded runs. Running speed increased sharply when reward was given on test trials. "This finding was taken as evidence supporting the view that the action of reward is at least partially independent of the learning of the instrumental response."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

743. Stewart, C. N., & Warren, J. M. (Univ. Oregon.) **The behavior of cats on the double-alternation problem.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 26-28.—"Cats were trained in double-alter-

nation problems on the Wisconsin General Test Apparatus. They were tested initially on 10 sequences of 4 responses per day for 30 days or until they achieved a criterion of 80% correct responses over a 5-day period. This was followed by 6 sequences of 8 responses per day for 15 days. The 4-response sequence was learned in from 190 to 450 sequences; no significant learning occurred in the 8-response sequence, although some correct sequences occurred and one cat achieved 30% correct sequences. It was concluded that cats, unlike monkeys, do not show superior double-alternation performance when manipulatory rather than locomotor responses were required, and "that a quantitative rather than a qualitative difference exists between cat and primate with respect to ability to extend the double-alternation principle."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

744. Talland, George A. (Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.) **Criteria in conceptual transposition.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 263-267.—"Five groups of Ss, under different conditions, were required to learn and transpose a discrimination involving concept formation. The discrimination could be based on either a relational or absolute criterion. "The experiment confirms the prediction that under conditions of inclusive categorization the choice of an absolute or relational criterion is not a matter of chance, but that the latter is more likely to be adopted." The results also support "the argument that the construct of primary stimulus-generalization is inadequate for analyzing conceptual processes."—*R. H. Waters.*

745. Thompson, Robert. (Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge.) **Successive reversal of a position habit in an invertebrate.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 163-164.—"Seven isopods, *Armadillidium vulgare*, were trained on a total of eight reversals of a position habit. . . . All animals were required to choose one arm of the T-maze in order to gain access to the dark, moist end box. Three animals were initially trained to choose the right arm, and the remaining four were trained to choose the left arm." After the criterion of seven correct responses on one day was reached, training on the following day was switched to the opposite position. After the criterion was attained here, on the succeeding day training was again reversed. Isopods "do not show the characteristic improvement in reversal performance that has been demonstrated for lower vertebrate forms, such as newts and turtles."—*S. J. Lachman.*

746. Thompson, R. F., Voss, James F., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Effect of pattern variation upon verbal maze learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 253-258.—"This experiment was designed to test the effect of locus of a doublet (two successive like responses) on the acquisition and serial position errors of a verbal maze. Analysis of trials, time and error scores revealed no effect due to position of doublet. Serial position errors revealed a significant increase in errors for the second item of the doublet which also was found for split doublets. This was explained in terms of S's tendency not to repeat a response that was previously correct."—*J. Arbit.*

747. Toch, Hans, & Cantril, Hadley. **A preliminary inquiry into the learning of values.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 145-156.—"Undergraduate students

were subjects in an experiment to ascertain whether hypothetical "crises" could provide an effective and useful didactic tool. A mimeographed "letter" constituted the stimulus material for part of experiment, while 7 quotations chosen because they appeared potentially conducive to inquiry into deficiencies or shortcomings in current behavior patterns made up the stimulus material for another part of experiment. The authors analyze and discuss the student responses to the above materials.—S. M. Schoonover.

748. Truax, Charles B., & Martin, Barclay. (U. Wisc., Madison.) **The immediate and delayed effect of failure as a function of task complexity and personalization of failure.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 16-20.—A group of female college students "tended to improve in performance after failure on the simple task. High anxious Ss tended to improve more than low anxious Ss. The interaction of anxiety with mild-severe personalization was significant with low anxious Ss tending to improve more under severe than mild personalization, and high anxious Ss improving about equally under both conditions. . . . The only relationship found, when performance on the complex task was used as the dependent variable, was a tendency for the Ss to improve more after the 24-hour delay than upon immediate retesting." 17 references.—H. P. David.

749. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Studies of distributed practice: XV. Verbal concept learning as a function of intralist interference.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 33-40.—"Verbal concept materials were employed in which intralist interference was varied in terms of number of common characteristics shared by the objects symbolized by their respective word stimuli when those stimuli were instances of different concepts." Found that the greater the intralist interference the slower the learning up to a point—beyond this no further change occurred. No differences were noted due to massed vs. distributed practice. Forgetting over 24 hr. was greater for lists of high intralist similarity than for the low similarity list.—J. Arbit.

750. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Studies of distributed practice: XVI. Some evidence on the nature of the inhibition involved in massed learning of verbal materials.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 139-143.—"Studies which show faster acquisition by distributed practice and better recall following massed practice would suggest a simple inhibitory construct which depresses performance and dissipates rapidly with rest. If these characteristics of such a construct are adequate, reminiscence over a single short rest interval should occur during massed practice. . . . The results show no reminiscence. . . . It is concluded that if a performance-depressing inhibition is postulated to account for poorer performance under massed than under distributed practice, this inhibition cannot be assigned rapidly dissipating properties."—J. Arbit.

751. Underwood, Benton J., & Richardson, Jack. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Studies of distributed practice: XVII. Interlist interference and the retention of paired consonant syllables.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 274-279.—Used groups learning under distributed- or massed-practice and varied interlist interference by having Ss learn different

numbers of similar lists. "The results show that distributed practice facilitated learning. This is attributed to the low meaningfulness of the material as compared with material used in previous experiments where such facilitation was not found. Retention decreased consistently as the number of previous lists learned increased but no difference in retention was observed as a function of intertrial during learning." —J. Arbit.

752. Walker, L. C., DeSota, C. B., & Shelly, M. W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Rest and warm-up in bilateral transfer on a pursuit rotor task.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 53, 394-398.—"Bilateral warm-up and bilateral reminiscence were predicted but only the latter was found. . . . Since warm-up occurs only unilaterally, set appears to be relatively effector-specific. On the other hand, the occurrence of both unilateral and bilateral reminiscence indicates reactive inhibition to be more general in its effects. It is suggested that transfer of warm-up and transfer of work decrement depend on different aspects of task similarity." 15 references.—J. Arbit.

753. Warren, J. M. (Stanford Univ.) **The phylogeny of maze learning: I. Theoretical orientation.** *Brit. J. anim. Behav.*, 1957, 5, 90-93.—A review of the studies of maze learning in various species shows two progressive series of increase in learning rates and limits of complexity: (1) An invertebrate series, from Annelida to Insects, and (2) a vertebrate series from fish to mammal. It is suggested that the troublesome fact that fish, for example, learn less well than cockroaches, is "consistent with the morphological divergence of chordate and annulate stocks at a very early stage of metazoan evolution." 31 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

754. Weissman, Stuart L., & Crockett, Walter H. (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.) **Intersensory transfer of verbal material.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 283-285.—Fifteen subjects learned paired associates, presented auditorially, to a high criterion. They were then given recognition tests for the stimulus items presented tachistoscopically. A significant degree of transfer from the auditory to the visual modality was found. The assumption that auditory experience will not generalize to visual perception is thus brought into question.—R. H. Waters.

755. Wiggins, Jerry S. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Two determinants of associative reaction time.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 144-147.—The frequency with which a verbal stimulus is paired with one or more verbal responses and the number of different response alternatives that have been paired with that stimulus were independently varied in a factorial design. The associative latency of the test trial, in which S was instructed to associate to the training stimulus, was the dependent variable. Found that associative latency decreases as frequency of S-R pairing increases, associative latency increases as the number of response alternatives increases, and there are no significant interaction effects. 15 references.—J. Arbit.

756. Wishner, Julius; Shipley, Thomas E., Jr., & Hurvich, Marvin S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **The serial-position curve as a function of organization.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 258-262.—Three experiments tested the hypothesis that the serial position curve is in part a function of the or-

ganization of the material by S during learning. This organization may be produced either through instructions or by the objective nature of the material presented. The hypothesis was confirmed and its implications for frequently found irregularities in the serial position curve are suggested.—*R. H. Waters.*

757. Ziegler, H. Phillip. (Univ. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Electrical stimulation of the brain and the psychophysiology of learning and motivation.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 363-382.—"This paper is primarily a review of research in which electrical stimulation of the central nervous system is employed in the investigation of neural mechanisms involved in the learning process." Though there has been an extensive amount of work reported in this area, there are, at present, few generalizations which can be made. Reports of experimental analysis of the effects of brain stimulation on learning and motivation are few in number. There is also a great need for developing a more sophisticated conceptual framework within which to formulate future research. 101-item bibliography.—*W. J. Meyer.*

(See also Abstracts 65, 70, 72, 220, 262, 571, 576, 838, 1254, 1905, 1938, 2065)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

758. Atkinson, John W. (Ed.) **Motives in fantasy, action, and society: A method of assessment and study.** Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1958. xv, 873 p. \$9.75.—Consisting of an integrated collection of 46 articles (half previously published) plus 3 extensive appendices, this volume "presents a method for assessment of human motives through analysis of the content of thematic apperceptive stories and other kinds of samples of imaginative thought. The method of analysis is described in complete manuals and in pretested practice materials for . . . achievement, affiliation, and power. The book also contains a representative survey of the different kinds of empirical investigations that have been conducted during the past decade to establish the validity of the method." 444 references.—*H. P. David.*

759. Boss, Medard. **The analysis of dreams.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. 223 p. \$5.00.—Drawing upon the phenomenological method and existentialistic theory, the events, objects and experiences of the dream are treated as existing in their own right, not as mere representatives of things outside the dream. Part I of the book reviews modern dream theories, pointing up their inadequacies as well as virtues. Part II deals with the dream itself; Part III treats human life in dreams; and Part IV concerns the dream as a whole.—*L. N. Solomon.*

760. Brown, Robert. **Sound sleep and sound scepticism.** *Aust. J. Phil.*, 1957, 35, 47-53.—The author discusses the proposition that one cannot tell whether he is awake or sound asleep and dreaming. It is suggested that in practice one can tell by the familiar means summarized under the "principle of coherence or consistency." At the same time it must be admitted that one cannot always tell, since occasionally in dreams or waking moments our tests are not decisive.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

761. Coon, Arthur M. **Brainstorming: A creative problem-solving technique.** *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 111-118.—"Brainstorming is a technique for stimulating the generation of ideas and facilitating their expression. . . . It usually involves cooperative thinking by groups and is usually directed to the solution of specific problems." The method, which "has been so bandied about by Babbitts . . ." has as its heart the following principles: "(1) Adverse criticism is taboo; (2) 'free-wheeling' is welcomed; (3) quantity of ideas is desired; and (4) combination and improvement of ideas are sought."—*D. E. Meister.*

762. Frick, James W., & Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) **An analysis of a form of the Water Jar Test.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 427-431.—A form of the Water Jar Test was given to 207 aviation cadets and the results analyzed to determine whether this test "might . . . throw light on the nature of the factor of adaptive flexibility . . . we find that most of its (total score on the test) non-chance variance is accounted for by factors common to other problem-solving tasks—general reasoning and logical evaluation. Very little variance in adaptive flexibility, which may be regarded as logically opposite to rigidity, was found."—*R. H. Waters.*

763. Friedemann, Max. **Representative and typical dreams with emphasis on the masculinity-femininity problem.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 363-389.—"The crux of my hypothesis is that there is a more or less constant affinity between the unconscious and emotional factors stirred up in the analytic situation on the one hand and the manifest dream content on the other." Representative dreams are dreams of different dreamers grouped according to their relationship to similar psychoanalytic situations. Representative dreams show identical or equivalent imagery and symbolism. Typical dreams form a subsidiary group of representative dreams referring to universal human situations and environmental universals. 42 references.—*D. Prager.*

764. Harris, Irving D. **The dream of the object endangered.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 151-161.—Dreams of danger or misfortune engulfing a beloved person, identified as a type by Freud, are described phenomenologically on the basis of study of 1500 Army selectees, military patients, patients in a child-guidance clinic and in private practice, totaling about 2200 individuals. The methodology is described and the data tabulated. The types of dreams and affects are related to sex and emotional disturbances. Theoretical implications are considered.—*C. T. Bever.*

765. Jerison, Harry J., & Wallis, Ronald A. (Antioch C., Yellow Springs, Ohio.) **Experiments on vigilance: Performance on a simple vigilance task in noise and in quiet.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-318. iv, 11 p.—Using a simple vigilance task, performance dropped off rapidly after an initial high level. There was no differentiation between performance in the noise session and in the quiet session. This latter finding is explained in terms of the absence of a need for flexibility of attention for performance on the simple vigilance task used.—*R. T. Cave.*

766. Kolers, Paul A. (VA Hospital, West Haven, Connecticut.) **Subliminal stimulation in problem-**

solving. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 437-441.—"The problem under consideration was the influence of subliminal stimulation (metacast) in problem-solving. Two classes of problem were presented tachistoscopically, and, for each class, half the Ss were given cues to solution subliminally, using the phenomenon of metacast. The results indicate that the subliminal stimuli influenced the kind and number of solutions given."—R. H. Waters.

767. Leavitt, Harry C. Teleological contributions of dreams to the waking ego. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 212-219.—"The study of dream psychology will of necessity continue to be inadequate until consideration is given to teleological relationships between erstwhile dream activity and the waking ego. These relationships exist in physiological deprivation as hunger, the visceral urgency of a full urinary bladder, and in somatic diseases. Also, the reality ego is benefited by gratification dreams such as occur in children, serving in a prophylaxis capacity against aggression and primal depressions. Fear dreams in children are often ultimately beneficial, tending to facilitate ego maturation. In many instances dream teleology tends to protect the organism and strengthen the reality ego insofar as specific environmental threats and cultural stress are concerned. Nevertheless there does not appear to be a tendency for the dream to develop a 'life plan' in the waking ego."—D. Prager.

768. Lorand, Sandor. Dream interpretation in the Talmud. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 92-97.—Talmudic dream interpretations served mainly to either prophesy the future or to fulfill wishes. The similarity between dream interpretation in the Talmud and Freud's concepts is noted. 37 references.—G. Elias.

769. Lundy, Richard M., & Berkowitz, Leonard. Cognitive complexity and assimilative projection in attitude change. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 34-37.—Students in two undergraduate psychology courses were administered the same attitude scales on two occasions. The second administration was accompanied by information concerning the expressed opinions of either generals or peers. As hypothesized, those students showing little change in their attitude scale scores were found to be high on a measure of cognitive simplicity. Those students who were influenced by peers perceived themselves as more similar to peers than students who were negative to peer influence."—H. P. David.

770. Murphy, Gardner. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.) Creativeness. *Menninger Quart.*, 1957, 11(2), 1-6.—Originally printed in Educational Leadership under the title "The Process of Creative Thinking," this article surveys the problems confronting parents and teachers in furthering the typical 4 phases of creative thinking. Freedom of teaching, of learning, of discussion, and of inquiry must be vigorously defended.—W. A. Farvel.

771. Page, Horace A. (U. of Wisconsin.) Studies in fantasy—daydreaming frequency and Rorschach scoring categories. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 111-114.—In a study of female students in an introductory psychology course, a fantasy scale of 201 items and the Rorschach test were administered; fantasy scale dealt with the experience of daydreaming. Differences between high and low

daydreaming groups were studied. Among the findings was some support "for the notion that the tendency to perceive movement in the Rorschach is associated with fantasy activity. In addition, there are qualitative indications suggestive of a tendency for the frequent daydreamer to perceive movement in partial human figures, in unusual locations, and with form of lower or minus quality."—A. J. Bachrach.

772. Polanyi, Michael. Problem solving. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 8, 89-103.—Problem solving tends to fall into two stages, "a first stage of perplexity, followed by a second stage of doing and perceiving which dispels this perplexity." The choice of a problem should anticipate something hidden yet something accessible in the light of the investigator's talents and which is reasonable to hope for in view of the cost in terms of labor, money, and talent. Several heuristic factors enter into the discoveries made in natural science, technology, and mathematics. Of these, preoccupation with a problem is perhaps the most significant. The satisfier of our heuristic cravings is an idea not yet conceived.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

773. Siller, Jerome. (Prosthetic Devices Study, New York Univ.) Socioeconomic status and conceptual thinking. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 365-371.—The study attempted to evaluate the importance of the variables of form of symbolism and abstractness-concreteness for status differences on tests of conceptual ability. Five hypotheses were proposed. Subjects were 181 white sixth-grade New York City public school children whose average age was about eleven and who were divided into two groups, HS (N = 99) and LS (N = 82). "As groups, HS children selected more definitions of an abstract type than did the LS group." Other data concerning relationships between socioeconomic status to conceptual ability are presented and discussed. 21 references.—S. J. Lachman.

774. Staats, Arthur W. (Arizona State Coll., Tempe.) Verbal and instrumental response-hierarchies and their relationship to problem-solving. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 442-446.—The uses to which objects might be put were given verbally by 61 college students before and after being given a Maier type reasoning problem. The central finding was a lack of relationship between the pre-problem verbal responses and success in solving the problem. Such a relationship did appear between success and post-problem responses.—R. H. Waters.

775. Zillinger, Gerrit. Die Polarisationsfähigkeit im Spiegel von Träumen. (The capacity for polarization as reflected in dreams.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 374-387.—Characteristic of vital process is dramatic opposition or polarization. In human waking life this occurs as polarized exchanges with the surrounding world; during sleep this takes place between and among the dream images. The dreams of integrated and neurotic persons are contrasted with those of schizophrenic persons to show the diminished capacity for polarization in the dreams of the latter.—E. W. Eng.

776. Zucker, Konrad. (Heidelberg. Moltkestr. 25.) Bannung und Gespenstererleben. (Fascination and ghost experience.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 482-500.—The feeling of fascination, basic to ghost experience, is a strong vegetative crisis. It inhibits spontaneous judgment and dominates the

situation by cold shuddering, the psychological equivalent of the physiological process. English and French summaries.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

INTELLIGENCE

777. **Amthauer, Rudolf.** Über die Prüfung der Zuverlässigkeit von Tests—erörtert am Intelligenz-Struktur-Test. (Examination of test-reliability—discussed with the Intelligenz-Struktur-Test.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, 8, 165-171.—The reliability of the Intelligenz-Struktur-Test was studied by the test-retest method with 3 groups of subjects: (1) 200 applicants for higher administrative career, average age 22, retest after 3 days, yielded a coefficient of .95; (2) 193 teenagers 14 years old; and (3) 128 teenagers 17 years old, both groups retested after 1 year, yielded correlation coefficients of .83 and .91 respectively. The reliability coefficients for the different subtasks in the test were worked out also. The problem of setting confidence intervals to determine differences of group performances and individual performances is discussed.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

778. **Brown, Moroni H., & Bryan, G. Elizabeth.** (University of Utah.) Sex as a variable in intelligence test performance. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 273-278.—The problem of sex differences in performance on standard intelligence tests is explored. After reviewing the literature which points to the regular appearance of sex differences on most subtests as well as full IQ scores, they question the assumption that there are no sex differences in intelligence test performance. They state "... it would seem better to stress that qualitative differences may exist and ... exist in the currently used intelligence scales so that intelligence as it is measured is not equal for the sexes regardless of whatever inherent differences may or may not be present." It is suggested where component tests yield a sex differential, in standardization groups, these differences be retained as useful measures of actual intellectual performance. 15 references.—*B. Kutner*.

779. **Burt, Cyril.** The distribution of intelligence. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 161-175.—"Current criticisms of the use of the normal curve in assessing intelligence seem to arise from misconceptions both about the nature of the evidence available and about the hypothesis assumed. The theoretical evidence suggests that individual differences in intelligence are the effect partly of multifactorial and partly of unifactorial inheritance: On this basis the distribution to be expected would be bell-shaped, but more or less skewed. ... The empirical evidence is mainly derived from tests scaled independently of the resulting distribution. With such methods ... the frequency-curves obtained exhibit small but significant deviations from strict normality. If, however, specific cases of mental deficiency are omitted, then, for most practical purposes, the resulting distributions can be treated as approximately normal." 41 references.—*L. E. Thune*.

780. **Burt, Cyril.** (Univ. of London.) Inheritance of mental ability. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1957, 49, 137-139.—Reference is made to a study in Britain of nearly 30 pairs of identical twins reared in separate homes since birth with correlations for educational achievement of .68, for intelligence test scores of .77, and for adjusted assessment of intelligence .88—al-

most as high as between tests repeated on the same person. Other recently published investigations indicate that both unifactor and multi-factor inheritance determine individual variations, and that (1) major genes account for large deviations, usually abnormalities, while (2) multiple genes account for the small, similar, and cumulative effects. With ordinary tests, about three-quarters of the total variance is due to genetic factors. The psychogenetics of man needs carefully controlled experiments on transmission of intelligence in animals.—*G. C. Schwesinger*.

781. **Burt, Cyril, & Howard, Margaret.** (Univ. Coll., London.) Heredity and intelligence: A reply to criticisms. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 33-63.—"An attempt is made to remove current misconceptions about the way in which individual differences in general intelligence appear to be inherited. Further support for a multifactorial form of the Mendelian theory is found in an examination (a) of the commoner objections, both methodological and statistical, and (b) of the chief alternative hypotheses, viz., (i) the theory of blending inheritance and (ii) the theory of exclusively or predominantly environmental determination." 41 references.—*H. P. Kelley*.

782. **Doll, Edgar A.** (Bellingham Public Schools, Bellingham, Wash.) The four IQs. *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 56-57; 66.—The Intelligence Quotient is a relative measure of rational comprehension and effective response to a variety of structures. Other IQs to be considered in school planning are Inner Quest (aspirations and values), Ideal Qualities (balance between intellectual ability and aspiration), and Inner Quirks (obstacles which interfere with fulfillment of intellectual potential).—*J. J. Gallagher*.

783. **Egawa, Ryo.** (Tohoku U., Sendai.) Toshi oyobi nōson ni okeru jidō to seinen no chiteki sai ni tsuite: Chinō no inshi bunseki-teki kenkyū. (Intellectual difference between rural children and city children: A factor analytic study.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 102-109.—Qualitative differences in intelligence were studied with 334 rural and 483 city children ranging 9 to 15 years old. Tanaka Intelligence Scale Form A (verbal) and B (non-verbal) were used. Although the average scores were significantly lower in rural group, there were some exceptions in some grades. Among 5 factors found by Thurstone's multiple factor analysis method: mental alertness, verbal meaning, induction, memory, and space factor, the mental alertness had the highest loading in all of subtests. It was concluded that the mental alertness is the most decisive factor of intellectual difference between the 2 groups. English summary, p. 129-130.—*S. Ohwaki*.

784. **Findlay, Donald C.,** (Human Research Unit No. 1, Fort Knox, Ky.) & **McGuire, Carson.** Social status and abstract behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 135-137.—"The contention that 'intelligence' tests are biased against lower-class children was investigated by testing lower- and middle-status children of similar IQs with block-sorting (abstract behavior) problems. These problems involved only 4 relatively simple concepts found to be equally familiar to the 2 groups. It was hypothesized that lower-status subjects are actually brighter than their IQs indicate, and that their performance on the block-sorting problems would be superior to that of middle-

status Ss of similar IQ. The hypothesis was not confirmed; middle-status Ss were significantly superior to lower-status Ss.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

785. **Honzik, Marjorie P.** (Univ. of Calif. Institute of Child Welfare.) **Developmental studies of parent-child resemblance in intelligence.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 215-228.—Parent-child resemblance in mental ability for two groups of children reared by their own parents was found to increase as the children grew older. These correlations are very similar to the increasing relationships other investigators have found when adopted children's ability was compared with their true parents' educational level and their true mothers' intelligence test scores. The authors interpret these findings as supporting the conclusion that obtained parent-child correlations in intelligence reflect individual differences which are largely genetically determined. These correlations, however, were generally of low predictive value.—*F. Costin.*

786. **Kretschmer, Ernst.** (Tuebingen, Germany.) **Geniale Munschen.** (Geniuses.) Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1958. viii, 311 p. DM 36.00.—The laws of the biological formation of the genius are examined, and the psychology of his inner development is probed. (See 4: 3312.) While giftedness is hereditary in families, geniuses originate biologically very often at the time when very gifted families start to deteriorate. Mental disorders, especially borderline conditions, are definitely more frequent among geniuses than among the average population. The question arises if the genius is a genius because of or in spite of this psychological component. A large number of geniuses are examined and classified into groups according to particular traits. The collection of portraits demonstrates the correlation between physique and the kind of genius. Certain types of body constitution prefer special modes of mental creativity.—*F. Goldsmith.*

787. **Lawrence, P. J.** Some characteristics of incorrect responses to intelligence test items. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 1-11.—Several approaches to the analysis of incorrect responses to intelligence test items are reported. It is pointed out that intelligence test errors should not be regarded as haphazard responses. Errors may be studied as "indicators of cognitive processes underlying intelligence" and as diagnostic materials they may be of value to educationists.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

788. **L'Archevêque, Paul.** **Épreuve collective d'habileté mentale générale.** (Collective test of general mental ability.) Group, verbal; forms C and D, 33 minutes, ages 8-12; forms A and B, 33.5 minutes, ages 11.5 and over. Montreal, Canada: Le Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie, 1944.—A two-level test of verbal intelligence. Each level contains seven timed subtests, and the scores are transformed into mental ages and IQs. The manual, pp. 31, for each level presents equivalent form, Kuder-Richardson and split-half reliability coefficients; and information concerning validity in the form of correlations with teacher's ratings of intelligence and scholastic records.—*R. L. McCornack.*

789. **McClelland, David C.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Die wiedergefundene Psychologie von den psychischen Inhalten.** (The psychology of mental content reconsidered.) *Psychol. Beitr.*,

1957, 3, 21-33.—This is the translation with additional comments by H. W. Wendt of a paper originally delivered before the XIV International Congress of Psychology and previously published in the *Psychol. Rev.* (see 30: 2434). English and French summaries.—*H. P. David.*

790. **Muller, Ph., Boss, J. P., & Ramseyer, P.** (2 ruelle Dupeyron, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.) **Tests collectifs d'intelligence et sélection scolaire: L'expérience neuchâteloise.** (Group intelligence tests and scholastic selection: The experience in Neuchâtel.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 174-193.—Group intelligence tests were introduced in the screening of students for admission to the secondary school. The test results were taken into account only with children who failed the examination covering the primary school subjects. From 1954 to 1957 different test batteries were used successively. The validity of the global test results, with scholastic success as the criterion, proved to be rather low. The development of conveniently factor-analyzed tests, providing the possibility of weighing the different sub-tests, should enhance the predictive value of the psychological examination. English and German summaries.—*J. W. House.*

791. **Mundy, Lydia.** **Environmental influence on intellectual function as measured by intelligence tests.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 194-201.—Adult females certified as feeble-minded were studied when given a non-institutional environment. Using the Stanford-Binet, Form L, there was a mean increase of 3.8, 7.9, and 16.1 IQ points on retests after three years for the continued institutional living, the hostel living, and the normal life conditions groups of 25 Ss each. Similar results were obtained in a second study. 22 references.—*C. L. Winder.*

792. **Robertson, Malcolm H.** (U. of Miss.) **Scoring intelligence on the Lowenfeld Mosaic Test.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 418.—Brief report.

793. **Scott, Peter.** **The geographical distribution of intelligence: A note on a problem.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 41-46.—Studies of intelligence often suffer from neglect of the geographical factor. Even studies which purport to assess regional differences have involved geographically inadmissible procedures. Studies are cited which indicate that the geographical approach holds considerable promise.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

794. **Shinagawa, Fujiro.** (Tokyo Gakuji U.) **Jidō no chinō ni okeru jinkakuteki yōin no sokutei ni kansuru kenkyū: WISC ni yoru rinshō-teki kenkyū.** (A clinical study of personality factors in children's intelligence as measured with WISC.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 1-11.—Based on Wechsler's theory of general intelligence and Alexander's temperamental and personality factor theory, the writer assumes that general intelligence must include personality factor as well as intelligence. Clinical case study was made on a number of children. It was found that WISC is very much useful in diagnosing parents' attitude and life history in addition to child's personality. 10 case records. English summary, p. 61.—*S. Ohwaki.*

795. **Stanley, Julian C.** (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Index of means vs. mean of indices.** *Amer. J. Psy-*

chol., 1957, 70, 467-468.—It is shown that the computation of the "mean IQ of students in each of several grades . . . by dividing the mean mental age . . . of each group by its mean chronological age" is mathematically unjustified.—R. H. Waters.

796. Wechsler, David. (Bellevue Hosp., New York, N. Y.) **The measurement and appraisal of adult intelligence.** (4th ed.) Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1958. ix, 297 p. \$5.00.—"The present, like the previous editions of the Measurement of Adult Intelligence, centers around the theory, findings and applications of the author's Adult Intelligence Scales, but its scope as well as its content has been considerably extended. (See 19: 815.) To a large degree it is a new book. Whatever has been retained from the older editions has been extensively rewritten, and five new chapters have been added. At the same time certain parts have been entirely omitted. The additions include chapters on the Factorial Composition of the W-B I and the WAIS, Changes in Intellectual Ability with Age, Sex Differences in Intelligence, Changes in Intelligence Consequent to Brain Damage and the Use of the W-B I and WAIS in Counseling and Guidance. No longer included in the volume is the manual of directions for the W-B I which constituted Part III of the earlier editions, and the chapter on the Need for an Adult Intelligence Scale." 577 references.—N. H. Pronko.

797. Wiener, Gerald. (The Seton Psychiatric Institute.) **The effect of distrust on some aspects of intelligence test behavior.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 127-130.—"It was hypothesized that distrustful attitudes are reflected in intellectual behavior as measured by impaired Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale Picture Completion and Similarities subtest scores. A distrustful attitude is hypothesized to be a stimulus for an interfering response which prevents task-appropriate responses from being made. Distrustful attitudes were measured by a questionnaire. One high and one low distrustful group were given experimental instructions designed to induce a feeling of distrust toward the experimental situation. The remaining groups were given neutral instructions. The Ss prone to be distrustful are significantly more impaired in their intellectual behavior [and] also tend to make more spontaneous comments indicative of a distrustful attitude."—A. J. Bachrach.

798. Woods, Walter A., (Nowland & Company) & Toal, Robert. **Subtest disparity of Negro and white groups matched for IQs on the Revised Beta Test.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 136-138.—"In a study of matched groups of Negro and white adolescents on the Revised Beta Test, among the findings was the fact that Negroes did better on some subtests and whites did better on others. "Whites perform better on Subtests 3 (detection of errors), 4 (paper form board), and 5 (drawing completion). All of these differences exceed a 95 in 100 chance expectancy. Negroes perform better than whites on Subtests 2 (Digit Symbol), and 6 (visual comparison). These differences also exceed those expected by chance at the 95% level." One interpretation of these findings is that "it appears that Negroes, when compared with whites of 'equal ability,' are most deficient in culturally loaded items and in items which require ability to visualize spatially. They seem su-

perior to whites in items requiring perceptual speed and accuracy."—A. J. Bachrach.

(See also Abstracts 1620, 2012, 2017, 2107)

PERSONALITY

799. Allen, Robert M. (U. Miami, Florida.) **The relationship between the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule variables and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory scales.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 307-311.—Scores on the Edwards PPS and the MMPI were intercorrelated for a sample of 130 undergraduates (82 males, 48 females). Only five pairs of scores on the two instruments were substantially related to each other; in general, the PPS and the MMPI are fairly independent. However, "the significant and fairly substantial intercorrelations among many PPS variables suggest a re-examination of the relative independence that is claimed for the components of this inventory."—P. Ash.

800. Arieti, Silvano. **The double methodology in the study of personality and its disorders.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 532-547.—Arguments in favor and against the ideographic-historical and the nomothetic-scientific approaches to the study of personality are presented, together with a discussion of the positions of Fromm and Sullivan on this matter. The author presents some of his personal points of view, resulting especially from studies of schizophrenia.—L. M. Solomon.

801. Auble, Donavon. (Western Coll. for Women, Oxford, O.) **Validity indices for the Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 79-81.—For a sample of 88 female freshmen, scores on the Heston PAI were correlated with ratings (faculty, counselor, dormitory head) on six personality traits named after the Heston scales, and raters were asked to note certain types of behavior considered symptomatic of difficulty in adjustment to college. "The correlations . . . indicative of association between trait scores and faculty ratings are considerably lower than similar indices reported from other studies cited in the . . . Manual. . . . Further, the inventory failed to discriminate between students who seemed to have considerable difficulty adjusting to college and those who did not . . . one must conclude that the . . . Inventory is of limited practical value for predicting adjustment to college life."—P. Ash.

802. Baker, Bela O., & Block, Jack. (Institute of Personality Assessment and Research, University of California, Berkeley.) **Accuracy of interpersonal prediction as a function of judge and object characteristics.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 37-43.—The purpose of this study was to determine whether the accuracy obtained in an interpersonal prediction task is affected by selecting systematically the objects of prediction. 9 social objects were selected, varying on the dimensions of ego control and self-favorableness. 69 Ss viewed sound movies of the behavior of each object in a stress interview and tried to predict his self Q sort of 54 adjectives. The Ss were classified also on the dimension of ego control. Significant variance was found to be associated with ego control of the Ss, and with both ego control and self-favorableness of the social objects. 17 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

803. **Barbara, Dominick A.** *Your speech reveals your personality.* Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1958. xv, 174 p. \$5.50.—The author sketches an account of the impact of society and culture on verbal communication, symbol formation and the symbolizing process, basic correlations between communication and personality development, confusions in daily speech, communication aspects in normal and neurotic situations. Part I is concerned with language structure, Part II with speech and personality.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

804. **Bird, Brian.** *A consideration of the etiology of prejudice.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 490-513.—In creating prejudice the ego utilizes corporation and projection, uniting them into a new mechanism called incorporation. Incorporation can pass a conflict right on through the ego. Incorporation does its work by simultaneously dropping one object relationship and acquiring another, or by simultaneously taking one object in and extruding another. People without a sense of inferiority and rivalry cannot be prejudiced. Prejudice is an ego defense directed against aggressive impulses, when the ego is unable to tolerate the guilt and self-criticism generated by those aggressive impulses. Prejudice is of value in ego and superego formation to a certain extent and in minor form is ubiquitous.—*D. Prager.*

805. **Berne, E.** *Intuition: V. The ego image.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 611-627.—The intuitive understanding of patients is manifested in primal images and ego images. Ego images are most readily forthcoming in cases of latent psychosis. Ego images, ego symbols, and ego models are useful in understanding a patient's regressive ego state and the therapist's reaction to it. Ego images and primal images influence the interpersonal relationships of everyday life. Ego images help the therapist to distinguish archaic ego functioning from mature ego functioning. Every psychotherapist must function simultaneously as a child-therapist and an adult-therapist even if his practice is confined to adults.—*D. Prager.*

806. **Block, Jack.** (Institute of Personality Assessment and Research, University of California, Berkeley.) *A comparison between ipsative and normative ratings of personality.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 50-54.—This is a report of results of 2 studies in which ipsative ratings, treated normatively, were correlated with corresponding normative ratings in a test of the functional equivalence of the 2 forms of measurement. "Both analyses showed an almost complete equivalence between the 2 methods. A possible reason for this relationship was discussed and some of the advantages of the ipsative approach presented." The opinion that a number of current rating and assessment procedures bear revision in light of these findings was offered.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

807. **Buss, Arnold H.**, (Carter Memorial Hosp., Indianapolis) & **Gerjuoy, Herbert.** *The scaling of terms used to describe personality.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 361-369.—"In this study, adjectives were scaled along 18 dimensions of personality, using rank-order and rating-scale methods. The terms were scaled for Intensity (too much to too little of the variable) and for Abnormality (minimal to maximal abnormality); there were 42 and 24 judges, respec-

tively, all clinical psychologists. The mean scale values proved to be reliable, and possible applications of them were mentioned. It was suggested that psychological scaling methods are of service in improving personality terminology."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

808. **Cattell, Raymond B.**, (U. Ill.) & **Coan, Richard W.** *Child personality structure as revealed in teachers' behavior ratings.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 315-327.—"A group of 198 first- and second-grade boys and girls were rated by their eight teachers on 38 defined personality variables representing spaced markers from the personality sphere. The product-moment correlation matrix was centroid factored. Rotation was initially performed with eleven factors, but an additional hyperplane demanded inclusion of a twelfth. A quartimax analytic solution for simple structure was followed by numerous over-all visual rotations to a simple structure with an average of 70 per cent of the variables in each hyperplane. Every factor but one (number 12, probably J) can be identified with considerable confidence with factors established in repeated analysis of older subjects." 17 references.—*L. B. Heathers.*

809. **Cervin, Vladimir.** (U. of Toronto.) *Personality dimensions of emotional responsiveness and rigidity, and scales for measuring them.* *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 626-642.—The purposes were (1) to test the two hypotheses about the unidimensionality of emotional responsiveness (E) and rigidity (R) by scaling items measuring drive level and relative habit strength of generalized response tendencies, and (2) to refine the two scales into equal interval scales if possible. The E-items were chosen mainly from the Maudsley Medical Questionnaire with a few from MMPI. The R-items were selected from MMPI. The L. Guttman procedure for scaling qualitative data was employed. Reproducibility and reliability coefficients ranged from .81 to .90. Some agreement with psychiatric categories and correlations with other tests were obtained. 18 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

810. **Combs, Arthur W.**, & **Soper, Daniel W.** (U. Florida, Gainesville.) *The self, its derivative terms, and research.* *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 134-145.—Many terms are employed in describing and studying the self and the literature has become increasingly confused. Conceptual bases are re-examined, ambiguities pointed up, definitions arrived at. 38 references.—*A. R. Howard.*

811. **Cohn, Franz S.** *Time and the ego.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 168-189.—Time, as a function of the mind, is defined through its correlation with the ego. Time is seen as a creation and manifestation of the mind contributing to those vital symbols by which the ego maintains its role as an organ of orientation, coherence, and relatedness.—*L. N. Solomon.*

812. **Dieckmann, A.** (Dr. Dieckmann, Berlin-Tempelhof, Luise-Henriette Str. 1-2.) *Die Einstellung Ranier Maria Rilkes zu den Elternmäginnen.* (Ranier Maria Rilke's attitude towards parent images.) *Z. Psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 51-57.—A biographical sketch of Rilke's parents and their relationship to him discloses his unconscious fear of his mother's love and his unconscious hate for his father. The author finds these attitudes reflected in some of Rilke's early works, in contrast with Rilke's consciously expressed feelings for his parents. Rilke's

later works reflect his search for the archetype of a father who is seen on the one hand as all powerful, protecting the child, but on the other as dependent upon the superhuman child who paradoxically is seen as the creator of the father.—*L. Katz.*

813. **Eidelberg, L.** *An introduction to the study of the narcissistic mortification.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, **31**, 657-668.—A narcissistic mortification is the experience by the total personality of a sudden loss of control over internal or external reality or both accompanied by the emotion of terror. Terror is the experiencing of a defeat while fear is the feeling of imminent defeat. The terror is removed by regaining the lost control. Self-created narcissistic mortification may produce various forms of unpleasure but never terror. Defense mechanisms protect against the experience or re-experience of terror. Narcissistic mortification may be conscious, unconscious, internally or externally caused, and connected with sex or aggression.—*D. Prager.*

814. **Fingarette, Herbert.** *Blame: Its motive and meaning in everyday life.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, **44**, 193-211.—Since there will always be some residual infantile conflict in the personality, occasional blaming behavior may be viewed as normal for the mature adult. But where blaming is retained as a permanent character defense in association with substantial areas of enduring immaturity, it tends to frustrate psychic and moral growth by preventing insight, discouraging responsibility, and encouraging unrealistic projection of guilt (unjustified blaming). 38 references.—*D. Prager.*

815. **Goldberger, Emanuel.** *The id and the ego: A developmental interpretation.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, **44**, 235-288.—The description of the id needs revision. An attempt is made to describe the id in biological and developmental terms rather than structurally and metaphysically. The id is the non-verbal mind of man and animal. The pre-verbal awareness of the id consists essentially of visual memory images. The id can only recognize the object of an action. Defense mechanisms do not appear in the id. "The primitive ego represents the verbal mind of normal infants, young children, primitive peoples, and patients with mental conditions such as schizophrenia and aphasia. However, evidences of the primitive ego can be observed in all mature civilized adults." The highest stage in the development of man's mind is the stage of the abstract ego. Guilt but not anxiety is present in abstract thinking. Sensory, phonetic, and verbal-object symbols are characteristic of the abstract ego. Therapeutic considerations are offered in the light of the foregoing. 18 references.—*D. Prager.*

816. **Graubert, D. N., & Miller, J. S. A.** *On ambivalence.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, **31**, 458-464.—From a quasistatic concept as seen by Bleuler, ambivalence has developed into the dynamic concept of "energetic equilibrium." In this paper the development of the concept of ambivalence is discussed in an attempt to clarify its meaning and increasing importance in psychoanalytic and psychodynamic theory.—*D. Prager.*

817. **Greenberg, Herbert M., Allison, Louise; Fewell, Mildred, & Rich, Charles.** *The personality of junior high and high school students attending a residential school for the blind.* *J. educ. Psychol.*,

1957, **48**, 406-410.—Ss were 103 students attending grades 6-12 in a residential school for the blind. Bernreuter and Personality Inventory, Calif. F. Scale, and a personal data form were given to students by 4 examiners using a standardized administrative technique. It was found from the Bernreuter that group exhibited high neurotic tendencies, low self-sufficiency, submissiveness, severe lack of self-confidence, healthy sociability, and authoritarianism. From the personal data form the most noticeable finding was widespread discontentment with the school.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

818. **Gronlund, Norman E., & Anderson, Loren.** (University of Illinois.) *Personality characteristics of socially accepted, socially neglected, and socially rejected junior high school pupils.* *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, **43**, 329-339.—The study included 158 pupils in grades 7 and 8 who responded to a sociometric device asking them to indicate the five classmates most preferred and the five least preferred. The author analyzes the results of the investigation and discusses some implications for the classroom teachers.—*S. M. Amatori.*

819. **Harvey, O. J., (Vanderbilt Univ.) Kelley, Harold H., (Univ. of Minnesota) & Shapiro, Martin M. (Indiana Univ.)** *Reactions to unfavorable evaluations of the self made by other persons.* *J. Pers.*, 1957, **25**, 393-411.—"Ss were experimentally exposed to evaluations of themselves that were unfavorable to varying degrees. For some Ss, these were attributed to a source well acquainted with them; for others, to a source to whom they were relative strangers. On the assumption that the S would be highly resistant to accepting the derogatory evaluations of himself, it was hypothesized that the more informed the source and the more negative his evaluations, the greater the amount of discomfort or tension they would create for the S. . . . Although there were some puzzling exceptions, the results were generally consistent with the above view. By and large, the three reactions occurred more markedly for the more informed source and for the more unfavorable evaluations."—*M. O. Wilson.*

820. **Hedberg, Raymond, & Baxter, Brent.** (Prudential Ins. Co. of Amer.) *A second look at personality test validation.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, **10**, 157-160.—A study of the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey with life insurance salesmen failed to reveal any statistically significant differences between criterion groups in terms of an item analysis or differences in mean scores on the subscales of the test. An examination, however, of the criterion groups' raw score distributions revealed a useful difference that held up in a cross-check sample, viz., differences in heterogeneity on two of the scales.—*A. S. Thompson.*

821. **Heintz, Peter.** (U. Köln, Germany.) *Zur Problematik der "Autoritären Persönlichkeit."* (On the problem of the Authoritarian Personality.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1957, **9**, 28-49.—It is perhaps not yet possible to put forth such a 'critique of the criticism' without overstepping the bounds of a purely scientific presentation of this work with the research results of other studies, and without falling into an equally affect-laden defense. Nevertheless, the Authoritarian Personality (see 24: 5796) is reviewed and various arguments against it are critically examined as well as subsequent investigations using other methods.

For the author "... a task seems to lie in preventing that argument over the Authoritarian Personality, which will of necessity also occur in Germany, from rigidifying immediately only because, in the last analysis, prejudices are wont to be defended with affect as well as attacked."—S. S. Culbert.

822. Iacono, Gustavo. (Catholic U. of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy.) *In margine ad una ricerca effettuata in tema di atteggiamenti.* (Comments on an investigation of attitudes.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 261-278.—Exploration of attitudes is a valid method of studying concrete personality traits and the meaning of the environment as understood by the individual. Data to support this approach are presented from a study of workers' attitudes to a technological change. English, French and German summaries.—E. Rosen.

823. Ingehoil, Ingo. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston, Mass.) *Personality tests—just what are they talking about?* *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 1957, 22(8), 16-24.—An examination of the measurement areas of 7 widely used personality tests and the differential sorting of those areas into 4 major measurement areas. The 4 areas selected are: Level of activity, attitudes toward life, attitudes toward people as individuals, and attitudes toward society. Directed at the personnel manager or business executive, the article attempts to show that personality tests are primarily measurements, and that their use depends primarily upon the value these measures might have to the individual business person.—A. A. Canfield.

824. Jones, Marshall B. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Med., Pensacola, Fla.) *The deliberate use of a set to "fake" in personality questionnaires.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 350.—Brief report.

825. Jourard, Sidney M. (Emory U.) *Identification, parent-cathexis, and self-esteem.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 375-380.—"Fifty-six male and 56 female college students were tested with a series of questionnaires designed to measure similarity with parents' personalities, parent-cathexis, and self-cathexis. . . . The over-all results appear to confirm the clinical observation that identification with parents, feelings and attitudes to parents, and self-esteem all cohere as a syndrome."—A. J. Bachrach.

826. Katz, Daniel; (Univ. of Michigan) McClin- tock, Charles, (Univ. of Michigan) & Sarnoff, Irving. (Yale Univ.) *The measurement of ego defense as related to attitude change.* *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 465-474.—"Subjects were classified into low, middle, and high ego-defenders on the basis of personality measures, and their change in attitudes towards Negroes was measured immediately after an influence attempt and five weeks later. The classification of ego-defense by the F scale, omitting its conformity subsection, confirmed the prediction that middle ego-defenders would change the most after exposure to materials designed to give self-insight."—M. O. Wilson.

827. Klein, Melanie. *Neid und Dankbarkeit.* (Envy and gratitude.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 241-255.—It is hypothesized that envy contributes to disturbed personality formation insofar as the infant experiences the breast as keeping satisfaction for itself. This may involve both constitutional and maternal care factors. Satisfaction in nursing lays the basis for gratitude and formation of an ego experi-

enced as "good" in contrast to the "bad" ego of the internalized, envied or paranoid, attacking breast image. The clinical value of this hypothesis is illustrated by application to a single case.—E. W. Eng.

828. Kojima, Kenjiro. (Waseda U., Tokyo.) *Jiko-tasha taido no kankei ni tsuitenno kenkyū: Bunshō kansei hō ni yoru hōkoku.* (A study on the relationship between self- and others attitudes: A study with sentence completion method.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 42-45.—A thematic completion test, a modified sentence completion test, was constructed based on Murray's need-press theory. In the test it was attempted to specify the active and passive parts in the described situations. 80 adolescents were the Ss. The correlation between their aggressive reaction to others and others' aggressive reaction to them was +.48. In corresponding situations it was +.61. The result is interpreted that the expectation of other person's attitude is related to his own reaction to others in the same circumstances. A consideration was made on various personal relationships and the methodological problems.—S. Ohzaki.

829. Lazarus, Richard S., Baker, Robert W., Broverman, Donald M., & Mayer, Joseph. (Clark U.) *Personality and psychological stress.* *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 559-577.—The over-all aim of the research program was to investigate personality-based individual differences in response to stressor conditions. The present paper discusses the following themes related to the general purpose. (a) The relationship between expression of a need in fantasy and its actualization in behavior need not be direct and positive. (b) The influence of any variable in the determination of behavior will depend upon the context of other variables in which it occurs. (c) Since the Ss represented different age and educational levels, it was possible to consider some of the stressor factors from a developmental standpoint.—M. O. Wilson.

830. Leider, A. R., & Mangham, C. A. *A psychiatric study of the mothers of excessively crying infants.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 508-520.—Descriptions of personalities of five mothers are presented and it is found that no single maternal personality factor is specific for the production of excessive crying in infants. Acting out of hostility to the infant, guilt resulting from hostility to the infant, anxiety about handling the infant, and excessive fear of or desire for erotic gratification via the infant may result in failure to meet the needs of the infant and produce excessive crying.—D. Prager.

831. Livson, Norman, & Mussen, Paul H. *The relation of ego control to overt aggression and dependency.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 66-71.—"36 nursery school children were scored on indices of aggressive and dependent behavior manifested during a two-week observation period. These scores were related to two measures of ego control derived from performance in a delay of gratification and in a cosatiation situation. There is a significant negative relationship between amount of expressed aggression and ego-control as assessed by the cosatiation measure. The delay measure is also negatively related to aggression, though not significantly."—H. P. David.

832. Maher, Brendan A. (Northwestern U.) *Personality, problem solving, and the Einstellung*

effect. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 70-74.—2 hypotheses were raised in this experiment: (a) Ss who show antisocial or nondynamic tendencies in their perceptions of behavior are more subject to the Einstellung effect; and (b) when achievement anxiety is aroused this relationship is more pronounced. 2 groups of 31 Ss each were given 2 Einstellung-test problem series. For one group standard testing conditions were employed; for the other, achievement anxiety was aroused. Ss were evaluated for dynamic-nondynamic perceptions of others, a measure derived from a modification of Kelly's Role Construct Repertory Test. This measure was not found to be related to Einstellung-test scores, but a significant relationship to achievement anxiety was obtained.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

833. Merz, Ferdinand. *Über die Stellungnahme zu Physiognomien.* (Expressing opinions on physiognomies.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, **8**, 179-189.—253 portrait photograph were shown to 40 male and 40 female subjects. The subjects had the task to sort the photographs according to 3 categories: sympathetic—indifferent—unpleasant. The results indicate that age and sex of the subjects as well as of the persons photographed influence the judgment. There exists a general social agreement which of the pictures are considered pleasant which not. However, the degree of agreement varies considerably from picture to picture. Previous experience with persons resembling the portraits and other incidental factors have more influence upon the judgment than characterological factors. Therefore the Szondi-Test falls short of his goal to reveal the drive structures of the subjects.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

834. Millon, Theodore. *Authoritarianism, intolerance of ambiguity, and rigidity under ego- and task-involving conditions.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **55**, 29-33.—"Individual laboratory sessions involving judgments of autokinetic stimuli were conducted with 69 college students whose standings on the California F scale were known; approximately half received ego-orienting instructions, half received a task orientation. . . . The results of the study were felt to be consonant with positions taken by Frenkel-Brunswick regarding the typical rigid and ambiguity-intolerant behavior of authoritarians. Limitations to this relationship were noted and alternate hypotheses suggested."—*H. P. David.*

835. Murphy, William. *Some clinical aspects of the body ego: With special reference to phantom limb phenomena.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, **44**, 462-477.—"The body ego from the point of view of its phylogeny and ontogeny is the gateway to the affects of both in the analytic session and the clinical interview." The bodily sensations of the patient inform us in advance of the verbalized aspects of consciousness which are to come. These sensations are also a key to the clinically and economically important affect-laden, interpersonal relationships of the moment and a clue to the defensive as well as the expressive nature of these relationships. ". . . the clinical material supports an assumption that it is only after the phallic part object has been fully incorporated by the developing ego . . . that bodily parts can secondarily acquire the narcissistic cathexes formerly invested in the phallus or illusory phallus as a defensive measure against the loss of love or a

relative insufficiency in the relationship with parental figures. These facts also suggest that the phallic part incorporation process is not completed in many cases before puberty." The ego uses intersensory perception in its attempt to solve conflicts with the id and superego forces. 40 references.—*D. Prager.*

836. Murray, David C., & Deabler, Herdis L. (Gulfport Division, VA Center, Biloxi, Miss.) *Colors and mood-tones.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 279-283.—"Neuropsychiatric patients . . . nursing assistants . . . and students . . . were presented with eight stimulus colors and a list of eleven moods and asked to pick a color to go with each of the moods. . . . For nine . . . mood-tones, . . . significant differences (were found) . . . socioeconomic differences appeared to be more important . . . than . . . either mental health . . . or . . . geographical . . . (differences). . . . Certain colors were found to have about the same affective meaning for all groups. In other instances there were sharp group differences in the extent to which they associated a given color with a certain mood-tone."—*P. Ash.*

837. Novy, Samuel. *A re-evaluation of certain aspects of the theory of instinctual drives in the light of modern ego psychology.* *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, **58**, 137-145.—Considers Freud's various theories regarding instinctual drives as well as those of later psychoanalytical writers. Concludes that the ego receives energy directly from Eros, rather than indirectly from the id alone, as Freud postulated in his earlier writings. 23 references.—*G. Elias.*

838. Nuthmann, Anne M. (University of Wisconsin.) *Conditioning of a response class on a personality test.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 19-23.—This study attempts to demonstrate an increase in responses indicating self-acceptance on a personality test as a function of the contingent stimuli "good" and a light blink. Ss were chosen from students scoring in the lowest 15% of the acceptance-of-self distribution on a specifically constructed test. They were matched on the basis of scores and assigned to one of 3 experimental groups, "good," light, or control. "The results indicate that: (a) Learning without awareness to respond positively to acceptance-of-self statements can occur; (b) the behavior of Ss who are aware of the purpose of reinforcement does not differ significantly in this situation from that of Ss who are not aware; and (c) the verbal stimulus "good" is capable of bringing about such learning whereas the nonverbal light stimulus is not." 15 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

839. Rabin, A. I. (Michigan State U.) *Personality maturity of Kibbutz (Israeli Collective Settlement) and non-Kibbutz children as reflected in Rorschach findings.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, **21**, 143-153.—To test the effects of absence of "continuous mothering" in infancy upon later personality development in childhood, 38 ten-year olds who had been reared in an "infant house" under the care of nurses and who had only intermittent contact with their mothers (Kibbutz children) were compared on the Rorschach with a control group of children reared within an ordinary family structure. The Kibbutz children do not reflect in their Rorschachs any deleterious effects due to the early maternal "deprivation," and if anything, it is suggested that the Kibbutz

children show greater personality maturity than do the controls."—*A. R. Jensen*

840. Rabinowitz, William. (Bank Street College of Education.) **Anality, aggression, and acquiescence.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 140-142.—Results of this experiment "clearly suggest that a response set to acquiesce, not the reported anality-aggression relationship, adequately accounts for Farber's findings."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

841. Roff, Merrill. **Preservice personality problems and subsequent adjustments to military service: The prediction of psychoneurotic reactions.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-136. 11 p.—A longitudinal follow-up study is being made of patients of public school child guidance clinics and a nonpatient control group through subsequent military service. The present report compares two groups of former patients of the child guidance clinics: One group (55 men) were diagnosed as neurotic while in service; the other group of 55 represent individuals who attained a grade of sergeant or higher with no adverse indications in their military records. Childhood tendencies to antagonize others to an unusual degree were shown to distinguish the potential neurotic with a high degree of accuracy.

842. Rogers, Carl R. (U. of Chicago.) **The necessary and sufficient conditions of therapeutic personality change.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, **21**, 95-103.—"For constructive personality change to occur, it is necessary that these conditions exist and continue over a period of time: (1) Two persons are in psychological contact. (2) The first, whom we shall term the client, is in a state of incongruence, being vulnerable or anxious. (3) The second person, whom we shall term the therapist, is congruent or integrated in the relationship. (4) The therapist experiences unconditional positive regard for the client. (5) The therapist experiences an empathic understanding of the client's internal frame of reference and endeavors to communicate this experience to the client. (6) The communication to the client of the therapist's empathic understanding and unconditional positive regard is to a minimal degree achieved."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

843. Savitt, Robert A. (Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, New York.) **Teeth, trauma, and the dentist-patient relationship.** *J. Amer. Soc., Psychosom. Dent.*, 1957, **4**(4), 122-131.—Certain aspects of emotional problems which the dentist may encounter in his patient are stressed along with "some facets of the dentist's personality and related problems, which may hamper him in the treatment of his patients." The material is presented in very brief clinical "thumbnail sketches from patients and dentists who have been in analysis." The examples are of extreme cases of aggression and sexuality but are offered with the admonition that "numerous milder variations of this behavior can be found in many dental patients and dentists," and some discussion of proper patient handling is advanced.—*J. H. Manhold, Jr.*

844. Swada, Chuji. (Kanazawa U.) **Seikaku ruikigaku-teki kenkyū: Seikaku shindan no ichi hōhō.** (Studies on the types of character: A method of character diagnosis.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, **4**, 79-86.—By means of a simple addition test, a method of character diagnosis was established. This is a modified Kraepelin Test and is composed of 20

columns of digits. The whole test is worked out continuously, 2 minutes for each column. The result with 500 school children, 10 to 15 year olds, revealed 6 types of learning curve; steady type, competitive type, positive fluctuation type, feeble type, negative fluctuation type, and stagnant type. 8 aspects were considered in the type determination. They are total number done by S, fluctuation, steepness of the learning, position and rate of highest climb, and the number of error. English summary, p. 126-127. 82 references.—*S. Ohwaki*.

845. Schröder, Hans Eggert. **Vom Sinn der Persönlichkeit.** (The meaning of personality.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, **8**, 207-217.—Ludwig Klages' philosophy is often characterized by the title of his work "Logos as adversary of Psyche" (Der Geist als Widersacher der Seele). Such a dichotomy between logos and psychological life is not an end in itself, the final goal of his epistemological search seeks an integration of logos into the psychological life. The key-concept in this connection will be found in Klages' definition of personality as the perfected form of a person, in which the original, genetically conditioned schism between the psychological life and logos has been overcome by maturity.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

846. Sheriffs, Alex C., (Univ. of California, Berkeley) & McKee, John P. (Univ. of California, Berkeley.) **Qualitative aspects of beliefs about men and women.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, **25**, 451-464.—"The adjectives checked ascribed significantly more often to one sex or the other indicate that men are considered frank and straightforward in social relations, intellectually rational and competent, and bold and effective in dealing with the environment. Men's undesirable characteristics are largely limited to excesses of these traits. The stereotype of women embraces the social amenities, emotional warmth, and a concern for affairs beside the material. In addition, women are regarded as guilty of snobbery and irrational and unpleasant emotionality. Male subjects particularly emphasized men's desirable characteristics; females emphasized women's neuroticism. In general these stereotypes were confirmed."—*M. O. Wilson*.

847. Shor, Ronald E. (Brandeis University.) **Effect of preinformation upon human characteristics attributed to animated geometric figures.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 124-126.—"It was hypothesized that the animated geometric figures in the Heider-Simmel movie interact in such a way that the impression formed by Ss about the personality of one figure about which preinformation is given affects the way the other 2 figures are seen. This hypothesis was investigated by comparing the frequency with which favorable or unfavorable traits were ascribed to these figures under 3 conditions. . . . If it is legitimate to generalize from animated geometric figures to real people in everyday life situations, the confirmatory results obtained tend to indicate that the impressions formed of an individual may be a function of the characteristics ascribed to another person seen to interact with him."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

848. Stotland, Ezra; Thorley, Stanley; Thomas, Edwin; Cohen, Arthur R., & Zander, Alvin. (University of Michigan.) **The effects of group expectations and self-esteem upon self-evaluation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 55-63.—This study

explores the effect of a specific level of achievement upon an individual's evaluations of his performance when the achievement is relative to an aspiration level set by a group and to the member's stabilized expectations about himself as represented by his self-esteem. Ss were assigned to one of 4 conditions, composed of the combinations of high and low group expectations and relevance and non-relevance of task to the purposes of the group. Half of the Ss within each experimental condition were allowed to succeed and the other half made to fail. Several specific hypotheses within this framework were tested. "The group's expectations appear to have been more potent as a scale of reference than the individual's self-esteem in determining his evaluation of his performance. When the influence of the group was weakest (task was non-relevant) persons high in self-esteem . . . differed in the way they evaluated their performance. When the influence of the group was strongest (task was relevant) there was no difference in the way that persons high or low in self-esteem rated their achievement."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

849. **Tamkin, Arthur S., & Klett, C. James.** (Veterans Administration Hosp., Northampton, Massachusetts.) **Barron's ego-strength scale: A replication of an evaluation of its construct validity.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, **21**, 412.—Brief report.

850. **Tannenbaum, Arnold S.** (Univ. of Michigan.) **Personality change as a result of an experimental change of environmental conditions.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **55**, 404-406.—To what extent can personality change, when it occurs, be understood in terms of effect of specific environmental conditions? In a large clerical organization, two experimental groups were created and subjected for more than a year to different programs of control. A paper-and-pencil questionnaire designed specifically to measure 26 personality trends to which each of the programs had some degree of relevance was administered near the beginning of the experimental period and about a year later at the end. "The two programs 'were seen to have profound effects on the subjects' attitudes toward the company and satisfactions in it.' A table of before-after correlations and incidence of change is presented. 'Twelve changes in the predicted direction prove significant at the .05 level of confidence. Six changes significant at the .05 level occur in a direction opposite to that predicted. . . . Although somewhat ambiguous, the data seem to indicate that measureable change can be effected by a persisting change in environmental conditions.'—*S. J. Lachman.*

851. **Thorpe, Louis P., & Schmuller, Allen M.** **Personality: An interdisciplinary approach.** Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1958. v, 368 p. \$5.50.—The major topics of this textbook are: (a) The biological, motivational, and emotional bases of personality; (b) personality and the environment with emphasis on cultural determinants broadly conceived, education, and the home; and (c) study approaches—psychoanalysis and personality, the organization, typing, and measurement of personality. "A patterned eclecticism (sic) has served as the rationale for the present work. . . . The plan has been to emphasize the important differences which have arisen among the several students of personality and then

to ascertain whether some defensible design could be derived from them." 18 references.—*R. G. Holroyd.*

852. **Tournier, Paul.** **The meaning of persons.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1957, **8**, 55-60.—A psychiatrist describes the passage from information about a personage to communion with a person. While psychological theory contributes to our understanding, this understanding of the person is a deep, sincere, personal encounter.—*A. Eglash.*

853. **Voas, Robert B., Bair, John T., & Ambler, Rosalie K.** **Validity of personality inventories in the Naval aviation selection program.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 1, Rep. No. 13. iii, 22, A. 15 p.—This study related a number of standard personality tests to two types of problems arising in flight training: (1) Maladjustment of some cadets to military life; and (2) the development of disabling fear reactions to flying. Various scales from the MMPI demonstrated low but significant correlation with the military adjustment criterion. The findings regarding the fear reaction criterion indicate that certain standard anxiety scales are of no predictive value but are primarily useful as indicators of the concurrent status of the individual. Therefore, they could be useful in identifying individuals for early elimination or for special counseling.

854. **Wax, Rosalie H.** (University of Chicago.) **Les notions de l'"ego" et de l'"id" dans la vieille littérature scandinave.** (The concepts of the "ego" and the "id" in ancient Scandinavian literature.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1957, **12**, 317-332.—A striking characteristic of pre-Christian Scandinavian literature was the pervasive interest in dialectic struggles between man's innate passions and his rational self. There is a strong similarity to American concepts of the self-made man, free choice, interest in the "real" world in preference to the spiritual world, added to the fact that both peoples are members of a frontier society composed of nomads and explorers, and subject to rapid cultural changes. Freudian and neo-Freudian interpretations notwithstanding, the reasons for these ancient self concepts remain to be identified, together with explanations of the early Scandinavian's tendencies for violent outbursts, fierce pessimism, faith in chance, and strange preference for recalling his defeats rather than his victories.—*R. O. Peterson.*

855. **Weinberg, S. Kirson.** **Culture and personality: A study of four approaches.** Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1958. iii, 58 p. \$1.00.—In 6 concise chapters the author presents an analysis of the way anthropology, sociology, psychoanalysis, and psychology perceive the broad field of culture and personality. Included is a discussion of the contribution of each discipline to the study of culture and personality, the methodological problems involved, and the areas of difference and controversy, and of convergence and agreement. 10-page references.—*H. Angelino.*

856. **Weiss, Edoardo.** **A comparative study of psycho-analytical ego concepts.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, **38**, 209-222.—Compares Freud's concept of the ego, mainly with those of Federn, and also, passingly, with those of Hartmann, Glover, French, and others. Federn's views are deemed the most fruitful. Although Federn's approach starts with the

conscious ego experience, his thinking is nevertheless founded on Freud's psychodynamic approach and Freud's concept of the unconscious. 16 references.—*G. Elias.*

857. Weiss, Edoardo. *Ichstörungen bei der Agoraphobie und verwandten Erscheinungen im Lichte der Federnschen Ichpsychologie.* (Ego disturbances in agoraphobia and related phenomena in the light of Federn's ego psychology.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1957, 11, 286-307.—A reduction in firmness of ego boundaries as a result of withdrawal of ego feeling from vital functions and reference of the latter to objects, results in feelings of depersonalization. An ego that experiences itself as whole and undamaged does not experience anxiety outside its usual environment. The persons and things on which an agoraphobic depends for a sense of ego integrity result in his exposure to anxiety when he is away from his "ego prostheses."—*E. W. Eng.*

858. Wells, William D., Andriuli, Frank J., Goi, Fedele J., & Seader, Stuart. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) *An adjective check list for the study of "product personality."* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 317-319.—An adjective check list designed for survey use in the study of "product personality" is described. The list, containing 108 words, was given to 100 undergraduates, using a forced-choice presentation scheme, to identify stereotypes associated with the owners of well-known automobiles.—*P. Ash.*

859. White, Robert W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Adler and the future of ego psychology.* *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 112-124.—There is a fundamental urge toward competence, possessing biological and evolutionary significance, underlying many motives, playing a vital role in the growth of confidence and self-esteem, producing a variety of interests not associated with visceral need gratification, and providing a conceptual basis for the active side of man's behavior. In this, or in a like direction, lies ego psychology's future. 23 references.—*A. R. Howard.*

860. Wylie, Ruth C. (Sarah Lawrence Coll.) *Some relationships between defensiveness and self-concept discrepancies.* *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 600-616.—"Two measures of discrepancies within the self concept and four measures of defensiveness were created or modified from other sources. In general, the findings using these instruments supported the notion that defensiveness will be a function of discrepancies with the self concept and/or discrepancies between the self concept and the self ideal, rather than being predictable simply from E's knowledge of objective reality or from Ss' insight into objective reality."—*M. O. Wilson.*

861. Zuckerman, Marvin, & Monashkin, Irwin. (Larue D. Carter Memorial Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.) *Self-acceptance and psychopathology.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 145-148.—Forty-three psychiatric patients rated their self and ideal concepts on adjective scales, the discrepancy between these two ratings being used as an index of self-acceptance. Significant negative relationships were found on the MMPI between self-acceptance and the F, Hs, D, Pa, Pt, Sc, and Si scales. A significant positive relationship was found between self-accept-

ance and the K scale. These results replicated a similar study among college students in several respects. Among the college students "the low self-accepters were found to have D and Pt as their first or second highest scores significantly more frequently than high self-accepters."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

(See also Abstracts 37, 285, 305, 306, 964, 2016, 2190, 2374)

AESTHETICS

862. Beres, David. *Communication in psychoanalysis and in the creative process: A parallel.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 408-423.—In the analytic situation and in the aesthetic experience there is a comparable atmosphere of ego regression and permissiveness. In both, the primary process becomes more evident, contradictions are tolerated, forbidden basic needs are expressed, and fundamental issues are raised. The productions of the analyst, the themes of the artist, and the myths of all people have a similar content. In the artistic act and in the analytic situation the forbidden and the repressed are re-created. Communication in art and in psychoanalysis is an essential component of the creative process that comprises both. In the psychoanalytic interview specifically, communication between analyst and analyst plays a major role in breaking down the patient's resistances and preparing him for the insight and emotional experience that leads to conviction. 36 references.—*D. Prager.*

863. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.) *Writers of half-talent.* *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 155-164.—Without an intuitive understanding of psychic masochism, the most skillful technician in the writing profession cannot be a real writer. "Interesting" situations, the overemphasis upon sex, or the substitution of external events for internal vicissitudes cannot replace the understanding of motivation. Three writers are evaluated: Saul Bellow (*The Adventures of Augie March*), Jessamyn West (*The Witch Diggers*), and Marie Baumer (*The Seeker and the Sought*).—*W. A. Varvel.*

864. Devereux, George. *Penelope's character.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 378-386.—It is contended that certain lines were added to Book XXIII of the *Odyssey* by Homer because they had a very pointed psychological significance for understanding Penelope's behavior on the return of Odysseus.—*L. N. Solomon.*

865. Glick, Burton S. (111-29 66th Ave., Forest Hills 75, N. Y.) *A brief analysis of a short story by Dylan Thomas.* *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 149-154.—A short story by Dylan Thomas, "The Followers," in his "Adventures in the skin trade and other stories," is a curious blend of the comic and eerie. Its final, striking impact rests upon "identification through the universality of the scopophilic component-instinct, the fear of the supernatural, the sudden feelings of guilt and confusion, and the dread of dire punishment at the hands of the dead."—*W. A. Varvel.*

866. Göppert, Hans. *Das Erlebnis des Schönen im Rahmen der Libidoentwicklung.* (The experience of beauty in terms of libidinal development.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1957, 11, 270-274.—The influence

of beauty on sexuality is dominant during the period preceding puberty, and lasts well into puberty itself. Actually the latency period of Freud might be called the aesthetic period. The distance, yet unity and devotion of the experience of beauty provide the necessary conditions for developing an integrated personal experiencing of sexuality.—E. W. Eng.

867. Kohut, Heinz. 'Death in Venice' by Thomas Mann: A story about the disintegration of artistic sublimation. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 206-228.—An attempt is made to establish a correlation between some new biographical data, certain trends in the writings of Thomas Mann, and the plot of his short novel, *Death in Venice*. Unconscious guilt and early sexual overstimulation in the formation of an artistic personality are discussed. The return of unsublimated libido under the influence of aging and other factors is the interpretation of the disintegration of the creative possesses in the principal character of the story.—L. N. Solomon.

868. Kohut, Heinz. Observations on the psychological functions of music. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 389-407.—Three functions of music are emotional catharsis for repressed wishes, playful mastery of threats of trauma, and enjoyable submission to rules. Music can allow subtle regression via extraverbal modes of psychic function. Music can contribute to the relief of primitive, preverbal tensions and can provide for the maintenance of archaic object cathexes by virtue of its relationship to an archaic, emotional form of communication. The possibility of a scientific music therapy based upon a theory of psychological function and structure is not discussed.—D. Prager.

869. Rycroft, Charles. A detective story: Psychoanalytic observations. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 229-245.—"The writings—and what is known of his life—of Wilkie Collins are presented as the seemingly transparent catharsis, and sublimation in creativity, of his conditioning with reference to the primal scene, the taboo of virginity, and the persistence of the defusion of the idealized and the depreciated sexual feminine objects."—L. N. Solomon.

870. Schöne, Annemarie. Das "Grausame" im deutschen und englischen literarischen Kinderhumor. ("Ruthlessness" in German and English humorous child literature.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 108-125.—Examples from German and English children's books indicate that some actions considered "ruthless" by concrete thinking adults, are not experienced as such by children (because they refer to common play situations). Grotesque contortions and exaggerations are enjoyed as playful pretensions. Genuine ruthlessness however, especially when combined with satire and irony, produces an ambiguity that has no place in children's books. English and French summaries. 23 references.—H. P. David.

871. Skinner, John. (6172 W. San Vicente, Los Angeles 47, Calif.) James M. Barrie or the boy who wouldn't grow up. *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 111-141.—The clearest descriptions of Barrie's basic character are found in his autobiographical novels, "Sentimental Tommy" and "Tommy and Grizel," which tell of his childhood and youth as well as his ambivalence about love and marriage. Barrie attempted to solve the dilemma of growing up by remaining "the happy boy," unconsciously trying to

join his mother in her childhood and so displacing his brothers and sister and father. The joy that he felt when his older brother, David, died must have unconsciously oppressed him for the rest of his life. 16 references.—W. A. Varvel.

872. West, S. S. The hypothesis of slow cyclical variation of creativity. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 143-151.—"The hypothesis of the existence of cycles of creativity is scrutinized in the light of data available in the literature. Dates of the rise of sculpture yield a cycle length of 319 years; the numbers of known active scientists in Arabic and classical Greek cultures yield a cycle length of 164 years. The rate of growth of the American Physical Society parallels the current cycle, extrapolated, of the latter periodicity, a maximum being predicted at about A.D. 1980-90."—R. M. Frumkin.

873. Wölfflin, H. The sense of form in art: A comparative psychological study. New York: Chelsea Publishing Co., 1958. 230 p. \$6.50.—This is a translation from the German of a book copyrighted in 1931 which compares the Italian and German concepts of form, particularly as expressed in the Renaissance art of the 16th century. "It is incorrect to believe that something completely new begins in a country with each style. We must always reckon with an enduring constant; this is the national concept of form, which changes only slowly and only little." The chapter topics cover form and contour, regularity and order, the whole and its parts, relaxed tension, grandeur and simplicity, types and generality, the relief conception, and clarity and the subject in art.—P. R. Farnsworth.

874. Zeligs, Dorothy F. (230 Riverside Dr., New York 25, N. Y.) Saul, the tragic king. Part II. *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 165-189.—Saul's relations with David are studied for the picture they present of Saul's personality structure and pathology. A lonely person, suffering from feelings of isolation and withdrawal, Saul never developed a close relationship with anyone. His depressions were responses to situations of rejection or abandonment. Depression was followed by rage and aggression against the rival. The conflict with Samuel was a struggle with a father-figure in which the theme of submission and rebellion predominated. In his contest with David, the father-son imagos were largely reversed. At one level, he first identified with David, then projected part of his own ego upon David and pursued him with sadistic fury. He eventually paid with his life as self-inflicted punishment for his aggressive wishes. 18 references.—W. A. Varvel.

(See also Abstracts 333, 1926)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

875. Cohen, Jacob. (Franklin D. Roosevelt VA Hosp., and New York U.) The factorial structure of the WAIS between early adulthood and old age. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 283-290.—"The WAIS standardization data for four age groups (18-19, 25-34, 45-54, and 60- over 75) were separately factor-analyzed using complete centroid extraction, blind oblique rotation to simple structure and a positive manifold, and a second-order analysis into a general factor and orthogonal primary-specifics."

Among the conclusions were the following: "Three major correlated factors, Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Organization, and Memory, are found with striking consistency over the age range studied. These are the same factors as have previously been reported for the Wechsler-Bellevue" and "only one exception to factorial invariance over age occurs. In the 60- over 75 group, the Memory factor undergoes a sharp increase in variance at the cost of the general factor. Thus, in aged subjects, intellectual performance, even on verbal tests, becomes dependent to a noteworthy degree on memory ability." 20 references.—*A. J. Bachrach*.

876. English, Horace B. **Chronological divisions of the life span.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 437-439.—To find, for the Dictionary of Psychological Terms, how such terms as child, adolescent, and adult should be defined, the writer sent an open-ended questionnaire to the 116 fellows of the APA Division of Developmental Psychology, requesting them to give chronological limits that apply for these and similar terms. 74 questionnaires were returned. Table 1 states limits which best meet consensus for various temporal divisions, along with percentage of replies favoring those limits. The author frankly admits that all distinctions are arbitrary. Each of life periods could have its limits shifted forward or backward. Although it doesn't matter so much which term we use, it is better for us all to say the same thing.—*S. M. Schoonover*.

877. Erfmann, Irmgard. (U. Erlangen, Germany.) **Das Problem des Rhythmus innerhalb der Entwicklungspsychologie.** (The problem of rhythm in developmental psychology.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 126-150.—A survey of the literature shows that single periodic events (particularly in play situations) are considered by many authors as "repetition phenomena." Some investigators, especially Busemann and Gesell, have presented a systematic summary of all periodic phenomena to emphasize the rhythmic trend of general development. English and French summaries. 73 references.—*H. P. David*.

878. Hopper, Harold E., (Wrangell, Alaska) & Pinneau, Samuel R. **Frequency of regurgitation in infancy as related to the amount of stimulation received from the mother.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 229-235.—This hypothesis was tested: An infant's gastrointestinal functions are easily disturbed, as shown in the frequency of regurgitation, and the stimulation of the infant by the mother over a prolonged period results in improved digestion. Data of this study indicate that there is a decrease in regurgitation with age, but that the rate of decrease is not significantly affected by increased stimulation of the child. Evidence of a causal relationship found in some studies between decrease in regurgitation and maternal stimulation may be due to such factors as regression toward the mean and lack of a control group.—*F. Costin*.

879. Munn, Norman L. **The evolution of mind.** *Scient. Amer.*, 1957, 196(6), 140-150.—Presents a comparative survey of several sub-humans and man solving a variety of laboratory problems. "The naming of things is the great difference that separates the human mind from animal minds." This was attributed to the superiority of man's brain.—*I. S. Wolf*.

880. Ohira, Katsuma. (Kanazawa U.) **Shu-konkotsu X-sen zō keisoku ni yoru shintaiteki seijyūkudo kettei kijyun to sono datōsei.** (A study on the standard of evaluating physical maturation degree through measurement of carpal bones radiograph and the validity of this standard.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 67-78.—The X-ray pictures of wrist and hand were obtained from 1022 children from 0 to 15 years old. Maturation Quotient (M.Q.) was derived from the total area of wrist bones, age and stature based on Gauss' least square method. The M.Q. showed high positive correlation with the degree of ossification of bones, number of carpal bones, dental age, carpal age, chronological age, and sexual development, increment of height and weight, but constitution index. English summary, p. 125-126.—41 references.—*S. Ohwaki*.

881. Penrose, L. S. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) **Parental age in achondroplasia and mongolism.** *Amer. J. hum. Genet.*, 1957, 9, 167-169.—Stevenson's recent investigation concerning sporadic achondroplasia is discussed. The results secured by means of partial correlations indicate that paternal age, rather than maternal age, is the main factor in achondroplasia. The reverse is true in mongolism. Previous surveys by other authors confirm these findings.—*S. M. Schoonover*.

882. Székely, Lajos. **On the origin of man and the latency period.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 98-104.—Draws parallel between the socio-sexual organization among primates and the oedipal-latency periods of human development. The young primate, who can abstain from engaging the dominant male in combat for the desirable females, is apt to live to maturity when his chances of succeeding in such battles are better. This, the author avers, is the origin of, and analogous to, the human oedipal period with its castration threats. 26 references.—*G. Elias*.

883. Thomae, Hans. (Erlangen, Jordanweg 2.) **Längsschnittuntersuchungen zum Problem der Beziehungen zwischen körperlicher und seelischer Entwicklung.** (Longitudinal studies concerning the problem of the relation between somatic and psychological development.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 437-450.—Between 1952 and 1955 annual physical and psychological tests were administered to 500 extreme cases of somatic development (accelerated and retarded). Though a correlation between somatic and psychological measurements is often positive, a perfect parallel development could not be ascertained. The results are discussed in terms of a dynamic theory of development. Its dominant trend is the tendency toward integration, but the degree of integration is constantly changing according to the actual stage of development. English and French summaries. 17 references.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

(See also Abstract 351)

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

884. Alambarri, Alfredo, & Perez Scremini, Alberto. (Uruguay.) **El abandono infantil.** (Child desertion.) *Bol. Inst. Int. Amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1957, 31, 287-301.—The results from the lack of parental, especially mother's, care is emphasized. A five point legal reform is presented to implement prompt child adoption in Uruguay.—*M. J. Vargas*.

885. Benton, Arthur L., & Menefee, Frances L. (State Univ. of Iowa.) **Handedness and right-left discrimination.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 237-242. —"Using young school children as Ss, a study of the association between right-left discrimination and degree of unilateral hand reference, as measured by the extent of deviation from equal use of either hand in manual activities, indicate that the two behavioral variables were related to a small and questionably significant degree. Variations in chronological and mental age did not affect the size of the relationship in this sample of Ss."—F. Costin.
886. Bloch, Herbert A., (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) & Niederhoffer, Arthur. **The gang: A study in adolescent behavior.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. xv, 231 p. \$6.00.—Delinquency has increased in both quantity and variety. A survey is made of adolescent behavior, treatment, and ritual in various societies and the data is compared with modern American practices. Puberty rites, utilized by many societies as a means of transition for youth to adulthood, are not satisfactorily provided for in modern American culture. A substitute means of satisfying adolescent strivings is the gang. City gangs are discussed and Adler's theory of "masculine protest" is considered a valuable contribution in the understanding of delinquency. Suggestions are made with a view to giving the adolescent more formal recognition and status in society. 7-page references. —H. M. Cohen.
887. Boehm, Leonore. (Brooklyn College.) **The development of independence: A comparative study.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 85-92.—Using Piaget's "methode clinique," a study was made of differences in social development between 29 Swiss children and 40 American children from 6 to 16 years of age. Conclusions: (a) American children become more emancipated from their parents at an earlier age than do Swiss children; (b) American children are less "subjugated" to adults, however, they are more dependent on their peers; (c) American children develop freedom of thought and independence of judgment earlier; and (d) they develop earlier a more autonomous, but less complex, conscience.—F. Costin.
888. Bossard, James H. S., & Boll, Eleanor Stoker. (U. Penn.) **Child behavior and the empathic complex.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 37-42.—Describes a concept called "empathic complex" which the authors hope can have applications to the sociology of child development, especially with respect to the outstanding emotionalized contacts of the child as the polar points and motives forces in his development. Types of evidence are presented to support the validity of the concept.—F. Costin.
889. Burchinal, Lee G., Hawes, Glenn R., & Gardner, Bruce. (Iowa State College.) **The relationship between parental acceptance and adjustment of children.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 65-77. —"... an attempt was made to determine what relationship exists between the degree to which parents accept their child and personal and social characteristics of the child. The Porter Parental Acceptance Scale and Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment were used to measure these variables." Midwestern rural families were the subjects. No significant correlation was obtained between the two series of scores. The authors rejected the conclusion that the test results mean that no relationship exists between parental attitude and children's personal and social characteristics. Instead, they concluded that the instruments used in this study were inadequate. 26 references.—F. Costin.
890. Cole, Nyla J., Shaw, Orla M., Steneck, Jack, & Taboroff, Leonard H. (Univ. of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah.) **A survey assessment of current parental attitudes and practices in child rearing.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 815-822.—A survey was conducted in Salt Lake City on the common attitudes and reactions toward child rearing, and the attitudes and reactions toward the "emotionally disturbed" child. There is evidence of assimilation of recent psychiatric concepts in the child-rearing field. Although a fairly good knowledge of cause and symptoms of emotional disturbance was in evidence, those who would seek professional aid were small in number.—R. E. Perl.
891. Cron, Gerald W., & Pronko, N. H. (U. Wichita, Kansas.) **Development of the sense of balance in school children.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 33-37.—Children ranging in age from 4 to 15 years were tested on a "balance board." Testing was done at summer playgrounds. Improvement was found from age 4 to age 12, with a levelling off and slight decline from 12 to 15. Girls were superior in the younger age group, boys in the older.—M. Murphy.
892. Davis, Carroll, & Northway, Mary L. (Institute of Child Study, Univ. Toronto.) **Siblings—rivalry or relationship?** *Bull. Inst. Child Study, Toronto*, 1957, 19(3), 10-13.—A summary of research carried out by Mrs. Davis. On the basis of a study of 5 pairs of siblings over a period of 5 years, the hypothesis is supported that "each child uses his sibling as a means of his own self-definition." As a result of siblings observing their differences, their relationships with each other are strengthened, and each sibling enhances his own uniqueness. Everyday behavior among siblings, so frequently described by psychologists, is interpreted in light of this hypothesis.—F. Costin.
893. Douvan, Elizabeth. (Study Director, Survey Research Center, Inst. for Social Research, Univ. of Mich.) **Independence and identity in adolescence.** *Children*, 1957, 4, 186-190.—Many vicissitudes of adolescence are not caused by biological changes but are united to puberty by cultural circumstances and social environment. The author discusses points in two recent studies of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, sponsored by the Boy Scout and Girl Scout Organizations. Analyzed are: Attitudes toward rules, modes of expression, reasons for difference, job choices, and girls must wait.—S. M. Amatora.
894. Dunnington, Margaret Jenne. **Behavioral differences of sociometric status groups in a nursery school.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 103-111.—"The purpose of this study was to determine whether statistically significant differences in aggressive, imaginative, and verbal behavior could be found between a group of high status children and a group of low status children in a nursery school." Differences were observed in aggressive and verbal behavior, but not in imaginative behavior.—F. Costin.

895. **Eisenberg, Leon.** (Harriet Lane Home, Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) **The fathers of autistic children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 715-724.—The case histories of 100 families with autistic children were studied with special consideration of the personality of the father. 85 of these 100 fathers showed a coldly mechanical attitude toward child rearing and a formalistic approach to marriage. Since the same parents who give rise to autistic progeny rear normal offspring, some other factors are necessary before psychosis appears. 18 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

896. **Faegre, Marion L., Anderson, John E., & Harris, Dale B.** **Child care and training.** (8th ed.) Minneapolis, Minn.: Univer. Minnesota Press, 1958. ix, 300 p. \$3.00.—Meant as a practical guide for parents and others entrusted with the care of children, this 8th edition of the book includes substantial revisions since its last edition in 1947 (see 21: 2508), among these a completely new chapter on personality, adjustment and mental health and 24 photographic illustrations. The initial chapters discuss general principles of growth and behavior development, as well as specific areas of habit training. A series of chapters on more broadly conceived adjustment areas, such as emotional behavior, constructive discipline, curiosity and sex education, imagination, truth and falsehood, play, social development, personality, and the family round out the book. Each chapter concludes with a summary and a series of questions. A chapter on books for children and a reference list for further readings on child care are included.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

897. **Gardner, George E.** (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) **Present-day society and the adolescent.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 508-517.—In present day America we are thrusting our adolescents into a group of societies which are beset with the same conflicts they are. The crucial developmental tasks of the adolescents are: (1) Modification of their unconscious concept of parental figures, (2) need for assumption of appropriate standards of morality, (3) identification with biologically determined sex role, and (4) permanent decisions and choices as to educational and occupational future. American society, in reality a whole host of societies, shows evidence of a most glaring lack of set values and standards. It has become increasingly less stable and given to capricious and unpredictable behavior. We seemed to be plunged into a national adolescence. It is no wonder that it is difficult for the adolescent to solve his conflicts in regard to social morality in a society that is itself conflicted.—*R. E. Perl.*

898. **Grapko, Michael F.** (Institute of Child Study, Univ. of Toronto.) **The development of security in children.** *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1957, 19(2), 9-12.—After postulating that "security" is a universal mental health concept, the author describes how the child develops security. Events and human relationships which make it likely that insecurity will develop are also discussed.—*F. Costin.*

899. **Hellersberg, Elisabeth F.** (New Haven, Conn.) **Unevenness of growth in its relation to vulnerability, anxiety, ego weakness, and the schizophrenic patterns.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*,

1957, 27, 577-586.—The relation between uneven development and ego weakness is stressed in this paper. Four cases are presented to illustrate a child's reaction to such stress situations resulting from uneven growth. A scale may be considered with the extremely unevenly matured, schizophrenic child at one end and the adaptable child with a positive and even maturity pattern at the other. The circular relationship between uneven growth and anxiety is a primary problem. 21 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

900. **Jones, Mary Cover.** (U. California.) **The later careers of boys who were early- or late-maturing.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 113-128.—Boys who had been classified as physically accelerated or retarded during adolescence were compared at age 33. As adolescents, early-maturers were more attractive physically, more relaxed, poised, and matter-of-fact. Late-maturing adolescents had been described as more expressive, active, talkative, eager, and attention-getting. As adults physical differences disappeared. Personality characteristics differed in some respects, tending to describe the adults similarly to the way they were described as adolescents. No differences were found between the two adult groups in marital status, family size, or educational level. Implications of the study are discussed, with emphasis on the importance of considering individual differences within each of the groups.—*F. Costin.*

901. **Kanner, Leo, & Eisenberg, Leon.** (Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.) **Early infantile autism, 1943-1955.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 7, 55-65.—120 additional cases, beyond the 11 studied in 1943, have been found and observed over the years. Infantile autism is now established as a clinical syndrome marked by extreme aloofness and preoccupation with the preservation of sameness. It appears within the first 2 years of life. "Present knowledge leads to the inference that innate as well as experiential factors conjoin to produce the clinical picture." The need for research investigations in this area is great. 43 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

902. **Koch, Helen L.** (Univ. of Chicago.) **The relation in young children between characteristics of their playmates and certain attributes of their siblings.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 175-202.—The independent variables in this study were sex of child, ordinal position in his sibship, age difference between him and his sib, and the latter's sex. Dependent variables were age and sex of the children played with, or preferred as friends, amount of play with the sib's friends, and the kind of treatment believed to have been received from the latter. Subjects were 360 five- and six-year-olds from two-child, intact, native-born, white, urban families. Results of study and interpretation of these findings are presented in great detail. 15 references.—*F. Costin.*

903. **Lee, J. Murray, & Lee, Doris May.** **The child and his development.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1958. xiii, 624 p. \$6.00.—"This book has been written for undergraduates, graduates, and teachers who wish to understand the principles of human development which have most significance for working with children and adolescents in the classroom. . . . Part I of the book deals with the basic concepts in understanding the whole child, relating the developmental pattern of the individual as he grows physically, intellectually, in his feelings, in his

relation to others and in his whole personality. Part II deals with the ways of understanding children through use of physical and psychological tests and measurements, through peer relationships, and through behavior cues. Part III deals with the methods of helping individuals learn and Part IV with ways of working with children and adolescents through discipline in group relations, and in parent-teacher relations."—*R. G. Holroyd.*

904. Levin, A. J. **Oedipus and Samson, the rejected hero-child.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 105-116.—Many cultures have myths of heroes who, like Oedipus, were exposed to danger during childhood and then rose to powerful social positions. The common prevalence of these myths is proof to the author that there is a universal tendency to reject children in our society. We cover up our rejection of children by implying that the hardships we inflict on a child are valuable and profitable experiences for the child.—*G. Elias.*

905. McDavid, John, Jr., & Schroder, Harold M. (Princeton U.) **The interpretation of approval and disapproval by delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 539-549.—"The findings reported here proved some information about the nature and development of interpretational systems, as well as evidence of wide individual differences in interpretation of positive and negative interpersonal or situational events. A method for assessing interpretations of approval (praise and success) and disapproval (criticism and failure) events was presented, along with a description of its standardization and experimental behavioral validation."—*M. O. Wilson.*

906. Mamiya, Takeshi. (Yokohama National U.) **Sei-teki hattatsu no rinkaiki ni kansuru mondai: Chukan hōkoku.** (Problem of the critical period of psychosexual development.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 21-27.—The critical periods as the transition from childhood to maturity do not always coincide between physiological aspect and psychological one. The psychological aspect was studied in terms of excitability to words, sentences, anatomical figures and pictures with sexual content by means of GSR and respiratory rate recordings. A period from 11 to 13 years old was found to be the one of psychosexual change which is earlier than physiological maturation. English summary, p. 62.—*S. Ohwaki.*

907. Maucorps, P. H., & Maucorps, J. G. **Les manifestations primaires du comportement social chez l'enfant et l'adolescent: Expansivité et polarisation.** (Important signs of social behavior on the part of the child and the adolescent: Expansiveness and polarization.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 90-149.—This is the second of a 3-part study. This article describes four characteristic social categories: popular, isolated, excluded, and tolerated. 3 ages, both sexes, 2 grades, and 2 types of schools were used. Results are confused, but one trend which appeared particularly with adolescent girls was an increase in cooperation and sympathy, especially in boarding school girls. English summary. 27 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

908. Merry, Frieda Kiefer, & Merry, Ralph Vickers. **The first two decades of life.** (2nd ed.) New York: Harper, 1958. xvii, 642 p. \$5.75.—

While retaining the basic pattern and organization of the 1950 edition (see 25: 1650) several substantial changes have been made. Among these are: Chapter I, which is concerned with techniques of studying children, has been rewritten with more research material added. Chapters dealing with body structure and functions, character and religious experience, and special interest have also received important modifications. Chapter references have replaced most of the footnotes and student references have been added. Some of the Suggested Activities have been revised and new ones added.—*F. Costin.*

909. Mohr, George J., & Despres, Marian A. **The stormy decade: Adolescence.** New York: Random House, 1958. 272 p. \$3.95.—Adolescence is presented from the orthodox Freudian viewpoint. Part I, personality structure and growth, covers the period pre-birth through preadolescence; Part II, adolescent development, its meaning, character changes, intellectual and creative interest, peer groups and search for identity; Part III, mental health problems, the disturbed adolescent, suicidal preoccupation and juvenile delinquency; and Part IV, mental hygiene for this age group. 6-page references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

910. Mulligan, D. G. (Victoria University Coll., Wellington, New Zealand.) **Maori adolescence in Rakau.** *Victoria U. Coll. Publ. Psychol.*, 1957, No. 9. 127 p.—An analysis of 40 TAT protocols was undertaken with two aims in view. The first of these aims involved an examination of the twin processes of socialization and individuation as they apply to the Maori youth of Rakau. By the use of a particular technique of analysis certain common features of the adolescent personality structure were identified in the protocols. The second aim involved an independent evaluation of a number of hypotheses derived from descriptive data. In a comparison of the descriptive data, Rorschach and TAT results, full or partial agreement was reached on 11 out of the 13 points on which all the material had focussed. The level of consensual validation was therefore high. 39 references.—*K. M. Newman.*

911. Murphy, Lois Barclay. **Psychoanalysis and child development. Part II.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, 21, 248-258.—A "picture of the whole child, as he uses his autonomous ego functions, defenses and drive energies . . . in coping with the challenges of his everyday life with adults, and with peers, could be a common goal of psychoanalytic and child development research, producing a common understanding needed both for therapy and for education." 28 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

912. Mussen, Paul Henry, & Jones, Mary Cover. (Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.) **Self-conceptions, motivations, and interpersonal attitudes of late- and early-maturing boys.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 243-256.—TAT protocols were analyzed, revealing personality differences between 16 seventeen-year-old boys who had been physically accelerated during adolescence, and 17 boys of the same age who had been physically retarded during adolescence. Results: Retarded boys revealed more negative self-conceptions, feelings of inadequacy, feelings of being rejected and dominated, prolonged dependency needs, and rebellious attitudes towards parents. The early-maturing boys showed a much more favorable per-

sonality structure. More of them seemed to be self-confident, independent, and capable of playing an adult role in interpersonal relationships. The two groups did not differ in needs for achievement or personal recognition.—*F. Costin.*

913. **Pollak, Otto.** (Professor of Sociology, Wharton School, Univ. of Pa.) **Family situations and child development.** *Children*, 1957, 4, 169-173.—The author discusses some conceptual steps toward a theoretical framework for studying family situations and their influence on the development of the child. 4 theorems included under personality development are: (1) The theorem of family model combination; (2) the theorem of family-plus factor; (3) theorem of model adaptation; and (4) the common destiny theorem of sibling development.—*S. M. Amatora.*

914. **Reyes, Pedro.** (Venezuela.) **La casa de observación para niñas del consejo Venezolano del niño.** (Observation home for little girls of the Venezuelan children's council.) *Bol. Inst. Int. Amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1957, 31, 157-168.—The organizational structure and the program of observation and psychological study carried out in this observation center are presented.—*M. J. Vargas.*

915. **Siegman, Aron Wolfe.** (U. North Carolina.) **Authoritarian attitudes in children: I. The effect of age, IQ, anxiety and parental religious attitudes.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 338-340.—"The Children's Antidemocratic Scale (CAS) was administered to 83 Ss with an age range of nine to thirteen. Ss' CAS scores decreased significantly with age. It was suggested that the decrease in authoritarian attitudes with age is due to the maturation of Ss' cognitive processes as well as Ss' increasing independence of parental authority. Ss with high CAS scores obtained significantly lower verbal IQ scores and significantly higher scores on the Children's Manifest Anxiety Schedule than those with low CAS scores. Finally, Ss whose parents were strictly observant of the Jewish religion tended to fall either in the upper or the lower quartile of the CAS distribution." All Ss were of the Jewish faith; most were from upper middle class homes. Ns for separate age groups varied from 11 to 21. The verbal subtests of the WISC were given children of 10 or more years of age.—*L. B. Heathers.*

916. **Spivack, George.** (Devereux Schools.) **Child-rearing attitudes of emotionally disturbed adolescents.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 178.—Abstract.

917. **Strang, Ruth.** (Teachers College, Columbia University.) **The adolescent views himself: A psychology of adolescence.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957. xiv, 581 p. \$6.50.—Behavior is greatly influenced by a person's self-concept. This text attempts to show how the adolescent sees himself. It combines this view with theory about adolescents' problems, activities, and beliefs. Original data consists of adolescents' own statements. Chapters contain questions, study projects, and bibliographies.—*D. L. Stresing.*

918. **Takahashi, Seiki.** (Kobe U.) **Jidō no shūkyō shinri ni kansuru kōsatsu.** (General survey on the religious psychology of children.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 154-158.—Religious mentality in children is conceivable as the result of their

egocentric and animistic thought. Divination is accepted by them in the same way as magic and fairy tales. Real religious sentiment is not developed yet. During the late childhood, the interest in religion decreases. The late adolescence is the period of the development of real religious thought in relation to the problems of life. English summary, p. 192-193.—*S. Ohwaki.*

919. **Trevett, Laurence D.** **Origin of the creation myth: A hypothesis.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 461-468.—The sequence of the infant's early perceptions from the recognition of the breast to the recognition of person is the creation of the infant, which through the ages has been projected into theories of creation similar in many cultures and religions. The need of mankind to produce such theories of creation is reflected by individuals in the Isakower phenomenon because of the tendency to recapture and repeat the infant's earliest perceptions.—*D. Prager.*

920. **Tyler, Fred T.** (U. California.) **Organismic growth: Some relationships within the individual among cycles of growth in physical characteristics.** *Child Developm.*, 1958, 28, 55-63.—Using a correlational approach involving the concept of "staggered or lead and lag correlations," the author concludes that his data for physical growth in adolescents does not favor an hypothesis of unity of intra-individual growth. "... in addition to individual differences in physical growth, marked intra-individual differences occur. These latter cannot be attributed solely to the effects of differences in the timing of cyclical growth in physical characteristics."—*F. Costin.*

921. **U. S. Children's Bureau.** **Research relating to children: Studies in progress.** Washington, D. D.: Author, 1958. iv, 146 p. (Bull. VII.) \$1.00.—This issue includes summary reports of research in progress or recently completed (August 1, 1957-February 28, 1958).—*L. A. Pennington.*

922. **Walters, James;** (Florida State U.) **Pearce, Doris, & Dahms, Lucille.** **Affectional and aggressive behavior of preschool children.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 15-26.—Observations of 69 girls and 55 boys revealed that: (1) 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds were more affectionate verbally than physically. (2) There was little difference in the frequency with which physical and verbal aggression was shown. (3) Aggression increased with age; boys were more aggressive than girls. (4) At all age levels the children were more affectionate than aggressive in their responses to others, and employed affection more frequently than aggression in initiating contacts. (5) Two-, three-, and four-year-old boys initiated more affectional contacts than did girls of these ages; two-year-old girls initiated more affectional contacts with girls than with boys. Boys chose boys or adults more than girls as objects of their affection; they chose boys rather than adults as objects of their aggression.—*F. Costin.*

(See also Abstracts 785, 888, 1021, 1269, 1390, 1392)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

923. **Billig, Otto, & Adams, Robert W., Jr.** (Vanderbilt Medical School, Nashville, Tenn.) **Emotional conflicts of the middle-aged man.**

Geriatrics, 1957, 12, 535-541.—Adjustmental problems of the middle-aged man may be expressed in his family life, relationships with business associates, or in attempts to prove his sexual abilities by extramarital affairs. At times more severe symptoms may develop. The possible etiology and treatment of such conflicts are discussed.—D. T. Herman.

924. Botwinick, Jack; Brinley, Joseph F., & Birren, James E. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Set in relation to age.** *J. Geront.*, 1957, 12, 300-305.—Two age groups were compared with respect to set as it is defined by the functional relation between reaction time and an irregularly presented series of preparatory intervals. The largest age differences in reaction time were with the shortest or shorter intervals. This suggested that the older group either required more time for preparation or required more time to overcome the effects of an overestimated interval.—J. Botwinick.

925. Breen, Leonard Z. (Univ. of Chicago.) **Some problems of research in the field of aging.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 41, 412-416.—The author analyzes the various problems of research in the field of aging. Researchers do not know what is the nature of aging. Subjects of research hitherto are usually the rejected, the isolated, or the sick. Generalizations are made on the basis of an inadequate sample. The author argues for more and better research particularly about the average healthy older person.—S. M. Amatora.

926. Bromley, Dennis B. (U. Liverpool, England.) **Some effects of age on the quality of intellectual output.** *J. Geront.*, 1957, 12, 318-323.—Three age groups comprising a total of 200 subjects were compared with respect to "quality" of intellectual output when "quantity" was kept constant experimentally. Statistically significant decline with age was found.—J. Botwinick.

927. Donahue, Wilma, & Tibbitts, Clark. (Eds.) **The new frontiers of aging.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univ. Michigan Press, 1957. x, 209 p. \$5.00.—This is a report of the research symposium of the Eighth Annual (1955) Conference on Aging of the University of Michigan. 15 chapters cover the main social problems or aspects of aging: Employment, population structure, income, mental and physical health, adjustment, and retirement. In some instances the chapters consist of reviews of concepts, issues, and data; in others, current research is described. Both the subject matter and authors are listed in the index. The senior editor prepared a summary chapter under the title, "Emerging principles and concepts: A summary." This chapter attempts to draw from the presentations points of particular interest because of implications or controversy surrounding them.—J. E. Birren.

928. Ehrenthel, Otto F. (Tufts Medical School, Boston.) **Differential diagnosis of organic dementias and affective disorders in aged patients.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, 12, 426-432.—Differential diagnosis of affective disorders and organic dementias in the aged is of great importance because active therapy can alter successfully the course of the affective conditions. A table to aid differential diagnosis is presented. 28 references.—D. T. Herman.

929. Granick, Samuel. (Temple Univ., Phila.) **Personality adjustment of the aged in retirement communities.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, 12, 381-385.—Surveys of six retirement communities in Florida and California were reviewed and found to support the two hypotheses that the aged in these towns show healthy personalities and that they have made satisfactory adjustments to their environments. Facilities of these communities are in harmony with the needs of the aged.—D. T. Herman.

930. Hass, Rita. (Worcester State Hosp., Mass.) **Finding useful roles for the aging.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 141-146.—Problems faced by the aging are discussed along with suggestions for their resolution by way of social planning.—L. A. Pennington.

931. Mitchell, J. Murray, Jr. (U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.) **An hypothesis of psychological aging.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 459-462.—The hypothesis, based on common observation, states that "The apparent psychological duration of a chronological interval, compared with that of a second chronologically identical interval, is inversely proportional to the total apparent psychological duration of life up to and including the first interval compared with the apparent duration up to and including the second interval." A method of stating the hypothesis mathematically in equation form is given.—R. H. Waters.

932. Pearson, Margaret. **The transition from work to retirement (2).** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 139-149.—This is a study of the early years of retirement of 74 men less than 68 years of age who had been retired for less than three years. Although details of personal and social life are presented, the primary purpose was to discover whether retirement resulted in any marked change in attitude. It is felt that the most noticeable characteristic was their passive acceptance of their new way of life, and it is concluded that, with very few exceptions, once a man has retired from his own regular work with his own firm, he seems to be lost to industry.—G. S. Spear.

933. Ross, Mathew. (Univ. of Calif. Medical School, Los Angeles.) **Current treatment of the emotional problems of elderly people.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, 12, 603-606.—Several illustrations of successful psychotherapeutic work with the elderly are reported. Adding depth and breadth as well as length to living must be the ultimate goal of therapy for the elderly.—D. T. Herman.

934. Sheldon, Henry D. **The older population of the United States.** New York: John Wiley, 1958. xiii, 223 p. \$6.00.—The 1950 Census data, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, were analyzed with respect to age and related factors. The result is a comprehensive treatment of the phenomenon of aging from the point of view of: (1) The distribution of age groups and their geographic locations, (2) occupation, income, and employment status, and (3) family and housing arrangements. Trends are discussed and detailed tables of data are provided.—J. Botwinick.

935. Still, Joseph W. **Boredom: The psychosocial disease of aging.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, 12, 557-560.—The percentage of work time is decreasing and that of leisure time is increasing. With these have emerged the new psychosocial disease of boredom. As an antidote, people must be educated in creative

activities in art, science, and education. Society must provide stimulus and opportunity for creative purposeful living.—D. T. Herman.

936. **Stolze, Helmut.** *Reifungsstufen und Reifungskrisen im Leben der Frau.* (Stages and crises of maturation in the life of woman.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 138-150.—Maturation is a process involving recurrent sequences of "death" and "birth." Usual critical points in the personal development of women are: Separation from parents; acceptance of the man as husband; acceptance of individual uniqueness in marriage; pregnancy; and finally, loss of reproductive ability. Emergence from the last crisis with enhanced maturity is particularly difficult in the small, relatively isolated modern family. 33 references.—E. W. Eng.

937. **Welford, A. T.** *Ageing and human skill.* London, England: Oxford Univer. Press, 1958. v, 300 p. \$4.00.—This book is a record of the researches made from 1946 to 1956 in a unit sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation at the Cambridge University Psychological Laboratory, to study changes of performance from young adulthood through the middle years to the sixties and seventies. Both laboratory and field studies are reported. Topics covered include "on the nature of skill," "methods of studying age changes," "perception," "problem solving," "adaptability," "learning and memory," etc. It is felt that study of middle and old age provides not only knowledge about the processes of ageing but also "a magnifying glass to human performance." 7-page references.—H. Feifel.

(See also Abstracts 242, 397, 672, 1410, 1497, 2397)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

938. **Abegglen, James C.** *Subordination and autonomy attitudes of Japanese workers.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 181-189.—"This study is an examination of differences in attitudes toward traditional relationships within social groups between workers from rural and those from urban backgrounds in large industrial firms. They lead to a reconsideration of the process of migration from rural villages to industrial employment and the role of the younger son in the rural families of Japan as a psychological source of social change."—R. M. Frumkin.

939. **Angell, Robert Cooley.** *Free society and moral crisis.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univer. Michigan Press, 1958. viii, 252 p. \$6.00.—The grave condition of modern man and society is rendered more hopeful by concern over moral problems, since moral integration is essential for the "cementing" of a society. An effort is made to discover the factors that make for integration within the moral order. Along with the analysis of the moral order, methodological and theoretical problems are considered together with some practical applications of the author's insights and findings to the maintenance of a free society.—D. J. Wack.

940. **Arnhoff, Franklyn N.** (Mental Hlth. Res. Unit, Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Syracuse, N. Y.) *Ethnocentrism and stimulus generalization: A replication and further study.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 393-394.—Data were previously reported giving "support to the hypothesis that ethno-

centrism represents an 'overgeneralization phenomena.'" In a study of 60 female student nurses, aged 18 through 22, who were given the MMPI, the CVS Intelligence Scale, and the California Ethnocentrism Scale as well as two stimulus generalization (SG) tasks, significant correlations were not found between E Scale scores and total error scores on each stimulus generalization task. Previous positive finding "must therefore probably be attributed to chance. While present results do not preclude the possibility that ethnocentrism is related to overgeneralization in thinking, the functions involved in performance on the tasks investigated do not appear to be on the same psychological continuum."—S. J. Lachman.

941. **Baldamus, W.** *A sociological theory of economic administration.* *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 256-262.—Stresses the necessity for consideration of the role of secondary processes of socialization in the development of an adequate theory of economic organization.—R. M. Frumkin.

942. **Barch, Abram M., Trumbo, Don, & Nangle, John.** (Michigan State University.) *Social setting and conformity to a legal requirement.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 396-398.—The study noted "the effect on a subject's behavior of observing others conform or fail to conform to a legal requirement." 4229 male drivers and 1004 female drivers of passenger cars were observed turning during the periods of the study. "Observations made under normal traffic conditions were analyzed to determine the influence on the signalling behavior of automobile drivers of the signalling behavior of other drivers. A weak but significant positive relationship was found between observation of conformity of others to a legal requirement and self-conformity."—S. J. Lachman.

943. **Beilin, Harry, & Werner, Emmy.** (U. Minn.) *Sex role expectations and criteria of social adjustment for young adults.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 341-343.—"Forty-nine adult informants in a Minnesota county [rural] were interviewed and asked to report on adjustment in the community of those subjects (aged 18-25) they knew among a list of approximately 900. . . . Of 115 items used as criteria of social adjustment, 25 showed marked sex differences. Girls were judged well adjusted by the informants if they were "ladies," seemed relatively happy in their marriages. Young men were judged adjusted if they acted sensibly, had respect for authority, had ambition to succeed, and were good workers."—L. B. Heathers.

944. **Bendix, Reinhard, & Berger, Bennett.** (U. California, Berkeley.) *Das Bild der Gesellschaft in theoretischer Perspektive.* (The concept of society in theoretical perspective.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1957, 9, 1-27.—"The main purpose of this paper is to sketch another start for sociological theory which can perhaps overcome the disintegration of the [various other] perspectives . . . our perspective is related to an intellectual tradition which considers man and society within the framework of both allied and contradictory tendencies or forces . . . [and] can be looked upon as a methodological or linguistic artifice which draws the attention to two interconnected aspects of sociological theory." The reciprocal effects which characterize social life are best described by numerous concept-pairs such as cooperation and conflict, conformity and deviation, etc., and ". . . prob-

ably every social fact . . . possesses effects for the debilitation as well as for the continued functioning of the social structure. Sociological theory must include both tendencies," using various conceptual-dichotomies which "can be regarded as methodological protection against the one-sidedness inherent in every concept formulation." Special mention is made of Tocqueville's work and methods. 28 references.—S. S. Culbert.

945. Berkowitz, Leonard. (Univ. of Wisconsin.) **Effects of perceived dependency relationships upon conformity to group expectations.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 350-354.—The study was designed to test the hypothesis that "group members perceiving themselves as interdependent for their reward attainment become highly motivated toward the group task." Results generally are in accord with several predictions, one of which is that: "Members of groups who are instrumentally interdependent become more highly motivated toward the group task than Ss who can achieve their goals independently of the others in the group." Another prediction supported by results is that: "Under conditions of instrumental independence, Ss who are told that both they and their teammates can attain a valued goal through the group activity become more highly task motivated than Ss who are told either that only S or Ss partner can attain this goal."—S. J. Lachman.

946. Black, Therel R. (Utah State U., Logan.) **Formal social participation: Method and theory.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 61-65.—A method of measuring participation in a social group based upon degree of involvement is presented. Weights are assigned as follows: (1) For membership, (2) for attendance at about one-fourth of the meetings, (3) for attendance at about one-half of the meetings, (4) for attendance at about three-fourths of the meetings, (5) for membership on a committee, and (6) for holding office. Reasons for excluding financial contributions are given.—H. K. Moore.

947. Blood, Robert O., & Livant, William P. **The use of space within the cabin group.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 47-53.—The micro-ecology of cabin groups has proven a promising tool of theoretical and practical analysis of the dynamics of group interaction. The very instability of cabin group membership in a therapeutic camp provides among a relatively small number of subjects and within a brief span of weeks a rich resource for observing the results of the introduction and withdrawal of group members. The variety of settings within which the cabin group functions provides numerous opportunities for observing the use of space under varying circumstances. For the counselor, observing the use of space helps diagnose the individual's development, while intentionally manipulating the physical settings is essential to making the milieu maximally therapeutic.—J. A. Fishman.

948. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. of So. Cal., L. A.) **Albert Schweitzer as a leader.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 42, 46-53.—Three different types of leadership as manifested in the life of a distinguished world figure are analyzed and discussed. The author tentatively sets forth several propositions concerning the development of leadership.—M. Muth.

949. Brown, Emory J., & Bealer, Robert C. (Pennsylvania State U., University Park.) **Value**

orientations and behavioral correlates of members in purchasing cooperatives. *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 50-58.—Data were collected by personal interviews to test two hypotheses: (1) Members of farmer purchasing-type cooperatives value the organization primarily as an economic institution and minimize the ideological elements, and (2) differential value orientations are correlated with differential behavior, so that those members whose values are most in agreement with the public goals of the cooperative—the ideological and the economic—will be more effective than those who value only the economic goals. The data, in general, lend support to the hypotheses.—H. K. Moore.

950. Browne, C. G., & Cohn, Thomas S. (Wayne State U., Detroit, Mich.) **The study of leadership.** Danville, Ill.: Interstate Printers and Publishers, 1958. 487 p.—The 51 selections on leadership by various authors in this volume concern the relationship of leadership to specific groups, the trait-situation controversy, identifying leaders, observation and participant evaluation methods, leadership criteria, the dynamics of leadership and personality attributes characteristic of a number of leader roles, their social perception, autocratic and democratic leadership, and the relation of the leader to his followers. In the final section, training of leaders, their psychological set, the importance of communication, sensitivity training to produce greater self understanding and the relation of leaders to others, role playing as a training method, and evaluation of training programs are discussed.—G. K. Morlan.

951. Cahnman, Werner J. **Socio-economic causes of anti-semitism.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1957, 5, 21-29.—Presents strong historical evidence to suggest that antisemitism is more of a sociogenic phenomenon than a psychogenic one, specifically that concern with status is more closely related to the development of anti-semitism than such a thing as authoritarianism and other psychological factors. 28 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

952. Cole, G. D. H. **Sociology and social policy.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 158-171.—"It is wrong to attempt to establish a sharp distinction between the sociologist and the policymaker; for a high proportion of sociological investigation has a practical purpose and is not worth doing unless it issues in conclusions about social policy. . . ." The pukka sociologist is organically bound to social policy making whether he likes it or not. To dismember the sociological from the citizen self is akin to removing one's head to cure a head cold.—R. M. Frumkin.

953. Coleman, James; Katz, Elihu, & Menzel, Herbert. **The diffusion of an innovation among physicians.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 253-270.—125 general practitioners, internists and pediatricians were interviewed in a research design attempting to combine sociometric techniques with survey research in order to determine the social processes intervening between the initial trials of a drug by local innovators and its final use by virtually all the medical community. The influence of social networks operated initially among the doctors integrated into the medical community through professional ties then through friendship relations. Finally there was introduction of the drug completely independent of the time of associates introduction. The results are explained

in terms of the greater influence of colleagues in uncertain situations as compared to clear-cut situations.—*H. P. Shelley.*

954. **Cutlip, Scott M.** *A public relations bibliography and reference and film guides.* Madison, Wisc.: Univer. Wisconsin Press, 1957. xvii, 313 p. \$5.00.—This catalog of public relations material contains nearly 3600 entries in 73 categories. Part I lists sources of information on public relations practice. Part II lists an annotated bibliography of books, periodicals and pamphlets on the theory and definition of public relations, communications, tools and media, relations with the external publics, fields of public relations practice and professionalism in public situations. Part III is a guide to selected films on public relations practice. "This work is launched with the hope that it will aid those students, teachers and practitioners striving to build preciseness and professionalism into public relations practice."—*D. E. Meister.*

955. **Danskin, David G.** (Johns Hopkins Univ.) *Studies on the sociological aspects of specific occupations.* *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 104-111.—Sociological studies of physicians and nurses are summarized, and the main points are listed for sociological studies of twenty-three other occupations. 72 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

956. **Delgado, Rafael Rodriguez.** *A possible model for ideas.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 24, 253-269.—Ideas are classified according to "perceptive," "intuitive," "conceptual," and "affective" types. Since ideological thinking manifests itself in the "historical specializations" of social groups, 4 types of social groups (the empirical, the intuitive, the logical, and the affective) can be defined as correlated with the model of ideas. Similarities to Spranger's typology are noted.—*M. B. Turner.*

957. **Dupuis, Adrian M.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Group dynamics: Some ethical presuppositions.* *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1957, 27, 210-219.—Three basic categories of the literature on group dynamics, (1) "action-oriented" studies in natural settings, (2) controlled laboratory studies, and (3) philosophical discussions, are analyzed for their ethical presuppositions and implications. The ethical relativism implicit in these studies is seen to be in direct conflict with traditional education's belief in universal, absolute, and external norms of conduct. The group is regarded as the sole source of moral authority, and only democratic group decisions are valid moral judgments. The consequences in educational practice are reflected in the changed role of the teacher, the rejection of traditional teaching methods, and the passing of discipline and freedom to the control of the group. The implications of democratic consensus extend to other areas, as administration, curriculum, and finance.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

958. **Dziewicka, M.** (Centr. Sch. Planning and Stat., Warsaw.) *Peasant-workers: A new social group in Poland.* *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1957, 9, 174-180.—Nearly half of Poland's farm holdings do not exceed 10 acres. Surveys of up to 2000 peasant holdings between 1947 and 1954 (methodology not described) showed "employment off the farm in the overwhelming majority . . ." and industrial employment in a majority of cases. This is interpreted in

terms of rural overpopulation, manpower shortages in new industries and a serious housing shortage in the towns. A preference for urban production jobs over service jobs in the country (e.g., at summer resorts) is noted. It seems that peasants seeking jobs in industry are motivated "by the desire for social advancement which the smallholder associates with the town." The economic position of the peasant workers is better than that of other smallholders but inferior to either the full-time farmers on larger farms or to the regular urban workers. Moreover, this way of life is "a bar to participation in social, political and cultural life." The existence of this social class is "probably transitory."—*A. Kapos.*

959. **Evans, Richard I.** (Univ. of Houston.) *Social psychology on television: Experimental programming.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 12, 531-532.—The opportunity to present a series of psychology programs of a non-telecourse variety was an opportunity to investigate some of the experimental possibilities inherent in the presentation of social psychological content on television. "This paper describes certain aspects of the series: Techniques of presentation, the presentation of potentially controversial subject matter, and the problems involved in the evaluation of the series." One program dramatized social prejudice; another featured a discussion of basic propaganda techniques; still another focussed on worker morale. The experimental programming of social psychology on television "provides further evidence which suggests that educational television not only supplies a challenging experimental medium in social psychology, but also in the process provides a means of communicating significant psychological ideas to a greater representation of the population than has heretofore ever been possible."—*S. J. Lachman.*

960. **Exline, Ralph V.** (Fels Grp. Dynamic Cntr., U. of Delaware.) *Group climate as a factor in the relevance and accuracy of social perception.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 382-388.—"Twenty-eight groups of five or four graduate students each, controlled for sex, education, and acquaintance were assigned to congenial or noncongenial group climates." The accuracy of social perception as a function of the "climate" of social interaction was studied. "Individuals in congenial groups were significantly more accurate in perceiving task oriented behavior of their group than were individuals in noncongenial groups. . . . Individuals in noncongenial groups were not more accurate in perceiving the interpersonal relations in the groups than were individuals in congenial groups." Other findings on accuracy of perception are reported. "It is concluded that social climates can predictably affect the perception of task-oriented behavior, but that further research on the relationships among social climate, ego-oriented behavior, and accuracy in social perception is necessary." 24 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

961. **Firey, Walter.** *Coalition and schism in a regional conservation program.* *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 15(4), 17-20.—The coalition of independent West Texas cotton and sorghum farmers to resist governmental control of underground water and the subsequent fractioning of the coalition when the members split on new issues; this process exemplifies the extension of mass society organization to the agricultural scene.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

962. Galdston, Iago. (Ed.) **Panic and morale.** New York: International Universities Press, 1958. xx, 340 p. \$5.00.—This report is based on a conference sponsored by the New York Academy of Medicine and the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. Participants represented medicine, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, social psychology, cultural anthropology, sociology, political science and communication. Major topics considered were: Morale and communication, nature and meaning of morale, sociology of morale, and community resources for morale. 120-item bibliography.—E. D. Lawson.

963. Galeski, B. (Inst. Agric. Econ., Warsaw.) **Social stratification of rural areas: Research problems.** *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1957, 9, 193-211.—Students of rural sociology in Poland found the usual marxist dichotomy, owners versus non-owners of means of production, insufficient for their purposes. Other criteria were introduced, such as area of family holding, hours of wage-labor, hours of work for goods and services, etc. Contains an elaborate "marxist justification" of the concepts used and tables from several rural community studies to illustrate their use.—A. Kapos.

964. Gerard, Harold B. (Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorp., Murray Hill, New Jersey.) **Some effects of status, role clarity and group goal clarity upon the individual's relations to group process.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 475-488.—"These . . . results suggest that a high status individual may be affected by certain aspects of his group situation in manner which is quite different from the way in which a low status individual is affected. The high status person tends to work more effectively the fewer the restrictions placed upon his role and the wider his scope of activity. A low status person, on the other hand, tends to feel impotent in an unclear group situation."—M. O. Wilson.

965. Haddenbrock, Siegfried. (Psychiatrisches Landeskrankenhaus, Schussenried/Württ.) **Zur Struktur und Dynamik der humanen (leib-seelisch-geistigen) Gesamtsituation.** (Structure and dynamics of the total human situation.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 401-408.—Somatic and psychological influences of the environment upon the hereditary disposition are arranged in a schema, designed as an aid for phenomenological analysis of the total human situation. English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

966. Hammer, Carl, & Inkle, Fred Charles. **Inter-city telephone and airline traffic related to distance and the "propensity to interact."** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 306-316.—"A statistically significant relationship exists between distance and the frequency of telephone calls or airline trips per pair of persons, between cities in the United States. . . . The frequency in interactions between two persons can be expressed as a power function of distance, with a negative exponent, $-b$, where b assumes various values between confidence limits of 1.3 and 1.8 in the case of telephone and airline traffic as interactions." Weights assigned to cities due to particular population composition or some other peculiarities of the cities can be interpreted as an index of the average "propensity to interact" of all individuals in the city.—H. P. Shelley.

967. Hanfmann, Eugenia. **Social perceptions in Russian displaced persons and an American comparison group.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 131-149.—50 Russian DPs and a matched group of Americans were psychologically tested as part of the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System. Generalizations deduced from the data obtained are discussed: (a) Interest in people and human affairs, (b) objectivity about others, (c) perception of the dynamic personality core of others, (d) balance of evaluation, (e) severity of judgment, (f) awareness of the complexity of psychological motivation, (g) pessimistic expectations in evaluating a person's total life-space, (h) response to interpersonal conflict, (i) self-perception, and (j) attitude towards the problem of group-belongingness and maintenance of personal integrity. Some weaknesses of the tests are discussed and improvements suggested. The characteristics of the Russian's cognition and evaluation of persons are discussed in relation to the Soviet political and social system.—C. T. Bever.

968. Havighurst, Robert J. **The leisure activities of the middle-aged.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 152-162.—"This is a study of the psychological significance of leisure activities to men and women in the age range forty to seventy. . . . Age, sex, and social status are more closely related to content of leisure than they are to their significance. On the other hand, personal adjustment and social mobility are more closely related to the significance of leisure than to its content."—R. M. Frumkin.

969. Hazari, A. (L. S. College, Muzaffarpur, India.) **Influence of the group upon mental work.** *J. Bihar Univ.*, 1956, 1, 17-23.—20 college students, ten from both sexes, were tested under three different conditions, i.e., working alone, working in the presence of a coacting homogeneous group, and in the presence of a coacting heterogeneous group. Consonants Cancellation Test and Multiple Tests were used. The results show that working with homogeneous group increased output of work, not affecting the quality of work.—U. Pareek.

970. Heber, Rick F., & Heber, Mary E. **The effect of group failure and success on social status.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 129-134.—Subjects were 48 second and fourth grade public school pupils. A slightly modified Cunningham Social Distance Scale was administered twice with a 2-week interval between testings, and again one week later. To induce artificial failure and success an arithmetic test was used. Among the findings: When social ratings were high before grouping, group failure had a decremental effect upon social relationships of group; however, this effect was temporary. When social ratings were low before grouping, group experience improved social relations of groups. Neutral and success groups showed a parallel rise following group experience; the effect of success groups showed greater permanence.—S. M. Schoonover.

971. Heider, Fritz. (U. Kansas.) **The psychology of interpersonal relations.** New York: John Wiley, 1958. ix, 322 p. \$6.25.—The main concepts of the analysis are: Subjective environment or life space, perceiving, suffering, experiencing or being affected by, causing, can, trying, wanting, sentiments, belonging, and ought and may. In terms of these concepts the following psychological phenomena are

examined: Perceiving other people, action, motivation and feeling, sentiments, value, controlling other people, sympathizing or scorning others. The orientation owes a great deal to Gestalt and Lewinian concepts but is not confined to them. 200-item bibliography.—*R. A. Littman.*

972. Hinkle, Lawrence E., Jr., Plummer, Norman; Metraux, Rhoda; Richter, Peter; Gittinger, John W., Thetford, William N., Ostfeld, Adrian M., Kane, Francis D., Goldberger, Leo; Mitchell, William E., Leichter, Hope; Pinsky, Ruth; Goebel, David; Bross, Irwin D. J., & Wolff, Harold G. *Studies in human ecology. Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 212-220.—A total of 2924 individuals from 3 homogeneous populations was studied during the past 5 years for factors relevant to the occurrence of bodily illness and disturbances in mood, thought and behavior. It is concluded that man's relation to his social environment as perceived by him has a profound effect upon his health, influencing the development and progression of all forms of illness regardless of their etiology. As a group, persons who experience "difficulty in adapting to their social environment have a disproportionate amount of all the illness which occurs among the adult population."—*N. H. Pronko.*

973. Kirsch, Arthur D. *Social distance in voting behavior related to N variables. Stud. higher Educ., Purdue Univ.*, 1957, No. 86. 47 p.—3 scales of Social Distance in Voting Behavior were established as Guttman scales using a nationally representative sample of 1989 high school students. These scales were related to personal data variables and other items dealing with segregation, civil liberties, and knowledge of democratic principles. Although the results might be contaminated by extraneous influences they suggest that increases in education bring decreases in social distance. 78-item bibliography.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

974. Klett, C. James. (U. of Washington.) *The stability of the social desirability scale values in the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 183-185.—In a study of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) among high school subjects and from varying socioeconomic status groups within the high school population, it was found that no differences existed among socio-economic groups within the high school as to the median value of their social desirability judgment on the items. There was also no difference found between grades or sexes. Other findings indicated that the "social desirability scale values obtained from the high school group as a whole correlated .94 with those obtained by Edwards."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

975. Lanzetta, John T., & Roby, Thornton B. *Group learning and communication as a function of task and structure "demands." J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 121-131.—"Left to themselves under constant situational pressures, groups modify their behavior at a characteristic rate which is independent of the demands placed on them. However, depending on the nature of the task, a given rate of behavior modification may have different consequences for the rate of improvement in some performance criterion such as errors."—*H. P. David.*

976. Luszki, Margaret Barron. *Team research in social science: Major consequences of a growing trend. Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16(1), 21-24.—Team research as compared with individual research is more influenced by the policies of the financing organization, more publicized, more beset with problems of personal adjustment, morale and communication, and more sensitive to problems of leadership. Doubts are reported concerning whether groups can formulate and execute imaginative research plans.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

977. McCann, Richard V. (Andover Newton Theol. Sch., Newton, Mass.) *Ambivalent images of men. Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 436-438.—By means of interviews and questionnaires, the relative success-goodness orientation of 400 people were studied. Of 200 men and women of diverse background, 60% were oriented to success, and 30% were highly oriented in the direction of "goodness." In our culture the equivalent of sin is failure.—*G. K. Morlan.*

978. McGinnies, Elliot, & Vaughan, Willard. (U. Maryland, College Park.) *Some biographical determiners of participation in group discussion. J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 179-185.—To identify biographical factors that would differentiate participants from nonparticipants in a community group discussion, both biographical and discussion data were collected from 324 members of seven groups. "The reliable predictors . . . were: Socioeconomic status . . . familiarity with the discussion area . . . and group affiliation. . . . A high or positive rating was associated with a tendency to participate in group discussion. . . . The two factors having the greatest number of significant associations with the remaining [ones] were education and leadership."—*P. Ash.*

979. McGregor, O. R. *Social research and social policy in the nineteenth century. Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 146-157.—An examination of social research as related to social policy in Great Britain in the period between the great surveys of Eden and Booth with special emphasis on how social pathology resulting from laissez faire industrialism was coped with by the professional middle-classes in the nineteenth century was presented in order to show that the history of social research cannot be logically separated from the history of social policy. 23 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

980. McKee, William W. *An experiment in interdisciplinary teaching. Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1957, 3, 253-262.—Description of the evolution of a course in human development in which representatives of different disciplines—sociology, biology, psychology, social work, cultural anthropology and religion—cooperatively participated. The course, beginning with a behavioral sample from another culture, moved successively to a consideration of universal human processes, thence to an evaluation of special components of development centering around the specific forces emanating from family and community, and closing with a critical estimate of the self within society at large. While the exact nature of student gain resulting from this course was necessarily obscured by measurement difficulties, the faculty participants agreed that the experience of working in an interdisciplinary setting was of considerable value to them.—*R. McQueen.*

981. Mack, Raymond W., Freeman, Linton, & Yellin, Seymour. *Social mobility: Thirty years of research and theory*. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1957. 31 p.—An annotated bibliography of 168 items on social mobility covering a thirty-year period from 1924 through 1953.—H. Angelino.

982. Macrae, Donald G. *Social theory: Retrospect and prospect*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 97-105.—Concerning the continuity and present situation of social theory the author suggests three things: (1) That the nature and purpose of theory are not always properly appreciated and consequently mistakes about the significance of the history of social thought are made; (2) that there has been much more convergence in sociological thinking than is usually recognized; and (3) that consequently sociology has firmer theoretical foundations than is sometimes thought. The work of Comte, Spencer, and Durkheim, et al., as well as modern theorists and theories are reviewed in the above context.—R. M. Frumkin.

983. Maier, Norman R. F., (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor) & Maier, Richard A. *An experimental test of the effects of "developmental" vs. "free" discussions on the quality of group decisions*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 320-323.—A "developmental" and a "free" type of discussion leadership were compared with respect to the degree to which they influence the quality and unanimity of group decisions. Small groups of students were asked to make a decision involving the wisdom of promoting a particular employee to a new job. The "high quality" decision was reached about twice as frequently in the "developmental" discussion groups as in the "free" discussion groups, but no significant difference was obtained with respect to group unanimity. The writers believe that these findings apply only to problems in which emotional involvement is not an important aspect of the problem . . . with other types of problems the "free" type of discussion may be more effective. . . .—P. Ash.

984. Mandelbaum, Maurice. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *Societal laws*. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 8, 211-224.—There are several alternatives to methodological individualism, or the view that social facts and social laws are reducible without remainder to facts and laws concerning the behavior of individuals. The establishment of irreducible societal laws need not commit us to the thesis of historical inevitability or to the metaphysics, or explanatory methods, of holism.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

985. Mannheim, Karl. *Systematic sociology: An introduction to the study of society*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. xxx, 169 p. \$6.00.—The editors of these lectures of Mannheim are: J. S. Erös, lecturer in political institutions, and W. A. C. Stewart, professor of education, both of the University College of North Staffordshire. In their preface they examine the position of Mannheim in modern sociology, his concept of systematic sociology, its ultimate aims for reform, social and cultural, and the methods. "The application of psychological analysis in the interpretation of social situations is one of M.'s most important contributions. . . ." In the first part of the book M. lectures about man and his psychic equipment, in the second part about the

most elementary social processes (dynamics of small groups and personality formation), in the third part about the larger groups, and the class problem, and in the last part about social stability and social changes, illustrated by the criticism of the Marxist theory. Bibliography for each chapter.—E. Katz.

986. Menzel, Herbert. (Columbia Univ.) *Public and private conformity under different conditions of acceptance in the group*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 398-402.—Data from a survey among physicians provide . . . interview statements about prescriptions of new drugs (public expressions) and the doctor's actual prescription record (private behavior). A norm of being up-to-date with respect to three choice situations is inferred from the prevailing direction of discrepancies between private performance and public accounts. Acceptance in the group was measured sociometrically. In all three choice situations, those of low acceptance reported more up-to-date behavior than indicated by the prescription record, while doctors of high acceptance seldom did so.—S. J. Lachman.

987. Merton, Robert K. (Columbia U.) *Priorities in scientific discovery: A chapter in the sociology of science*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 635-659.—This is an analysis of one aspect of science and the behavior of some scientists, viz., the claim to priority in scientific discovery, its causes and ramifications.—G. H. Frank.

988. Merton, Robert K. *The role-set: Problem in sociological theory*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 106-120.—Role-set is ". . . that complement of role-relationships in which persons are involved by virtue of occupying a particular status." Thus, e.g., the status of the school teacher in the U. S. has its distinctive role-set, in which are found pupils, colleagues, the school principal and superintendent, the Board of Education, professional associations, etc. The author presents social mechanisms articulating role-sets as well as those factors causing conflicts.—R. M. Frumkin.

989. Merton, Robert K. *Social theory and social structure*. (Rev. ed.) Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1957. xviii, 645 p. \$7.50.—This volume contains two essays previously published elsewhere and two yet unpublished essays. The unpublished essays deal with the "empirical and theoretical analyses of the sources and consequences of that breakdown of social norms which is described as anomie" and the "specifically sociological, as distinct from sociopsychological, implications of current inquiries into reference-group behavior." His method of "functional analysis" is interested not so much in quantitative presentation of research data as in consolidation of social theory and social research as well as in codification of substantive theory and of procedures of qualitative analysis in sociology.—I. Neufeld.

990. Michie, D., & West, D. J. *A mass ESP Test using television*. *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1957, 39, 113-133.—Telepathy tests were utilized by radio in 1926 by Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. V. J. Wooley. The present experiment was with the use of television, and the results do not seem to be significant, due in part to shortness of the experiment in which statistical procedures cease to be applicable. This experiment was conducted in April, 1956, in ESP card guessing (19 guesses each), with 1367 per-

sons taking part. Of this number, a Mr. B. Downey had 15 right guesses out of a possible 19, so follow-up tests were made with him. Results of the experiment give little encouragement for unstructured tests with large unselected audiences, but can be used to discover good subjects. The follow-up tests with Mr. Downey (with 2 experimenters) indicate the importance of the experimenter's role, in such experimental procedures, since he was completely unsuccessful with the new or second experimenter.—O. I. Jacobsen.

991. Mills, Theodore M. **Group structure and the newcomer: An experimental study of group expansion.** Oslo, Norway: Oslo Univer. Press, 1957. 32 p.—By the use of two role players and a naive subject, a three member problem solving group is established and different group climates and personal interrelationships are artificially established to test several hypotheses relating to the introduction later of a newcomer to the several structural triads so created. The data are interpreted to indicate that, with expansion of a group, the emotional ties between members of the initial group help determine how the new person will fit in. The organization of the whole group, as well as the particular place a member has in it, makes a difference as to how he works with the newcomer. Group integration reduces the anticipated value of the newcomer. The acceptance of a given member by others and the heterogeneity of the emotional ties in the initial group interact to produce a higher probability of a congenial relationship. An example of this principle is in a group where the naive subject is a member of a coalition against a third person; the newcomer on arrival is welcomed into and joins the coalition, rejecting the isolate. The "coalition" pattern in a threesome develops into the three against one split with the addition of a newcomer.—D. D. Raylesberg.

992. Moeller, George, & Applezweig, Mortimer H. **A motivational factor in conformity.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 114-120.—"Two groups of women college students were placed in a judgmental conformity situation . . . to test the hypothesis that persons with high social-approval and low self-approval motivation would yield to a unanimous, but erring, majority in judgment of length of lines more frequently than would persons with the opposite motivational profile. . . . The results were in accord with the major hypothesis." 17 references.—H. P. David.

993. Ogburn, William F. (Chicago U.) **Social trends.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 42, 3-9.—This is a discussion of the descriptive term "trend" as it is used in current literature. Some 300 time series covering several decades were examined and trend lines fitted to the data. Examination showed that over 90% of the trends continued without marked change in direction. The author discusses 2 significant points in the knowledge of social trends: (1) There is much stability in society, even in a period of rapid social change; and (2) there is a sort of "inevitability" or "irreversibility" in social trends.—M. Muth.

994. Pagès, Robert. **L'évolution récente de quelques modèles théoriques en psychologie sociale.** (Recent evolution of theoretical models in social psychology.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 121-132.

—The awareness of models is itself an important step in scientific development. Both the clarification of concepts and the enlargement of the field are present trends in social psychology. The application of statistics, the structural theory of gradations and their pluri-dimensional aspects, the relation between dimensions and experimental constructs, are reviewed. 16 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

995. Pihlblad, C. T., & Gregory, C. L. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) **Occupation and patterns of migration.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 56-64.—Emigration from the small towns of Missouri has been selective of the professions, students and skilled workers.—A. R. Howard.

996. Rapoport, Robert N. **Notes on the disparagement of "sociologizing" in collaborative research.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16(1), 14-15.—Types of criticisms voiced by psychiatrists and the counter-reactions of sociologists in joint research are outlined. Strenuous briefing on the conceptual scheme of the collaborating discipline is urged in order to achieve better interchange.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

997. Reimer, Svend. (U. of Cal., L. A.) **Pre-hypothetical studies in sociology.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 42, 37-43.—This is a theoretical discussion of the value of pre-hypothetical investigation in sociological research. The author points up several disadvantages of exclusive reliance on statistics. These are: (1) Statistics necessitates the abandonment of sociology as a separate discipline; (2) statistics deals with probabilities, not causes; and (3) statistics ignores the importance of pre-hypothetical investigation.—M. Muth.

998. Rose, Arnold M., & Warshay, Leon. **The adjustment of migrants to cities.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 72-76.—4 hypotheses designed to predict and account for the variation in migrant adjustment are advanced and regarded as generally confirmed.—A. R. Howard.

999. Sanders, Irwin T. **The community: An introduction to a social system.** New York: Ronald Press, 1958. xvi, 431 p. \$6.00.—"This book is designed primarily as a textbook for undergraduate courses. Although attention is given first to a series of social traits, the ultimate objective is to tie these together so that the student can view these as a social system made up of human relationships. The first ten chapters introduce the terminology and provide the background out of which a more thoroughgoing sociological approach can be derived in chapter 11, which introduces the reader to social system analysis." Subsequent chapters delineate major community systems in terms of structure and function. "Only as the dynamic aspect is added to the structural aspect is a full picture of the total community system possible." Finally chapters 19 and 20 are devoted to social engineering or social action. Name and subject index is provided.—N. De Palma.

1000. Sargent, S. Stansfeld, & Williamson, Robert C. **Social psychology: An introduction to the study of human relations.** (2nd ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1958. x, 649 p. \$6.00.—"This book is an introductory text in social psychology which . . . may serve as an introduction to scientific social psychology or as an approach to more practical, applied

studies. The first three sections emphasize the facts, principles, and theories of social psychology, while the last two sections deal with its interpretations and applications in the areas of social phenomena and social issues. Like the first edition (see 24: 5782), this book brings together contributions from psychology, anthropology, psychiatry, political science, and other specialties. Its central viewpoint is a 'field' approach which involves personality variables, situational factors, and also persons' perception of social situations. . . . Much . . . new material has been incorporated in the present volume. Footnote references to all sources are given, and each chapter has an annotated bibliography."—R. G. Holroyd.

1001. Schaffner, Bertram. (Ed.) (Columbia Univ.) **Group processes: Transactions of the third conference.** New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1957. 328 p. \$4.00.—As is traditional with Macy Foundation meetings, the present volume consists of papers which the author tries to read but which are left incomplete because of interruptions from the distinguished audience. In the present volume the papers are: Spiegel, J. P. (Harvard) "Interpersonal influences within the family;" Goffman, Erving (NIMH) "Interpersonal persuasion;" Blaauvelt, Helen (State Univ. of N. Y. Coll. of Medicine, Syracuse) "Further studies of maternal-neonate interrelationships;" Lifton, R. J. (Harvard) "Chinese communist thought reform."—R. A. Littman.

1002. Schellenberg, James A. (U. Kansas.) **Divisions of general sociology.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 660-663.—On the basis of (1) the extent of the range in time and space of the data to be investigated, and (2) the degree of abstraction in the process of investigation, three divisions of the data in sociology are made, viz., (1) historical and cultural sociology (dealing with societies or cultures), (2) clinical sociology (dealing with a temporally and spatially limited problem such as groups), and (3) logico-experimental sociology (dealing with the relationship of independent and dependent variables abstracted out of clinical data).—G. H. Frank.

1003. Schindler, Raoul. **Grundprinzipien der Psychodynamik in der Gruppe.** (Basic principles of psychodynamics in the group.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1957, 11, 308-314.—Four cardinal roles occur in widely diverse kinds of groups: "Leader," "resource person," "ordinary member," and "whipping boy." The activity tensions of the group occur between the poles of identification with the "leader" as inner representative of the group, and the pole of aggression against the "whipping boy" as inner representative of the "antagonist." All persons entering a group must take one of these positions, their movements from one position to another reflecting the momentary group psychodynamic pattern.—E. W. Eng.

1004. Schmidt, H. D. (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin C2.) **Vergleichend-psychologische Betrachtungen zum Phänomen der Lagebefindlichkeit.** (Comparative psychological observations concerning the phenomenon of situational existence.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1957, 161, 91-106.—Social factors are dominant in the drive structure of animals. This dominance can be observed by the phenomenon of social facilitation. In the early phases of human ontogeny a similar "socialization" of behavior can be shown, which undergoes its first typically human

differentiation in the rank consciousness of the child. This rank-consciousness seems to be the lowest level of situational existence.—K. M. Newman.

1005. Shils, Edward. **Primordial, personal, sacred and civil ties.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 130-145.—". . . modern society is no lonely crowd, no horde of refugees fleeing from freedom. It is no Gesellschaft, soulless, egotistical, loveless, faithless, utterly impersonal and lacking any integrative forces other than interest or coercion. It is held together by an infinity of personal attachments, moral obligations in concrete contexts, professional and creative pride, individual ambition, primordial affinities, and a civil sense which is low in many, high in some, and moderate in most persons." The author attempts to show that the ties which hold society together are not only primordial as Tönnies, Cooley, et al., have indicated but that personal, sacred, and civil ties, in which the primordial factor is small, are just as significant in maintaining social integration.—R. M. Frumkin.

1006. Siegel, Alberta Engvall, (Stanford Univ.) & Siegel, Sidney. (Cntr. for Advanced Study in the Bhvrl. Sciences.) **Reference groups, membership groups, and attitude change.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 360-364.—"The present study is an examination of the attitude changes which occur over time when reference groups and membership groups are identical and when they are disparate. . . . The Ss were women students at a large private coeducational university. . . . In the social context of the lives of the subjects, and in a natural social experiment which provided randomization of the relevant condition effects, the influence of both membership and reference groups on attitude change was assessed. All subjects shared a common reference group at the start of the period of the study. When divergent membership groups with disparate attitude norms were socially imposed on the basis of a random event, attitude change in the subjects over time was a function of the normative attitudes of both imposed membership groups and the individuals' reference groups. The greatest attitude change occurred in subjects who came to take the imposed initially-nonpreferred, membership group as their reference group."—S. J. Lachman.

1007. Simey, T. S. **Social investigation: Past achievements and present difficulties.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 121-129.—Sociology suffers, in a sense, from trying to run before it can walk, to launch out on the dangerous seas of explanation before having mastered the difficult art of description. This is due, in part, to the influence of the system-builder. But it is also due to impatience. The theorist is not inevitably the lamp lighting the way to new observation. Often, the sequence is reversed. The author asks for more problem-centered research. 18 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1008. Stock, Dorothy, & Thelen, Herbert A. **Emotional dynamics and group culture: Experimental studies of individual and group behavior.** New York: New York Univ. Press, 1958. xviii, 296 p. \$6.00.—The Human Dynamics Laboratory, University of Chicago, by 1950 "decided to concentrate the research program within a psychiatric approach to the group-as-an-organism, that is, to consider emotional phenomena as central objects of direct

study. . . ." Bion's notions of the dynamic relationships between work and emotionality, his identification of categories of emotionality, his conceptions of valence and of group culture—all seemed to provide the basis for a parsimonious theoretical system of concepts for studying the group as an organism." The book reports researches partially carried out at Bethel. The 24 chapters are organized into four major sections entitled: Introduction; Individual, Subgroup and Group Interaction; Patterns of Change in Individuals and Groups; and Conclusions and Implications. The various chapters provide: A broad orientation; a simple beginning statement of Bion's fundamental notions; specific implications for further research; and an attempt to translate the major implications of the entire work into practical terms.—*S. J. Lachman*.

1009. **Stryker, Sheldon.** **Role-taking accuracy and adjustment.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 286-296.—The hypothesis that ". . . the adjustment of the individual is a function of the accuracy with which he can take the role of the other(s) implicated with him in some social situation" was tested with data from 46 married couples and one set of parents. Each responded to a scale measuring traditionalism in family matters in terms of his attitude and the attitude of the two other-generation family members. Dependence and adjustment to the other-generation family members was also measured. "For highly traditional parents, independent parents, and low-agreement parents accurate role-taking is accompanied by comparatively poor adjustment." There is suggestive evidence that just the opposite is true for low traditional, non-dependent and high-agreement parents. Interpretation is in terms of the effect upon communication of the vulnerability of the parents. 29 references.—*H. P. Shelley*.

1010. **Tanaka, Kunio**, (Kobe City U. Foreign Studies) & **Matsuyama, Yasuo.** **Shakai-teki taido no ruiketeiki bunseki.** (The typological analysis of the social attitudes.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 138-144.—30 college students made Q-sort on the attitude toward Monarchism and parents. The results were factor-analyzed. The veneration factor and anti-Monarchism on Monarchism, and pure respect and critical affection factors on parents were extracted. They are not always correlated within individuals. Furthermore, 2 families, 5 members of each did Q-sort on the attitude toward U. S. A. and Red China. The primary factor in U. S. A. was the critical respect in both families. In Red China, "factorial constellation of both families were clustered in the same direction." English summary, p. 189-190.—*S. Ohwaki*.

1011. **Tannenbaum, Arnold S.**, & **Georgopoulos, Basil S.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **The distribution of control in formal organizations.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 44-50.—A framework for studying the distribution of control is presented. Some of the major concepts concerning the distribution of control are discussed.—*A. R. Howard*.

1012. **Tumin, Melvin M.** (Princeton U., N. J.) **Some unapplauded consequences of social mobility in a mass society.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 32-37.—Among the topics discussed are the fragmentation of the social order, the denial of work, the loss

of social criticism and the diffusion of insecurity.—*A. R. Howard*.

(See also Abstract 1566)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1013. **Ahmavaara, Yrjö**, & **Markkanen, Touko.** **The unified factor model: Its position in psychometric theory and application to sociological alcohol study.** Helsinki, Finland: Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, 1958. 187 p. Sw. Kr. 18.—The first half of this book is the monograph by Ahmavaara, "A treatise on psychometric models," in which a distinction between the theory of measurement and mathematical model building is made. It is suggested that most mathematical models in psychology at present are inadequate and an extension of Thurstone's multiple factor analysis by a transformation analysis by Ahmavaara is proposed. This involves rotation in one of the experimental factor analyses and replacement of the rotation in the other analyses by the transformation of the rotated factors. Application of this technique to empirical data is made by Markkanen in the second half, "On the sociological theory of alcohol in terms of the unified factor analysis model." Factors identified include activeness, social control, pastime and passive enjoyment, asocial drinking, non-churchgoing, form of manifestation of drunkenness, undeveloped drinking, attitude and opinion factor, and legal drinking. This is published as Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies No. 7. 24 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

1014. **Blau, Peter M.** (U. Chicago.) **Occupational bias and mobility.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 392-399.—An analysis of the effect of occupational status and level on attitude towards others in one's own occupational group.—*G. H. Frank*.

1015. **Burwen, Leroy S.**, (Research Division, Chicago Tribune) & **Campbell, Donald T.** **The generality of attitudes toward authority and non-authority figures.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 24-31.—"Presumed attitudes toward father, symbolic authority, boss, peers and symbolic peers were measured by interview, descriptive trait check lists, autobiographical inventory, thematic apperception test, judgment of photographs, an attitude survey and a sociometric questionnaire. Intercorrelations among the 21 measures so obtained are generally low, except where 2 or more measures come from the same instrument. . . . Of the 5 attitude topics, only among attitudes toward father and among attitudes toward peer are the correlations of such a nature as to indicate that a specific attitude focus is to some extent being tapped by independent methods."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

1016. **Davis, Junius A.** (Emory U., Georgia.) **Correlates of sociometric status among peers.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 561-569.—A measure of acceptance among school peers was obtained for 8th grade public schools boys. Low but significant relationships were found between sociometric rating and intelligence, adjustment, pubescence, reading achievement, and attitudes toward school. No relationship was found between the rating and age, socio-economic status, and over- or under-achievement as predicted by mental age. 17 references.—*M. Murphy*.

1017. de Montmollin, Germaine. **Effets de groupe sur la structuration perceptive.** (Group effects on perceptive structuration.) *Ann. psychol.*, 1957, 57, 51-72.—Using the Rorschach plates, subjects produced form responses both individually and in groups. Number of responses was augmented in groups as well as number of small detail of less specificity and minimal structuration. The constancy of this phenomenon must be verified before seeking the most determining variables.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1018. Dexter, Lewis Anthony. **The representative and his district.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16 (1), 2-13.—Though they sense varying degrees of responsibility, congressmen see themselves as representing either the nation or their district. In terms of their defined responsibility they react to communications from their district. Communications to the district are transactions to net votes rather than statements of information. Instances occur occasionally not only of district communications changing congressional votes but of congress changing the district. Reaction to "pressure" by organizations, administration and congressional leaders depends on how the congressman sees his responsibility. The analysis was based on an investigation of response to reciprocal trade legislation.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1019. Dodd, Stuart Carter. (Washington Public Opinion Lab., Univ. of Washington.) **Conditions for motivating men: Comprehensive and testable models for predicting behavior.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 489-504.—"With one or more observable indexes for each cell, an inventory of 50 'motivating conditions' was developed incorporating an inventory induced from the extensive literature on values and motivations. These answer the six standard questions: Who? Wants what? Why? When? Where? and How? Hypotheses in this theory state for each of the 50 conditions in turn, 'If other conditions are constant, men strive more as they perceive more of that condition.' As research progresses hypotheses will be more exactly specified in models stating their variables, assumptions, mathematically deduced formulas, and testing specification."—M. O. Wilson.

1020. Dunham, H. Warren. **Methodology of sociological investigations of mental disorders.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 7-17.—A formulation of the methodology for sociological investigation of mental disorders with special emphasis on such basic concepts as culture, socialization, cultural internalization, and social system. 19 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1021. Dunnington, Margaret Jenne. **Investigation of areas of disagreement in sociometric measurement of preschool children.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 93-102.—An adapted sociometric method was used which included a standardized interview; measurement of choices, rejections, and forced opinions; weighted scoring system; rank-ordering of individual scores in a continuum; and replication of these methods after 60 days. Findings: (1) The subjects (15 children, ages 4 and 5) were able to verbalize their peer preferences. (2) Individual preferences changed but membership within status groups was the same from test to retest. (3) Subjects were able to differentiate levels of preference. (4) Results derived by the adapted method described differed from those found with the "choice-only" method. These,

and other findings, indicate that the investigator's method brings out a fuller and more consistent sociometric description than is obtained by the choice-only system." 19 references.—F. Costin.

1022. Edwards, Allen L. (Univ. of Washington.) **Social desirability and probability of endorsement of items in the interpersonal check list.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 394-396.—It has been possible to predict, with a high degree of accuracy, the probabilities of endorsement of particular statements in (self-description) personality inventory items; probabilities of endorsement are directly related to the social desirability scale values of items. The study endeavored to determine whether the relationship between probability of endorsement and social desirability scale value would be found when subjects assessed themselves anonymously. A correlation of .83 was found. The correlation obtained "is of sufficient magnitude to indicate that assurance of anonymity does not eliminate nor drastically change the nature of the relationship previously found between probability of endorsement and social desirability scale value."—S. J. Lachman.

1023. Guetzkow, Harold, & Dill, William R. **Factors in the organizational development of task-oriented groups.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 175-204.—Analysis of two experiments (76 five-man laboratory groups of college students) indicates: (1) Severe restrictions on communication lead to organizational development through a local learning mechanism; freedom in communication leads to organizational development through insightful, planning mechanisms. (2) Understanding of organization must be supplemented by specific organizational proposals and their promulgation among the participants. When participants must organize in order to communicate about organizational matters, the volume of specific planning proposals and promulgating messages is reduced and group structure development is delayed. (3) Restrictions in the selection of optimal persons for particular organizational positions retard the establishment of social structure. 15 references.—H. P. Shelley.

1024. Haer, John L. (RAND Corp.) **Predictive utility of five indices of social stratification.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 541-546.—"The present research seeks to compare and evaluate five relevant and conventional indices of social stratification by examining their capacities for predicting variables that have been shown in previous studies to be related to measures of stratification. Both 'objective' and 'subjective' indices are used so as to permit a variety of interpretations of the findings in relation to methodological and theoretical issues."—G. H. Frank.

1025. Harary, Frank, & Ross, Ian C. **A procedure for clique detection using the group matrix.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 205-215.—"Festinger shows that a group contains a clique if, and only if, not all the elements in the diagonal of the cube of the symmetric group matrix are zero. He also obtains the result that a group of m members is itself a single clique provided each element in this diagonal is $(m-1)(m-2)$. This approach is extended here to the determination of all the cliques in a group having three or fewer cliques using the concept of a uniclinal person. We are then able to remove this

restriction on the number of cliques in a group by an inductive reduction method. Using a combination of these two methods, we can identify all the cliques in any group."—H. P. Shelley.

1026. Harris, Dale B. (Inst. of Child Welfare, Univ. of Minn.) **A scale for measuring attitudes of social responsibility in children.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 322-326.—"A scale of social attitudes was designed to discriminate children who have, with their peers, a reputation for responsibility as contrasted with children who have little reputation for responsibility. The resulting scale yields a measure which is substantially correlated with other measures of personal and social adjustment." The scale shows a positive trend in mean score with age. Development of the scale is discussed and the items retained after criterion group analysis are presented in a table.—S. J. Lachman.

1027. Hawkins, Norman G., & Jackson, Joan K. (U. Wash.) **Scale analysis and the prediction of life processes.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 579-581.—A presentation of a methodological approach to relate a scalable series of psychological or social events to a scalable time dimension.—G. H. Frank.

1028. Henry, Andrew F. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) **An empirical study of attitude components.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 26-31.—"Research on Guttman's third component theory using closure as the empirical third component and the perceived normative aspect of the content as the direction finder failed to yield the predicted two bend curves." Inadequacies of measurement and theory are discussed. Conditions are outlined "which empirical referents for the higher components must meet if they are to be useful in sorting out the multi-valued regressions in scalar data in terms of Guttman's mathematical model."—A. R. Howard.

1029. Kuppaswamy, B. (U. Mysore.) **A study in consistency of opinions.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 23-29.—The investigation reveals a great consistency in the opinions expressed by the conformists and non-conformists. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant. "The large internal consistency is an indication of the reliability and validity of the opinion expressed."—U. Pareek.

1030. Lambert, W. E., & Lowy, F. H. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) **Effects of the presence and discussion of others on expressed attitudes.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 151-156.—To determine if attitudinal responses are susceptible to regression toward the group mean 3 subscales of 10 items each were drawn from the F-scale. Members of 5 "high acquaintance" groups and 8 "low acquaintance" groups of 5 Ss each were given the first sub-scale individually, the second while with other members of the group, and the third after a group discussion of each item. A control group was given the 3 subscales, each individually. For Ss who knew each other well the proximity of others reduced variability, but when "others" were not well known no such change occurred, even after discussion. 18 references.—R. Davidson.

1031. Lindzey, Gardner. (Ed.) (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Assessment of human motives.** New York: Rinehart, 1958. 273 p. \$5.00.—Nine

distinguished psychologists have contributed to this collection of articles on motivational assessment. The emphasis has deliberately been placed on methods of measurement and evaluation, although some of the papers are decidedly theoretical in nature. Subject-matter ranges from articles dealing with general techniques of assessment to specific topics such as the relation of cognition to motivation, and the relevance of psychoanalytic concepts in the study of motives. 24 references.—P. G. Shinkman.

1032. McCandless, Boyd R., & Marshall, Helen R. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station.) **A picture sociometric technique for preschool children and its relation to teacher judgments of friendship.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 139-147.—A picture sociometric test for preschool children was given to three groups of 19 children each; the groups were tested three or four times each at about ten-day intervals. At corresponding times teachers were asked to judge the closest friends of each child. Children's sociometric scores and teacher judgments were stable over 10- to 30-day intervals in newly formed groups. Both scores tended to change with time. Later sociometric vs. teacher judgment correlations were significant; this was not so in early obtained correlations. Marked individual differences occurred in teachers' ability to judge the child's sociometric choices.—F. Costin.

1033. Marshall, Helen R. (Iowa Child Welfare Station.) **An evaluation of sociometric-social behavior research with preschool children.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 131-137.—"A review . . . of investigations concerned with the usefulness of sociometric test choices of preschool age children." There is no satisfactory evidence to show that "sociometric choices predict social acceptance and interaction of children in nursery school free play. . . . An evaluation of methods of investigation and statistical analysis used in these studies suggests that use of methods presently known to be more adequate for measurement may make possible the demonstration of such usefulness for the sociometric test." 18 references.—F. Costin.

1034. Marshall, Helen R., & McCandless, Boyd R. (Iowa Child Welfare Station.) **A study in prediction of social behavior of preschool children.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 149-159.—Observations of preschool social behavior were correlated with measures of sociometric status and teacher judgments of children's social acceptance. Results: (1) Sociometric scores of children and teacher judgment were related positively to children's participation in friendly and spontaneous play with other children. (2) Social acceptance in play situations was positively related to sociometric and teacher judgment scores. In general results lead authors to conclude that preschool children's participation in discriminating friendships with other children can be measured.—F. Costin.

1035. Michael, Donald N. (Dunlap and Associates, Inc.) **Man-into-space: A tool and program for research in the social sciences.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1957, 12, 324-328.—The announcement of plans to launch the first earth satellites provides the opportunity to begin an unparalleled series of studies concerning processes as they occur in our culture and in less complex cultures; the opportunity to undertake a systematic series of studies in depth and over

time, tracing out the evolution of differential impacts of a radical invention on many aspects of the human complex. Such studies could make significant contributions to our understanding of the dynamics of acculturation. Areas of study might involve: "Knowledge and understanding of technical concepts associated with MIS" (man into space), "The broad values and beliefs people have concerning MIS" and "The present and future perceptions that people have of the role of MIS in their own lives." The subject of MIS forms an ideal tool for studying the processes of social change, acculturation, and perceptual reorganization.—S. J. Lachman.

1036. Nash, Dennison J., (U. Conn.) & Wolfe, Alvin W. **The stranger in laboratory culture.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 400-405.—"A laboratory study . . . to test the influence of the role of the stranger (and returnee) on certain responses of individuals in small groups. Reactions to a Rorschach card stimulus . . . were classified. . . . It was found that the role of stranger caused a decline in number of inventions while the role of returnee increased inventiveness." The findings were related to the sociological theory of the "marginal man."—G. H. Frank.

1037. Nelson, Paul D. **A note on factors related to group status.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 4, No. 3. ii, 5 p.—The present study represents an attempt to locate factors which might be related to satisfaction with one's own group and preference for another group within a military setting. When the members of a group are high in morale and talk frequently with other people, the tendency is for satisfaction with one's own group to exist. When members of a group are low in morale and talk with other people frequently, the tendency is for such members to express preference for another group. The characteristics of the members of the group for which such preference is expressed are the following: High morale, frequent communication with other people, and high satisfaction with their group.

1038. Nettler, Gwynn. (Community Council of Houston.) **A measure of alienation.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 670-677.—Alienation or estrangement from society was studied by: (1) Using known and avowed alienated subjects, a scale measuring alienation was constructed, (2) administered to a new population, and (3) correlated with personality data. Alienation was seen not to be identical with hatred or mistrust of people or even racial prejudice. It is suggested that alienation is related to creativity, propensity towards neurosis, hypersensitivity, suicide, chemical addictions, poor marriages, and asocial behavior.—G. H. Frank.

1039. Neumayer, Elisabeth. (Institut fuer aerztlichpaedagogische Jugendhilfe, Univ. of Marburg, Germany.) **Das Soziogramm als Hilfsmittel in der Persoenlichkeitsforschung.** (The sociogram as an aid in personality research.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 305-314.—The sociometric technique is described with modifications introduced by the author. No social situation was found in 670 cases in educational counselling that could not be sociographically described. The effort put into a careful analysis of relationships offers its reward in social prognosis. Through application of the sociographic method, anti-

social behavior can be predicted or prophylactic measures can be applied to prevent their development. English and French summaries. 18 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

1040. Rosow, Irving. **Issues in the concept of need-complementarity.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 216-233.—The work of Winch on the theory of need-complementarity is discussed with respect to major areas of extension and major issues in need of resolution, e.g., "level of personality" at which the needs operate, varieties of complementarity, patterns of needs, criteria of complementarity, functions of complementarity, changing of needs over time. ". . . it should be noted that the fruits of these solutions are relevant not only to family studies, but to many other problem areas as well, notably personality types and the division of labor, cohesion in small groups, stable marginal adjustments (such as complementary neuroses), the recent interest in interpersonal competence, etc. Many of the methodological problems in these spheres are essentially the same as those in the theory of complementary needs." 31 references.—H. P. Shelley.

1041. Rychlak, Joseph F., Mussen, Paul H., & Bennett, John W. **An example of the use of the incomplete sentence test in applied anthropological research.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16(1), 25-29.—Items from an incomplete sentence test relating to social adjustment were given to newly arrived Japanese students attending an American university. Significant correlations were found between some of these items and measures of social adjustment made after six months of residence in this country.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1042. Scott, William Abbott. (U. Colo., Boulder.) **Attitude change through reward of verbal behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 72-75.—"72 Ss were induced to engage in debates on 3 different issues, taking sides opposite to those which they had indicated as their own in an opinion pretest. Half of the Ss were rewarded, in a predetermined order, by a purported vote which proclaimed them the better debaters, while the other half were punished by presumably losing the debate. Posttests of Ss' opinions showed a tendency of the 'winners' to change their opinions in the direction of their debates, while the 'losers' did not change significantly. A control group of nondebaters likewise showed no significant change in opinions."—H. F. David.

1043. Selvin, Hanan C. (U. Calif., Berkeley.) **A critique of tests of significance in survey research.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 519-527.—A discussion of the difficulty in the use of statistics in sociological research because, ". . . the conditions under which tests of significance may validly be used are almost impossible of fulfillment . . . and that, even when these conditions are met, the nature of the research situations faced . . . is such that correct inferences from the tests are equally difficult to reach. . . . Sociologists would do better to . . . try to devise methods . . . than to continue to resort to techniques that are at best misleading for the kinds of empirical research in which they are principally engaged."—G. H. Frank.

1044. Sheppard, Harold L., & Masters, Nicholas. **Union political action and opinion polls in a democratic society.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1957, 5, 14-21.—A discussion of some important aspects of the use of pub-

lic opinion polls in the determination of public policy toward the growing political activity of labor unions, the interpretation to be placed on the kind and number of questions used in a poll, and the relative evaluation of the opinions of various strata in the population.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1045. **Smith, Robert J.** Comparative studies in anthropology of the interrelations between social and technological change. *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16(1), 30-36.—Selected studies are reviewed, and the following obstacles are noted: Lack of rigorous methodology on the theoretical and data-gathering levels, lack of adequate data, ignorance of direction and dynamic of change when observed over brief periods, difficulty in establishing a reference for viewing change.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

1046. **Sodhi, Kripal Singh.** (Free Univ., Berlin, Germany.) Einfluss der Einstellung auf das Verstehen; Zum Gedenken an Oswald Kroh. (Influence of attitude on understanding: In memory of Oswald Kroh.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 165-195.—Following a review of the literature on social communication and attitude scale construction, the author reports an experiment with 39 college students on the relationship of what is communicated (understood) to the receiver's attention. He discusses methodology and considers implications for projective techniques and development of attitude scales. English and French summaries. 40 references.—*H. P. David.*

1047. **Stephan, Frederick F., & McCarthy, Philip J.** Sampling opinions: An analysis of survey procedure. New York: John Wiley, 1958. xxi, 451 p. \$12.00.—"The book consists of three parts. The first introductory part explains the great variety of sampling methods that may be encountered by anyone who attempts to read or use the results of opinion studies, and to describe the more or less essential aspects of any sampling operation and the survey within which it is imbedded. . . . The second part is devoted to an examination of empirical studies that were undertaken by the authors and the results that they assembled from studies undertaken by other people. . . . The third part will represent for most readers the beginning of a synthesis of what has gone before. It is an attempt to describe and discuss in general terms the problems that arise in actually designing a sample survey and putting it into operation."—*E. G. Aiken.*

1048. **Vinacke, W. Edgar, & Arkoff, Abe.** (U. Hawaii.) An experimental study of coalitions in the triad. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 406-414.—An analysis of the reactions of individuals in small groups and a test of a previous hypothesis (Caplow, T. "A theory of coalitions in the triad," *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1956, 2, 489-493).—*G. H. Frank.*

1049. **Webb, Wilse B.** A note on responses to faces of others. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 2, Rep. No. 1, ii, 4 p.—Ninety-four cadets rated the "likeability" of pictures of 30 cadets unknown to them. Each of the cadet's faces being rated was shown in three poses: smiling, in repose, and in profile. The smiling faces received considerably more favorable responses than did the other two poses. The relative likeableness of the faces in different poses were not highly related. The range of groups positive and negative responses to the faces was quite broad.

1050. **Wertheimer, Rita R.** Consistency of sociometric status position in male and female high school students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 385-390.—Sociometric retests spaced at intervals of 12, 20, and 8 mo. were used to determine consistency of male and female adolescent sociometric status. A separate evaluation of male and female sociometric status consistency for these same retest intervals also was obtained. Criterion situations utilized were in general area of leisure-time activities. Product-moment correlation coefficients were computed to determine consistency of total sociometric choice frequencies secured on several testings. All of these coefficients were statistically significant beyond .01 level. Results indicate a high degree of consistency in sociometric status, as revealed in preferences for leisure-time companions, in adolescent high school students as a group and by both males and females.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

1051. **Whyte, William F.** On asking indirect questions. *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 15(4), 21-23.—When direct questioning fails to elicit a response, asking for comparison between one item and another often succeeds. Responses drawn from interviewing glass blowers concerning their satisfaction with various types of work illustrate the kinds of responses obtainable by indirect means.—*L. W. Hanks, Jr.*

1052. **Yasumi, Ruri.** (Osaka U.) Shōgakusei no shūdan nai chii to kar no katei jyōken to no kanren sei ni tsuite. (The relationships between the social status of primary school children and their family conditions.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 33-40.—A child's position in a class room determined by sociometry was correlated to 5 aspects of home environment. Father's occupation, which was classified in 5 levels, and amount of parents' education had definite relation on child's position. This was interpreted by the writer, as the exact reflex of cultural background of the suburban city of a large metropolitan area. English summary, p. 63-64.—*S. Ohwaki.*

(See also Abstract 159)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1053. **Alers-Montalvo, M.** Cultural change in a Costa Rican village. *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 15(4), 2-7.—The problem posed is why insecticides and a new variety of sugar cane were successfully introduced by agricultural extension workers, while home vegetable gardens were rejected. The success in changing habits was attributed to felt need, compatibility with the culture, and proof of effectiveness. An attractive image of the agent of change, leadership and prestige accelerated acceptance of the new but could not change habit.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

1054. **Allinsmith, Wesley, & Goethals, George W.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Cultural factors in mental health: An anthropological perspective. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, 26, 429-450.—This review is presented in four main sections: (1) The principles of mental health as related to the individual and his culture are discussed. (2) Key problems are exemplified with references to anthropological findings. (3) The preceding 2 sections are related to American education. (4) The cross-cultural method as a technic for assessing theory and for deriving new insights is briefly introduced. The use

of this technique is considered to enrich and solidify our understanding of human behavior and clarify the conditions that promote healthy personality development. 67-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

1055. Azcuy, Fanny. *Rasgos psico-sociológicos del folklore Afro-Cubano.* (Psychological characteristics of Afro-Cuban folklore.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1956, 18, 555-562.

1056. Barry, Herbert, III, Bacon, Margaret K., & Child, Irvin L. (Yale Univ.) *A cross-cultural survey of some sex differences in socialization.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 327-332.—"A survey of certain aspects of socialization in 110 cultures shows that differentiation of the sexes is unimportant in infancy, but that in childhood there is, as in our society, a widespread pattern of greater pressure toward nurturance, obedience, and responsibility in girls, and toward self-reliance and achievement striving in boys. There are a few reversals of sex difference, and many instances of no detectable sex difference; these facts tend to confirm the cultural rather than directly biological nature of the differences. Cultures vary in the degree to which these differentiations are made; correlational analysis suggests some of the social conditions influencing these variations, and helps in understanding why our society has relatively small sex differentiation."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1057. Bastide, Roger, (U. Paris) & van den Berghe, Pierre. (Harvard U.) *Stereotypes, norms and interracial behavior in São Paulo, Brazil.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 689-694.—An analysis of racial prejudice in São Paulo against Negroes and mulattoes, its relationship to certain variables such as sex and socio-economic status, and comparison with findings in other research.—*G. H. Frank.*

1058. Blalock, H. M., Jr. (U. Mich.) *Per cent non-white and discrimination in the South.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 677-682.—"This study was designed to test certain hypotheses concerning the relationships between various indices of discrimination and rate of non-white increase and per cent non-white. Moderate positive correlations were obtained between rate of non-white increase and income and educational differentials, but correlations with other indices of discrimination were non-significant. On the basis of these findings and those of a previous study (*American Sociological Review*, 21, 584-588), the writer concludes that the relationship between discrimination and rate of minority increase is at most a relatively weak one."—*G. H. Frank.*

1059. Chaparro, Alvaro. (U. del Valle, Cali, Columbia.) *Soziale Aspekte des kulturellen Wandels; die Diffusion neuer Techniken in der Landwirtschaft.* (Social aspects of cultural change; the diffusion of new techniques in agriculture.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1956, 8, 569-594.—"The present article is the result of a sociological study of the spread of new agricultural techniques among the large coffee growers of Costa Rica. The goal of the investigation lies as much in bringing to light the process of diffusion of such techniques as in finding out what role is played by various social factors." A comprehensive review of Chaparro's study (Chaparro, Alvaro. Role expectation and adoption of new farm practices. Pennsylvania State U., University Park, Pa. Doctoral dissertation.) is presented, which study "...

considers the diffusion of [these] new techniques as a function of the status and role of the individual ... with reference to a group ... which constitutes a large portion of the upper socio-economic class of Costa Rica." 25 references.—*S. S. Culbert.*

1060. Cheng, C. K., & Yamamura, Douglas S. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) *Interracial marriage and divorce in Hawaii.* *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 77-84.—The term "interracial" in this paper refers simply to national origin and carries no genetic connotation. Interracial marriages at first occur in scattered instances and later increase in number. Divorce rate varies from one racial group to another, or according to the different types of interracial marriages. Numerical data are abundant.—*A. R. Howard.*

1061. Dennis, Wayne. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *Uses of common objects as indicators of cultural orientations.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 21-28.—"A technique for the study of children's concepts of the uses of common objects ... has been illustrated with American and Lebanese groups and to a lesser extent with Sudanese Ss. The study has demonstrated that in regard to universally present objects ... children of different cultures differ in their ideas as early as five years of age. It has also demonstrated that the test responses enable one to formulate hypotheses concerning the interests, values, and activities which are being developed in different groups of children."—*H. P. David.*

1062. Finestone, Harold. *Cats, kicks, and color.* *Soc. Probl.*, 1957, 5, 3-13.—A study of young, male Negro drug addicts in Chicago suggests that their addiction is intimately tied up to the conditions and fate of their racial group and that their social orientation represents a kind of dead-end adjustment. It is the belief of the author that improved educational, economic, and occupational conditions will hasten the destruction of this type of addict.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1063. Firth, Raymond. *We, the Tikopio: A sociological study of kinship in primitive Polynesia.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1958; London, England: George Allen & Unwin, 1936, 1957. xxvi, 605 p. \$7.50.—This revised reprint of an anthropological field-study of the Tikopia of the western Pacific, theoretically oriented in the Functionalist tradition of Malinowski, and first published in 1936. (See 12: 884.) "This book is a sociological analysis of family life and kinship ... in primitive Polynesia ... with empirical generalizations founded on data presented as objectively as possible." Employing the kinship system as a focal and integrating concept, the topics treated include: "In primitive Polynesia. Adjustment to civilization. Village life. Household and family. Personal relations in the family circle. ... The language of kinship. ... Cooperation and constraint in marriage relationships. ... Principles of land tenure. ... Sociology of sex. ... Kinship and social stability." Preface by Malinowski.—*M. Brender.*

1064. Gillin, John, & Ryan, Bryce. *The application of anthropological knowledge to modern mass society.* *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 15(4), 24-39.—This is a research review symposium by an anthropologist and a sociologist with commentaries by Gordon Streib and Ralph Patrick. Gillin holds that anthropological study of modern communities, of values, and of national character have contributed,

and the search for common patterns together with field research techniques and the working concept of culture, will assist additionally. Ryan states that anthropology's contribution lies through considering mass society as one among other societies, through development of conceptual systems harmonizing the interactional approach with the cultural approach, through studies of the transformation of groups under modern influences and of culture-personality complexes, and through its unstructured techniques of investigation. 28 references.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

1065. Grodzins, Morton. **Metropolitan segregation.** *Sci. Amer.*, 1957, 197(4), 33-41.—Reviews trends associated with the mobility of the Negro from the south to the northern city, the increasing concentrations in centers of cities with the development of new slum areas, and the moving of the economically able white population to the suburbs. Effects upon race relations, economic conditions, the development of political organizations of Negroes to meet building and zoning problems, and the political maneuvers of white residents to maintain their political control, are discussed.—*J. S. Wolf.*

1066. Heuse, Georges A. **La psychologie ethnique en France au cours des années 1951-1955.** (Ethnic psychology in France during the years 1951-1955.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1957, 12, 333-343.—This five-year summary cites the principal events and facts in the French development of ethnopsychology. Included are eulogies to Berr and Le Senne, major contributors to the field until their deaths in 1954. Major articles and books are cited, with brief annotations for some of the most important. Also listed are conferences and courses in ethnopsychology, reunions, congresses, and associations. The plans and hopes for the future of the field are briefly described.—*R. O. Peterson.*

1067. Hummel, Siegbert. (Dr. S. Hummel, Plohn ueber Auerbach, Vogtland.) **Aufgaben und Bedeutung der Tibetologie.** (The task and significance of Tibetology.) *Z. Psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 211-220.—Tibetan art forms and culture reflect an holistic approach to the psyche and cosmos and the individual's feeling of embeddedness within the cosmos. The people of Tibet have preserved on the surface what we can only vaguely feel in the deepest layers of our psyche. Tibetology is significant in that it illuminates our own nature and that of our environment and helps us understand the background and development of our psyche and the secrets of its functioning.—*L. Katz.*

1068. Ianni, Francis A. J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Residential and occupational mobility as indices of the acculturation of an ethnic group.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 65-72.—The Italo-American colony in Norristown, Pennsylvania, was found to reveal increasing vertical mobility throughout the occupational hierarchy from 1900 to 1950. Residential mobility has been similarly reflected in a movement out of the colony and into the better residential sections. Although the approach in this study is limited to identifiable ethnic groups, it does provide data regarding the rate and continuity of the acculturative process in given situations.—*A. R. Howard.*

1069. Kerckhoff, Richard K. **A study of racially changing neighborhoods.** *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1957, 4, 15-49.—Factors effecting the change of a

Detroit neighborhood from an all white area to a mixed white and Negro were studied. Interest focused upon factors influencing whites to sell homes to Negroes, or to resist such sales; also, those factors underlying a Negro's purchase of a home in a predominantly white neighborhood. Whites justified selling homes to Negroes by contending that no white purchasers were to be found, that "others" would soon be doing the same; and because Negroes would pay a higher price. Negroes, on the whole, denied any crusading motives, accounting for their purchases by pointing to the nice quality of the homes, availability of good schools, and transportation. The whites who stayed did so out of a vague loyalty to their neighborhood and a frank recognition that their homes were comfortable and quite economical.—*R. McQueen.*

1070. King, Charles E., (North Carolina Coll.) & Fahnbulleh, Edwin O. **The kinship system of the Vai people of Liberia, Africa.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 41, 439-440.—A study of the kinship system of the Vai People has considerable significance for the student of social organization. The kinship system provides for the utmost assured security of the child in the family. Upon the death of a mother, a surrogate mother assumes responsibility. An aged parent immediately becomes part of the household of his son. The system binds the security of the young and the aged into a solidified family unit of three generations.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1071. Pye, Faye. **Some analytical problems encountered in South Africa.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1957, 2, 167-181.—"Three cases from different ethnic groups in South Africa are described to illustrate the thesis that the social conditions in this rapidly developing culture activate the collective unconscious, and so the mother archetype. The issues are discussed in terms of introverted analytic understanding, and the relations between social conflicts and archetypal activity are considered in relation to the ego's insecurity and the defensive patterns it adopts."—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1072. Ray, P. C. **Psychological factors in the resettlement of the refugee population.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1957, 18, 17-20.—Two rehabilitation groups, one rehabilitated by the government, the other forcibly occupying lands belonging to landlords, are compared for socioeconomic and educational status, intra-familial attitudes, and mental health. It is recommended that for successful rehabilitation: (1) Firm measures be taken to insure refugees actively participate in the organization and management of the camp; and (2) refugees must be made to realize, and act on, the dictum "self help is the best help."—*R. Schaefer.*

1073. Record, Wilson. **Social stratification and intellectual roles in the Negro community.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 235-255.—The Negro intellectual in America feels a strong identity with the white middle class and, if he could, would trade his racial identity for his class identity. Social structural situations govern this identification with the white middle class and not some innate Negroes.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1074. Rogow, Arnold A., Carey, Gloria L., & Farrell, Calista. (State Univ. of Iowa.) **The significance of aphorisms in American culture.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 41, 417-420.—Using four groups

including university students, a trade union and two service organizations, the author studied the difference between certain groups in the population with reference to their usage of and agreement with aphorisms. He concluded that the investigation of aphorisms is of importance in the continuing study of cultural values.—S. M. Amatora.

1075. Sayres, William C. *The singular society of Loscho.* *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1957, 27, 301-309.—A social anthropologist presents a satirical survey of American public education characterized as a function of the primitive society of Loscho (school) using the concepts and techniques of anthropology. The basic groups of the society (students, teachers, administrators, and parents) and their relationships to the tribal rituals conducted in the ceremonial center called the Loscho, together with their conflicts and problems are described in the detached style and in the language forms of the anthropological field survey, presenting a new and striking perspective.—R. C. Strassburger.

1076. Simpson, George Eaton, & Yinger, J. Milton. (Oberlin Col., Oberlin, Ohio.) *Racial and cultural minorities: An analysis of prejudice and discrimination.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Harper, 1958. xi, 881 p. \$7.50.—In this revision (see 28: 769), desegregation in education, causes of prejudice, and efforts to reduce discrimination are stressed. Part I deals with types of majority-minority situations, the mystical, administrative, and biological approaches to race, the personality functions of prejudice, the role of culture in perpetuating prejudice, effects on the victims, types of adjustment, effects on the bigot, the sociology and social psychology of anti-semitism. Part II discusses the effect of social stratification on economic, political, legal, familial, religious, educational and art patterns and Part III, methods for changing prejudiced individuals and strategies for changing situations. 780-item bibliography.—G. K. Morlan.

1077. Smuts, Robert W. (Columbia U., New York, N. Y.) *The Negro community and the development of Negro potential.* *J. Negro Educ.*, 1957, 26, 456-465.—With expanding job opportunities Negroes have made substantial gains but it's only the beginning. Negroes must realize that with integration, competition will be keener and that they must be better prepared. The roots and responsibilities of education lie in the family, and in the Negro community. The community must strive to practice integration rather than isolation.—C. K. Bishop.

1078. Suchman, Edward A., Dean, John P., & Williams, Robin M., Jr. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *Desegregation: Some propositions and research suggestions.* New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1958. 128 p. \$2.00.—Summarizing existing social science knowledge relevant to desegregation and indicating the implications, various approaches for research are appraised with suggested hypotheses for research projects. The general propositions and their implications are: Social stratification, power in the community, public opinion and propaganda, interaction and communication, prejudice and personality, and the minority community. Research approaches deal with cross-community comparisons, detailed studies of communities, case studies of school desegregation, individual behavior and attitude surveys, personality studies, communication and

propaganda analysis, case studies of collective behavior, small-group and situational analyses, and action research.—C. K. Bishop.

1079. Szczepanski, J. (Lodz U.) *Changes in the structure and functions of the intelligentsia.* *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1957, 9, 180-192.—The traditional function of "the educated class" in Poland was to create values and to uphold the culture of a conquered nation, and after liberation in 1918 this function was merely modified. In communist Poland the working class acquired this function. Administrative and opinion-making positions were filled to some extent by "social promotion" which means that party members without formal qualifications were appointed. This led to difficulties. The creation of educational institutions for training the various specialists needed in communist Poland followed with ensuing conflict between the "new intelligentsia" and the intelligentsia by "social promotion" who had "no intention to give up their social rank once acquired." Higher education is in an experimental stage in Poland. The results of three major shifts in policy are being studied by means of social surveys of the careers of the products of the different types of educational institutions and patterns. The trainees' aspirations and attitudes are within the compass of these investigations.—A. Kapos.

1080. Taft, Ronald. (U. of Western Australia.) *A cross-cultural comparison of the MMPI.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 161-164.—"The MMPI was given to a sample of students at the University of Western Australia and the results were compared with the means and 'abnormal' score levels of a number of American college samples. The Australian subjects scored higher than the Americans on Mf (male and female), Pd (males), D (female), and Sc (female). The scores on the other seven male and six female scales were equivalent and it is inferred that the MMPI items on these scales are not culture bound, at least within the culture variation studied. Where differences were found it is impossible to decide on the evidence whether they were determined by true personality differences between the two groups of subjects, or by differences in the psychological significance of the items from one culture to the other."—A. J. Bachrach.

1081. Taft, Ronald. *Some sub-cultural variables in family structure in Australia.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 69-90.—The Day at Home Questionnaire was used to make comparisons between Perth and Melbourne children. It is not likely that the differences which were revealed were due to sampling artifacts. Sub-cultural variations which were found indicate that the Day at Home Questionnaire is a sensitive instrument.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1082. Tepicht, J. (Inst. Agric. Econ., Warsaw.) *Research notes on changes in contemporary Polish society.* *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1957, 9, 157-164.—This introduces an issue devoted to social change in Poland. Drastic changes in the geography and the political structure of Poland since 1944 had far-reaching effects on class structure, social consciousness, etc. Research into these changes was hindered by "distortions . . . briefly termed 'Stalinism,' including the notion that the socialist system was . . . free from contradictions. . . . New currents . . . are breaking down the obstacles . . . in the way of . . . progressive ideas

in all realms of knowledge. . . ." A summary of findings on the dynamics of social classes characterizes consciousness of the peasant class as "the clash between instinctive gravitation towards socialism and the urge to become a capitalist. . . ." Partly disagrees with Szczepanski's interpretation of divisions within the Polish "intelligentsia" contained in the same issue.—*A. Kapos.*

1083. **Weinstein, Eugene A.** (Children's Bureau, United States Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.) **Development of the concept of flag and the sense of national identity.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 167-174.—Conceptual development of flag and national identity follow the pattern found in other content areas. Acquisition of the concept is gradual. Order in which elements of the concept are acquired and the relationships among them is fairly stable from child to child. Data suggest a parallel between the development of national identity and George M. Mead's theory of self development.—*F. Costin.*

(See also Abstracts 271, 1243, 1236, 1874, 2090)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1084. **Ansari, Anwar, & Ghose, Bharati.** **A study of family attitudes of children with contrasting socio-economic background.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, 4(2), 90-102.—To test the assumption that children from differing socio-economic backgrounds differ in family relations a TAT type test portraying 11 different semi-structured family situations was constructed. Results revealed the following general trends: (1) Lower socio-economic children assume adult roles early in life; (2) the 2 groups differ in "sense of transgression;" and (3) higher socio-economic children begin earlier to repress and sublimate basic emotions toward family members. Reproductions of the 11 situations are included.—*H. Angelino.*

1085. **Beck, Dorothy Fahs.** (Family Service of America.) **The changing Moslem family of the Middle East.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 340-347.—"The extent to which the veil has been lifted correlates closely with the westernization" of the areas. A second factor is the passing of the harem and its restricted life for women. Third, there is "increased freedom for interpersonal contact" and premarital courtship. Moslem law still rules marriage customs and determines the position and responsibilities of the wife, the duties of the females in the household. "The ingrained patterns . . . are diametrically opposed to the western way. . . . They will not be as easy to discard as the veil. The price of adjustment . . . will come high in conflict, stress and turmoil" between members of the family. 26 references.—*M. M. Gillet.*

1086. **Beecher, Willard, & Beecher, Marguerite.** (Beecher Consultation Center, N. Y. C.) **Re-structuring mistaken family relationships.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 176-181.—A description of the approach utilized at the Beecher Consultation Center.—*A. R. Howard.*

1087. **Bernhardt, Karl S.** (Institute of Child Study, Univ. of Toronto.) **The father in the family.** *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1957, 19(2), 2-4.—An informal essay concerning the importance of the father's role in family life in light of recent social changes.—*F. Costin.*

1088. **Bertazzoni, Giacinto.** (Provincial Psychiatric Hospital, Venice, Italy.) **Inchieste familiari ed attivita' nell'igiene mentale.** (Family investigations and mental hygiene activity.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 357-362.—A method of investigating the psychological climate of the family is described. Classification of the factors influencing family welfare is presented, permitting a profile of factors to be drawn up. English, French and German summaries.—*E. Rosen.*

1089. **Birnbaum, N., & Ling, T. M.** **Class differences in attitude toward work, and foci of psychological stress in the personality.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 27-35.—A study of 76 male mental patients revealed that those with intrinsic attitudes depended upon steadiness and continuity in their work for gratification, and that those with instrumental attitudes depended on external rewards for gratification. When either of these work goals were unattainable personality disturbances occurred.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1090. **Boggs, Stephen T.** (Nat. Inst. Men. Health.) **Family size and social mobility in a California suburb.** *Eugen. Quart.*, 1957, 4, 208-213.—A consideration of the 1955 returns from a sampling of 123 upper-middle-class men suggests that, under conditions calling for greater sacrifices to attain higher status, fertility may be restricted with social mobility. But the social mobility required by urban occupational systems, with its correlative prosperity, higher education, and successful experience, does not restrict fertility among white-collar classes.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

1091. **Böhi, Alfons.** **Der Spätberufene Priester: Eine psychologisch-pädagogische Studie seines Werdeganges.** (The priest with a late calling: A psychological-pedagogical study concerning his development.) Freiburg, Switzerland: Universitätsverlag Freiburg Schweiz, 1956. 161 p. DM. 12.—300 priests whose calling for the priesthood came later than is usually the case were intensively studied by the questionnaire method to determine their family, religious, educational and motivational backgrounds and special problems faced in their seminary training. The findings are discussed in terms of their practical implications for the training of future priests with similar backgrounds. 3-page references.—*L. Goldberger.*

1092. **Burchinal, Lee G., Hawkes, Glenn R., & Gardner, Bruce.** (Child Development Research, Iowa State College.) **Marriage adjustment, personality characteristics of parents and the personality adjustment of their children.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 366-372.—A summary of past researches, theories and hypotheses, an outline of the method, analysis of the data and the difficulties involved in drawing reliable conclusions leads to the hope that more research "in terms of the child's perceptions of his parental relationships," will give a truer picture of the actual causes and conditions. "On the basis of present research capacities it is almost meaningless to attempt to relate concepts such as marital or personal adjustment of the parents with the personality adjustment of children."—*M. M. Gillet.*

1093. **Catton, William R., Jr.** (U. No. Carol.) **What kind of people does a religious cult attract.**

Amer. sociol. Rev., 1957, 22, 561-566.—An analysis of the kind of individual who was prone to believe or reject the contention of an individual that he was Jesus Christ incarnate.—G. H. Frank.

1094. Christiansen, John R. (Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.) **The behavioral correlates of membership in rural neighborhoods.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 12-19.—Neighborhood membership tends to be accompanied by eight items in a "crude neighborhood interaction index," particularly those connected with the school and church, but not with mutual assistance and work exchange.—H. K. Moore.

1095. Clarke, Edith. **My mother who fathered me: A study of the family in three selected communities in Jamaica.** New York: Humanities Press, 1958; London, England: George Allen & Unwin, 1957. 216 p. \$3.75.—A study of 3 rural communities, varying in economy and population. Differences among them are used to help show the significance of land tenure and of marriage vs. concubinage. An extended discussion of kinship roles gives special attention to the importance of mother and grandmother.—I. L. Child.

1096. Cooper, Lillian. (Fla. U., Gainesville.) **Predisposition toward parenthood: A comparison of male and female students.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 42, 31-36.—This is a preliminary survey which explores pre-parental attitudes among undergraduates. The hypothesis that college men as compared to women would be negative in an attitude toward parenthood was explored and rejected. The subjects, 102 men and 103 women, were volunteers from a class of Marriage and the Family. As a group, the men were older, more advanced academically and more likely to be married. Both sexes were largely urban, Southern and Protestant. The subjects were presented with an anonymous questionnaire which listed 18 parental tasks, ranging from items of infant care to guidance of adolescents. Instructions were to rate each task on a 5-point scale of pleasantness-unpleasantness. Half of the men and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the women gave largely positive responses, i.e., ten of the eighteen tasks were rated fairly or extremely pleasant. Qualitative evidence showed that both male and female students wanted to assume a parental role.—M. Muth.

1097. Coser, Lewis A. **Social conflict and the theory of social change.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 197-207.—A discussion of some of the functions of conflict within social systems and the relation between social conflict and changes of social systems.—R. M. Frumkin.

1098. Davis, James A., Freeman, Howard E., & Simmons, Ozzie G. **Rehospitalization and performance level among former mental patients.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1957, 5, 37-44.—A study of 59 former mental patients who remained out of the hospital continuously for two or more years and made a successful adjustment. It was found that the family setting to which the patient returned upon discharge from the hospital was a very significant factor in such successful adjustment.—R. M. Frumkin.

1099. Ehrmann, Winston. (U. Fla.) **A review of family research in 1956.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 279-294.—By research is meant the systematic arrangement and critical examination of data.

80 English language journals were examined for this review. Subjects: Premarital double standards, dating, courtship, mate selection, marital relations, divorce, the contemporary family, class distinctions, parent-child relationship, group relationship, sex differences, fertility and child spacing, family disorganization, education, welfare, the family in history and in other cultures.—M. M. Gillet.

1100. Eister, Allan W. (Wellesley Coll.) **Religious institutions in complex societies: Difficulties in the theoretic specifications of functions.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 387-391.—A psycho-social analysis of religion as a vector in the social milieu.—G. H. Frank.

1101. Ellis, Robert A. (Stanford E.) **Social stratification and social relations: An empirical test of the disjunctiveness of social classes.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 570-578.—"This paper is concerned with the issue of whether prestige status data are more adequately interpreted as categorical or continuous. It reports the results of a stratification study of the Jamaican market town of Christiana, which was undertaken to determine whether the method of social class analysis that Hollingshead introduced and tested in Elmtown (August B. Hollingshead, 'Elmtown's Youth,' New York: John Wiley & Son, 1948) could be applied to the Jamaican community."—G. H. Frank.

1102. Empey, LaMar T. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) **An instrument for the measurement of family authority patterns.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 73-77.—Data are presented which indicate that an analysis of intensity of responses may add to the value of the Stone-Landis scale for children's perceptions of their homes as authoritarian, intermediate and democratic.—H. K. Moore.

1103. Freeman, Howard E., (Harvard U.) Novak, Edwin, & Reeder, Leo G. **Correlates of membership in voluntary associations.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 528-533.—In an attempt to refine the methodology used to determine the factors associated with belonging to associations, the authors use a more refined and multidimensional independent variable, rather than the general variable of social class, and the method of factor analysis. Despite the more refined independent variable, the correlations are not any higher between social class and association membership. Other social variates were related to such membership than just social class, and the results indicated a need for further investigation of personality variables and a need for a broader theoretical orientation than presently held.—G. H. Frank.

1104. Goldman, Albert. (Wise Temple, Cinn., Ohio.) **Psychiatry and religion.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 355-360.—The purpose of psychiatry is to heal; of religion, to save. Man gains stability and security from both. "Yet to give man health must always include a purpose for his existence—and the problem of man's existence will long remain religion's concern."—G. K. Morlan.

1105. Hacker, Helen Mayer. (Hofstra Col.) **The new burdens of masculinity.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 227-233.—Recent changes in men's social roles have not been adequately studied and there is as yet no generally accepted, clearly defined pattern of behavior expected of men. The new free-

dom and new activities of women affect man's position, his place in the world, this confuses his own conception of his proper place in every day living. Man's role has become complicated by woman's assumption of roles previously masculine.—*M. M. Gillet*.

1106. **Hiltner, Seward.** (The Federated Theological Faculty of the Univ. of Chicago.) **A religious view of social values.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 475-483.—The disciplines in orthopsychiatry tend to approach social values through the quality of interpersonal relationships and to assume that the solidarity of social institutions is a significant but secondary approach. However, we must consider that social values derived from institutional solidarity may be valuable correctives to social values equated with qualities of relationship.—*R. E. Perl*.

1107. **Kanin, Eugene J.** **Male aggression in dating-courtship relations.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 197-204.—College women without older brothers and whose relations with their parents are not frank seem, more than other freshmen, to be objects of violent aggression by their male companions.—*R. M. Franklin*.

1108. **Kargman, Marie W.** (Boston.) **The clinical use of social system theory in marriage counseling.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 263-269.—Marriage counseling is carried out through the medium of the interview the goal of which is to help "the client" see his or her own part in the roles to be lived, hence makes use of many approaches, and includes short term psycho-therapy, interpersonal relations, and all problems relating to marriage. Detailed description of cases illustrating clinical use of "social system theory."—*M. M. Gillet*.

1109. **Kenkel, William F.** (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) **Influence differentiation in family decision making.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1957, 42, 18-25.—This is an analysis of the relationship of spousal roles in an economic decision-making session. 25 married couples were selected from undergraduate students. Each pair was instructed to decide how to spend a hypothetical gift of money which could neither be saved nor applied to debts. Influence was defined in terms of "control over group's resources" and divided into 3 categories. Of all spouses, 48% husbands and 10% wives expected to have more influence; the remaining 42% thought each would have an equal amount. While it was discovered that 56% of husbands and wives had a medium degree of influence, husbands were more likely to have a higher degree than wives. 7% high-influence wives contributed more, 64% less and 29% an equal amount of ideas. 64% of husbands and 8% of wives contributed the greater share. Volubility tends to prevail among high-influence males. The picture for females is less definite.—*M. Muth*.

1110. **Lansin, John B., & Kish, Leslie.** (U. Mich.) **Family life as an independent variable.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 512-519.—For a better understanding of the socio-economic-psychological events in an individual's life, the authors propose family life cycle (time of occurrence of important events in the family unit, viz., birth, marriage, death) rather than chronological age of the individual.—*G. H. Frank*.

1111. **Littman, Richard A., (U. Oregon) Moore, Robert C. A., & Pierce-Jones, John.** **Social class differences in child rearing: A third community for comparison with Chicago and Newton.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 694-704.—". . . these results . . . point clearly to the absence of any general or profound differences in socialization processes as a function of social class."—*G. H. Frank*.

1112. **Mangus, A. R.** (Ohio State.) **Family impacts on mental health.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 256-262.—Marriage (or the family) is successful to the extent each member accepts his own role and is satisfied with the roles of the others. Conflict results when the expectations of all are not in harmony, or when expectations are not fulfilled. Illustrated by a case of a "non-integrative" marriage.—*M. M. Gillet*.

1113. **Mogues, J. M.** (Oxford, Eng.) **A century of declining paternal authority.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 234-239.—The role of the father is the most important factor in family stability: As the traditional authority of the father has declined, the number of broken families increased. The connection is not necessarily causal. Today it looks as if family participation by the father counts more for family stability than a strict traditional type of authority and may help explain the present (1953) decline in divorce rates.—*M. M. Gillet*.

1114. **Monahan, Thomas P.** (Philadelphia Municipal Court.) **The trend in broken homes among delinquent children.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 362-365.—Socially broken homes now predominate over the orphaned types. "The fact of a break in the home, rather than the nature of the break, may be of more crucial importance to the child insofar as official delinquency is concerned."—*M. M. Gillet*.

1115. **Morgan, Norman C.** (Warren (Pa.) State Hospital.) **Religion in psychotherapy.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1957, 8(77), 17-22.—This psychiatrist presents, to skeptical patients seeking spiritual direction, such "eternal religious concepts" as God, the infinite, immortality, salvation, soul, and prayer, in interpretation acceptable to them.—*A. Eglash*.

1116. **Morris, C. W.** (Veterans Administration.) **The terror of good works.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1957, 8(76), 25-32.—"The basic challenge to the minister and the flock of God is to deal lovingly with the real self of the neurotic who fears himself." The church must deal, not with anxiety, but with reactions to anxiety. A neurotic's compulsive "good works" may cause him to overlook the church's fellowship. Through his "ministry of reconciliation," the pastor can use "the church as an instrument of realistic love." "Instead of using the neurotic, the pastor can set an example in understanding him," and "help one who was dead through works to live by faith."—*A. Eglash*.

1117. **Nelson, Lowry.** (U. of Minnesota, St. Paul.) **Rural life in a mass-industrial society.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 20-30.—The crucial characteristics of our mass-industrial society are the substitution of the machine for human labor and the spread of mass-communication media. This has affected the rural population so that they are becoming more similar to others in their attitudes and value systems although differences do remain.—*H. K. Moore*.

1118. Novey, Samuel. Utilization of social institutions as a defence technique in the neuroses. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 82-91.—". . . the particular use of a social institution by the neurotic may be a problem in therapy and should not be confused with the aims of the institution itself." The tenets of the institution usually differ from the distorted use the neurotic makes of the institution in the process of seeking his personal adjustment.—G. Elias.
1119. Nye, F. Ivan. (State College of Washington.) Child adjustment in broken and in unhappy unbroken homes. *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 356-361.—Methods used and the findings are reported in detail and indicate that the adjustment of children in broken and unbroken but unhappy homes does not differ significantly. . . . "The crucial factor . . . is the socio-psychological success or failure of the family whether or not it is legally and physically broken."—M. M. Gillet.
1120. Ostlund, Leonard A. (Kent State U., Ohio.) Environment-personality relationships. *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 31-39.—296 Oklahoma college freshmen wrote themes, "Significant factors in my personality formation." In terms of frequency of mention the environmental factors ranked, in order, parents, church, school, and work. In their self-descriptions the subjects tended to describe themselves in terms of traits and values or "central psychological properties" more than interests and abilities.—H. K. Moore.
1121. Pires-Pinto, Odorico. El proceso de aculturación del hijo del inmigrantes en las furrzas armadas Brasileñas. (The acculturation process of sons of immigrants in the Brazilian armed forces.) *Rev. Mex. Sociol.*, 1956, 18, 585-608.
1122. Potempa, P. Rudolf. Persönlichkeit und Religiosität: Versuch einer psychologischen Schau. (Personality and religiousness: Attempt of a psychological view.) Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie, 1958. 116 p.—"Religious experience is unlike any other determined in a personal way by the connection of the human person to the highest divine personality. It is rooted in the deepest nucleus of the soul of man and also in the religious act as the innermost and most total one of the soul," writes Prof. J. Hasenfuss in his preface about the "scientific results" of the author's reasonings, which is based on and "finds its confirmation in a conception of the human person as a manifold, structured wholeness," also designated as "Ganzheits"—and Struktur Psychology. This philosophical-theological essay contains 606 citations or references from similar German-language treatises on its 116 pages.—R. Kaelbling.
1123. Psthas, George. (Indiana U.) Ethnicity, social class, and adolescent independence from parental control. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 415-423.—An analysis of the psychosocial factors defining differences in patterns of independence from parental authority in similar, but not identical, ethnic groups (Southern Italian and Eastern European Jews). The results were obtained by devising a 25-item questionnaire and submitting the responses to factor analysis. The factors isolated were described and discussed with reference to the present as well as previous research.—G. H. Frank.
1124. Ramirez, Santiago, & Porres, Ramon. Some dynamic patterns in the organization of the Mexican family. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 18-21.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of the Mexican family with special reference to parent-child interaction in relation to the etiology of mental illness.—R. M. Frumkin.
1125. Reissner, Albert. Religion and psychotherapy. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 165-170.—"The combined efforts of psychiatry and religion now provide possibilities for experiencing the meaning of life and enabling man to participate with all his faculties in a revival of religious feelings, gaining wholeness as a part of the greater scheme of God's Providence."—A. R. Howard.
1126. Rosenberg, Milton J. (Yale U.) The social sources of the current religious revival. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1957, 8(75), 31-40.—While the current religious revival is usually explained by one factor, "the failure of nerve," i.e., anxiety, uncertainty, and depression, at least four other factors seem important: "the elevation of conformity; the success of the huckster; the disruption of community; the cultural discrepancy between ethic and practice." Discussion by Walter Houston Clark, Gaines S. Dobbins, Roswell P. Barnes.—A. Eglash.
1127. Rutledge, Aaron L. (Merrill-Palmer School.) Marriage counseling today and tomorrow. *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 386-392.—Marriage counseling "as a profession . . . is engaged in by people of many disciplines . . . with or without specialized training . . . the routine training of the established professions does not qualify persons as specialists in marriage relationships. . . . Supplemental education . . . is necessary." The American Association of Marriage Counselors, with about 160 members represents a great variety of "disciplinary backgrounds." The author explains what is needed and outlines a plan for training and certification.—M. M. Gillet.
1128. Salisbury, Seward, (State Teachers U. Col., Oswego, N. Y.) & Scholfield, Frank A. Teaching sociological concepts by "learning" about religion. *Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 451-454.—Because students have a real interest in religion, this subject matter provides an excellent vehicle for teaching sociological principles. The unit on religion did not impair the commitment of the students but appeared to contribute to their tolerance of the beliefs of others.—G. K. Morlan.
1129. Simpson, George. (Brooklyn College.) Empiricism and psychoanalysis in the sociology of the family. *Marriage fam. Living*, 1957, 19, 382-385.—A review of some research by some sociologists of the family suggests the need to reconsider the methods by which test conclusions are reached. Too many times technically scientific studies ignore the possibility that "it is the total arena of affection, acceptances, and parental love which establishes the way in which the child learns to respond to the reality world and to the traumatic experiences associated with bladder and bowel training, weaning and sleeping, that are of crucial significance. . . . Family sociologists must gain some . . . of the knowledge and the ingenious inferential processes of psychoanalysis."—M. M. Gillet.
1130. Strodtbeck, Fred L., James, Rita M., & Hawkins, Charles. (U. Chi.) Social status in jury deliberations. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22,

713-719.—"Jury deliberations . . . (were) used to examine the . . . (correlation) of occupational status and sex with . . . small group measures of participation, influence, satisfaction, and perceived competence . . . persons of higher . . . status occupations have higher participation, influence, satisfaction and perceived competence for the jury task."—G. H. Frank.

1131. Stroup, Herbert. *The caste system in Hinduism*. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1957, 5(4), 64-79.—A historical and sociological analysis of the caste system in India and its relation to Hinduism. 75 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1132. Thilo, Hans-Joachim. *Der ungespaltene Mensch: Ein Stück Pastoral-Psychologie*. (The unsplit man: A bit of pastoral psychology.) Göttingen, Germany: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1957. 190 p. DM 11.50.—In a series of philosophical essays the minister-author reviews the relationship between theology and psychology, and offers his views and experiences in pastoral counseling with varied age group parishioners.—H. P. David.

1133. Toby, Jackson. (Rutgers U.) *The differential impact of family disorganization*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 505-512.—An analysis of the structure of the family and its relationship to the development of delinquency was made. Included in the discussion were the results of previous research in this area, and the implications of the present research findings. The structure of the family was viewed not solely as the cause of delinquency, but also that which provides a bulwark against anti-social influences.—G. H. Frank.

1134. Tsuru, Hiroshi. (Kobe U.) *Kazoku shōko kara mita kazoku kankei*. (Family relationships and the way of calling each other.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 12-20.—Psychological characteristics of Japanese family were studied. 600 5th graders were interviewed and the ways of calling family members were recorded. Overall result showed that the family relationship is in the process of a change from feudalistic system to democratic. The traditional way of addressing elder family tends to decrease in industrial areas, while it is maintained in agricultural and residential sections. The typical calling between husband and wife was "father" and "mother" which suggests a parent-child relation centered family system. English summary, p. 61-62.—S. Ohzaki.

1135. Whitcomb, John C. (Wallin Cong. Ch., Grand Rapids, Mich.) *The relationship of personality characteristics to the problems of ministers*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 371-374.—Seminarians and graduates who had been preaching for 5 years were studied as regards their problems and adjustment. The problems of seminarians were generally the same as those of seasoned ministers. A student who thinks things will be different after graduation is likely to be wrong.—G. K. Morlan.

1136. White, Martha Sturm. (Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.) *Social class, child rearing practices, and child behavior*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 704-712.—Based upon the observation of differing results by studies on the relationship of social class position to child-rearing practices separated by a period of twelve years, the present study aimed to determine whether: (1) Child-rearing practices had changed in the interim, and (2)

these changes were a result of different reference groups used by the middle- and working-class mothers. The answers to both questions were in the affirmative. Observations on middle-class mothering were made.—G. H. Frank.

1137. Wax, Rosalie Hankey. *Twelve years later: An analysis of field experience*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 133-142.—This study suggests that "... one of the most salient tasks faced by a novice in a difficult field situation is the definition of his role. In achieving this definition he passes through three stages: (1) The stage of insecurity of role; (2) the stage of gradual definition of role; and (3) the stage of validation of role. In the course of this development the student usually believes that he is achieving his ends by learning from his informants. In point of fact, however, he is teaching them to assume the role behavior which will enable him to learn from them."—R. M. Frumkin.

1138. Westie, Frank R., & Westie, Margaret L. *The social-distance pyramid: Relationships between caste and class*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 63, 190-196.—A presentation of findings and interpretations of several studies designed to establish empirical relationships between social class and prejudice. These studies show the greatest social distance between Negroes and whites of low status and progressively less distance between those of higher status.—R. M. Frumkin.

1139. Yinger, J. Milton. (Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, Ohio.) *Some consequences of the scientific study of religion*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 350-354.—Scientific study of religion reveals the need people have of religion and that a changing religion is more adequate for changing times than a dogmatic unchanging one. Our "society needs a highly flexible, undogmatic religion, one dedicated to the free study of society, if it is to contribute to the solution of our major moral problems."—G. K. Morlan.

(See also Abstracts 855, 1060, 1144, 1724, 1778, 1835, 2023)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1140. Booth, Andrew D., Brandwood, L., & Cleave, J. P. *Mechanical resolution of linguistic problems*. New York: Academic Press, 1958; London, England: Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1958. vii, 306 p. \$9.80.—This book is a progress report on the work done thus far, principally in Great Britain, on mechanical translation, mechanical stylistic analysis, the mechanical transcription of Braille, and related problems. There is a historical introduction and a general description of the nature of calculating and data processing machines. Some results on Plato's style are reported, and a logarithmic dictionary search method is described. Problems arising in the mechanical translation of English, French, German, and Russian are described in detail.—J. B. Carroll.

1141. Brown, Roger W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Linguistic determinism and the part of speech*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 1-5.—"Nouns used by young English-speaking children were more reliably the names of things and their verbs more reliably the names of actions than . . . the nouns and verbs used by English-speaking adults.

It was shown experimentally that young English-speaking children take the part-of-speech membership of a new word as a clue to the meaning of the word. In this way, they make use of the semantic distinctiveness of the parts of speech. . . . Differences between languages in their parts of speech may be diagnostic of differences in the cognitive psychology of those who use languages."—H. P. David.

1142. **Chall, Jeanne S. Readability: An appraisal of research and application.** Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State Univ., 1958. xiv, 202 p. \$4.00 cloth.—"This study aims to review the significant research in the measurement of readability and its applications, particularly in formal and informal education." Basically, this is a reference work. It brings together under one heading a comprehensive survey of a rapidly developing field of inquiry in communications, and records many specifics that might otherwise go unrecorded. In addition to an introductory chapter the book contains chapters on surveys and experimental studies, quantitative associational studies, reliability of readability techniques, validity of readability techniques, experimental validity, applications of readability to education, and applications to other fields. Classified bibliography. 256-item bibliography.—P. D. Leedy.

1143. **Daugherty, William E., & Janowitz, Morris. A psychological warfare casebook.** Baltimore Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. xxiii, 880 p. \$12.50.—The Operations Research Office prepared this manual to serve as a training guide and reference source for personnel assigned to psychological warfare duties. Daugherty notes prefatorily that "psychological warfare" . . . encompasses both peacetime and wartime activities and is designed to support both military and political operations." 73 authors provide 140 selections grouped in 10 chapters, each with a bibliography. These cover psychological warfare doctrine; psychological warfare in American history; organization and personnel; policy goals and planning; operational objectives; role of intelligence, research and analysis; media, methods and techniques; evaluation of effectiveness; and Soviet psychological warfare.—G. T. Lodge.

1144. **De Forest, Edgar L. Communication in the family.** *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 103-110.—This paper is concerned with "the democratic family structure needed as the basis for effective communication and with an action technique to facilitate the process"—sociodrama.—D. E. Meister.

1145. **Drum, Dale D. Change, meaning and information.** *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 161-170.—". . . It can be suggested that Information Theory provides us with a method for the study of message transmission between humans which, though it does not now do so, may someday unify our concepts of artistic (and non-artistic) expression and yield new insights into these ancient problems. It is further suggested that, in order for this theory to handle the complexities of language as we know it, it is first imperative to show a relationship between the concept of information and that of meaning—which can most profitably be done through the means of probability theory—which in turn suggests a simplifying analysis of language into four "levels" of redundancy: The general level, the syntactic, the pragmatic, and the semantic.—D. E. Meister.

1146. **Fairbanks, Grant, & Kodman, Frank, Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Word intelligibility as a function of time compression.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 636-641.—The effect of several parameters of time compression upon word intelligibility was examined. When time compression is accomplished by "chopping out" small temporal segments, little change in intelligibility is observed when 80% of the material is removed. With removal of longer temporal segments, word intelligibility decreases for substantially lower compression ratios. To a first approximation, the effect of time compression parallels that of time interruption.—I. Pollack.

1147. **Gellner, Ernest. (U. London, England.) Ideal language and kinship structure.** *Phil. Sci.*, 1957, 24, 235-242.—A program is proposed for formalizing theory of kinship structure under the logical and semantic techniques of the early proponents of an "ideal language." Description would thereby "mirror" the subject matter of kinship theory and facilitate the development of connection between kinship structure and demographic trends.—M. B. Turner.

1148. **Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Technical and scientific communication: A reply to Calvert.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 129-131.—Calvert's "blunt advice" to psychologists to adopt a more adequate terminology if they wish to contribute to aviation (see 31: 9013) reflects a failure in scientific and technical communication among investigators working on the same problem from different points of view.—R. H. Waters.

1149. **Grünewald, Gerhard. Zur Schreib- und Sprechmotorik der Konstitutionstypen.** (Motor features of speaking and writing among the constitutional types.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 165-176.—Objective measures of motor dimensions of speaking and writing were obtained from 3 groups of subjects representing Kretschmer's body types. Statistical analysis of the data showed characteristic values in many of the dimensions for each of the 3 types. Intragroup correlations of writing and speech measurements were not significant. 28 references.—E. W. Eng.

1150. **Grünewald, Gerhard; Zuberbier, Erika, & Spitznagel, Albert. Einführung zu den Vergleichsstudien zur Schreib- und Sprechmotorik.** (Introduction to comparative studies of writing and speaking as motor activities.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 162-164.—An introduction to 3 quantitative and qualitative studies of relationships among various motor dimensions of speaking and writing. The 2 modes of language expression are compared in motorically contrasted groups: (1) Among Kretschmer's constitutional types; (2) depressives; and (3) epileptics. 18 references.—E. W. Eng.

1151. **Hardin, Garrett. (U. Calif., Goleta, Calif.) The threat of clarity.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 392-396.—Language is analyzed as it shapes our language-limited world. Whether perception produces language or vice-versa, nevertheless linguistic distinctions once made are part of a mutual support of language and perception. Particularly restrictive of communication and thinking are explain-all terms or panchrestas such as "mind" and "instinct." These terms illustrate the pathology of language that is tied to the underlying metaphysics of a language that does not hinder subdivide analysis but does interfere with

categorical analysis. These are both illustrated and discussed. 17 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1152. Hill, Richard J. **An experimental investigation of the logistic model of message diffusion.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 21-26.—"When the basic conditions of the model were matched experimentally, the diffusion process did follow the mathematical specification. However, as experimental controls were relaxed, observations of diffusion diverged markedly from the original model."—*A. R. Howard.*

1153. Hovland, Carl I. (Ed.) **The order of presentation in persuasion. Vol. I.** New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univer. Press, 1957. x, 192 p. \$4.00.—There are 8 chapters concerned with the effects which order of presentation has upon an audience. The chapter titles and authors are as follows: Carl I. Hovland and Wallace Mandell, "Is There a 'Law of Primacy in Persuasion?';" Carl I. Hovland, Enid H. Campbell, and Timothy Brock, "The Effects of 'Commitment' on Opinion Change Following Communication;" Abraham S. Luchins, "Primacy-Recency in Impression Formation;" Abraham S. Luchins, "Experimental Attempts to Minimize the Impact of First Impressions;" Arthur R. Cohen, "Need for Cognition and Order of Communication as Determinants of Opinion Change;" William J. McGuire, "Order of Presentation as a Factor in 'Conditioning' Persuasiveness;" Irving L. Janis and Rosalind L. Feierabend, "Effects of Alternative Ways of Ordering Pro and Con Arguments in Persuasive Communications;" Carl I. Hovland, "Summary and Implications." 43 references.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

1154. Howes, Davis. (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.) **On the relation between the probability of a word as an association and in general linguistic usage.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 75-85.—"The summed associative probability of a word, measured by its total frequency in the Kent-Rosanoff tables, is considered in relation to the probability of emission of the word in general linguistic usage, measured by its frequency in the Lorge magazine count. 2 features stand out in the data: A high positive correlation (.94) for magazine-count frequencies of less than 800; and a sharp reversal in this relationship for higher magazine-count frequencies. . . . The high correlation found for all other words indicates that the average probability that a given word will be emitted as a response in the word-association experiment is the same as its probability in general discourse."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

1155. Louttit, C. M. **The use of foreign languages by psychologists, chemists, and physicists.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 314-316.—"In all three sciences, the English and German scientists cite their own language in excess of its relative proportion in the universe (citations in the journals examined) . . . French scientists do likewise . . . (but) rely less upon their own language and cite English and, especially in chemistry, German more heavily."—*R. H. Waters.*

1156. Mandelbrot, B. (Univ. of Geneva, Switzerland.) **A note on a law of Berry and on insistence stress.** *Inform. Control*, 1957, 1, 76-81.—Insistence stress is defined as spoken accented stress on a whole word rather than a syllable. The Berry law assumes there is a relation between the frequency of occurrence of a word and its insistence stress. The author

derives the Berry law by assuming that the occurrence of an insistence stress is a random process.—*I. Pollack.*

1157. Melville, Joseph R. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) **Word-length as a factor in differential recognition.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 316-318.—Longer words placed to the right of the fixation point are recognized tachistoscopically more quickly than when placed to the left. This result is explained in terms of Husy's contention that the initial letters are of most importance in word recognition.—*R. H. Waters.*

1158. Miyamoto, S. Frank; Crowell, Laura, & Katcher, Allan. **Communicant behavior in small discussion groups.** *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 151-160.—The term "communicant behavior" is used "to cover those aspects of the behavior of a group member which reveal his response during a communication from another participant." The responses that speakers attend to "depend upon such factors as number, physical placement, unexpected responses, status, hostility, support, deviation and his history of communication within the group." However, attending to the responses of listeners will not necessarily "provide the speaker with accurate information to which he may respond in the redirection of his communication. . . . The listener who wishes to facilitate optimum communication" should have control over the facilitating and adverse factors discussed in this paper.—*D. E. Meister.*

1159. Morimoto, Hiroshi; (Kobe Yamate Women's Junior Coll.) Kashu, Kan, & Nakata, Yoshiro. **Rensō-hō to Semantic Differential-hō to ni yoru imikankei no Kenkyū: Dōgo to hanigo no bunseki.** (A study of semantic relation by the association method and the semantic differential method: I. Analysis of synonym and antonym.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 131-137.—An experiment was made to objectively analyze the difference of synonym and antonym. 10 words including synonyms and antonyms were used and analyzed by the Osgood and Suci's Semantic Differential Method. It was found that synonyms have high association value and low difference scores while antonyms have high association value and high difference scores. It was concluded that the method is useful for the quantitative analysis of the opposition of the meaning. English summary, p. 189. 17 references.—*S. Ohwaki.*

1160. Muraishi, Shōzō. (National Language Res. Inst., Tokyo.) **Gengo shinrigaku no gengo kenkyū e no ichi zuke.** (Placement of psycholinguistics in the language research.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 55-60.—Ordinary linguistic study of language tends to isolate language from human behavior. However, the object of psycholinguistics is "le parler." The functional aspect must be emphasized. Characteristics of modern psycholinguistics are: "(1) Integration of psychological linguistics and psychology of language; (2) close relationship to the communication theory and group dynamics; and (3) establishment of scientific methodology." English summary, p. 66.—*S. Ohwaki.*

1161. Peters, Robert W. **Studies in extra-messages: The effect of various modifications of the voice signal upon the ability of listeners to identify speakers' voices.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No NM 001 104 500, No. 61. ii, 14 p.—

Listener identification facility was significantly decreased (1) when the voice signal was modified by either a 6 db increase or decrease in sound pressure level, (2) when the voice signal was interrupted at 5 rates of from one to 12 per second, or (3) when increased portions of the voice signal were rejected through either high-pass or low-pass filtering. The adding of octave frequency bands, especially the band of 75 to 150 cps, significantly increased listener identification.

1162. Reddish, R. L. **Propaganda: Its psychological aspect.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1956, 15, 47-49.

1163. Rosenzweig, Mark R. **Études sur l'association des mots.** (Study of word association.) *Ann. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 23-32.—The author, in a French translation, repeats previous studies in word association. The norms for the Kent-Rosanoff prove about the same in both languages. Association in recall accords with the work of Jenkins and Russell.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1164. Smith, Nila B. (New York U.) **What research says about phonics instruction.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 1-9.—Historical cycles in emphasis upon phonics instruction in American education are reviewed with reference to research results both favorable and unfavorable. 24 references.—*M. Murphy.*

1165. Talland, George A. **Rate of speaking as a group norm.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 15(4), 8-10.—The length of communications to the group by a single member was found to remain relatively constant for each of three discussion groups over an eight-week period despite absences of individual members. These findings suggest the operation of group norms.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

1166. Tolhurst, Gilbert C. **Delayed response: Effects upon speech reception and speaker intelligibility.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, Rep. No. 74, ii, 15 p.—Delaying written and/or verbal responses zero to five seconds resulted in progressive increases to the reception and intelligibility scores of multiple-choice intelligibility tests as well as to speaker intelligibility scores of PB word tests. Five seconds response delay yielded the highest scores; however, one second delay gave the highest scores for PB listener reception.

1167. Villegas, Oscar Uribe. **De la importancia y variedad de la experiencia comunicativa.** (On the importance and variety of communicative experience.) *Rev. Mex. Sociol.*, 1956, 18, 563-584.—17 references.

1168. Webb, Wilse B. (Aviat. Psych. Lab., USN Sch. Aviat. Med.) **Elements in individual-to-individual communication.** *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 119-124.—The procedure involved: "(1) A homogeneous college-level population; (2) unfamiliar and relatively complex material in story-form; (3) the material made available in a written form for study by the communicator; (4) communication on an individual-to-individual basis; and (5) successive periods of communication in close temporal proximity. . . . Little differences in the ability to communicate . . . information (were) exhibited. If the sequence of communications is closely spaced . . . no general trends in decreasing or increasing proficiency

in communication are likely to be found. Different amounts of time between communicators in presenting equal information are, however, likely to appear."—*D. E. Meister.*

1169. William, D. C., Paul J., & Ogilvie, J. C. (Toronto U., Toronto, Ont., Can.) **Mass media, learning, and retention.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 157-163.—The same abstract lecture, "Thinking through Language," was presented simultaneously to a TV studio audience, on TV, on radio and in print to 4 groups of college students matched for grade averages. Each group took a 30-minute, multiple-choice examination immediately after the lecture and again 8 months later. TV, radio, and reading ranked in that order of effectiveness, and the order was unchanged 8 months later. Those in the studio did no better than the reading group.—*R. Davidson.*

(See also Abstract 803)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, & COUNSELING

1170. Balint, Michael. **Die drei seelischen Bereiche.** (The three psychic areas.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 321-344.—To clarify some problems arising from difficulties in psychoanalytic treatment, 3 areas or levels of psychic functioning are distinguished: (a) 3-person, oedipal, conflictual, verbal level; (b) 2-person, basic fault, largely nonverbal level; and (c) 1-person, creative level. All 3 are involved in ego activity; the picture is not clear with regard to super-ego or id. Any analysis of psychic function and structure is controlled by the conditions of data collection; thus psychoanalytic psychology is limited by the conditions of the analytic situation.—*E. W. Eng.*

1171. Bendig, A. W., & Vaughan, Charles J. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Manifest anxiety, discrimination, and transposition.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 286-288.—Twenty high and 20 low anxiety Ss, as measured by the Taylor scale were given a learning and a transposition test in a test of discrimination of intermediate size. No differences in either learning or transposition were found between the two groups. A short summary of the literature shows that ". . . research with Taylor's is dogged by contradictory results. . . . The general impression one receives . . . is that the relationship between the Manifest Anxiety Scale and learning is, like extra-sensory perception (ESP), a delicate flower that blooms only in certain environments."—*R. H. Waters.*

1172. Collier, Rex Madison. (VA Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) **Consciousness as a regulatory field: A theory of psychotherapy.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 275-282.—The proposed theory places emphasis "on central factors with utilization of the biological concept of regulation. . . . Psychotherapy is defined as a set of techniques, all of which should have as their common purpose the progressive re-establishment in the individual of a more adequate degree of self-regulation." An organized approach is attempted which gives "a more appropriate place to the unsuccessfully rejected concept of consciousness." Phenomena related to psychotherapy, including free association, insight, "uncovering" and interpretation, and group relationship factors are considered. "It is assumed that the current style of being eclectic in psychotherapy demands

that certain basic concepts be systematically identified so that the recognized common factors in psychotherapy shall have an organized meaning. The regulatory theory of consciousness and the derived concepts of stress-defense dynamics are offered as a step in this direction." 17 references.—S. J. Lachman.

1173. Cottle, William C. (U. Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.) **The evaluation of guidance services.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 229-235.—Various criteria for evaluating programs are proposed. The results of the guidance services are not conclusive regarding the effects of counseling. "This review for the three-year period indicates the paucity and limited nature of published research on the evaluation of guidance services. There is great need for cooperative research among institutions and for research designs of better quality." 46-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

1174. Dreese, Mitchell. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) **Group guidance and group therapy.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 219-228.—Research has indicated that group and individual procedures in guidance are complementary aspects of a sound guidance program. Neither can fully take the place of the other, but each implements and supplements the others, and renders it more effective. During the past 3 years, convincing research on group guidance and group therapy in educational institutions has been sparse, but there is widespread interest and activity in group therapy and psychiatric circles in mental institutions and hospitals. 45-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

1175. Fairbairn, W. Ronald D. **Freud: The psycho-analytical method and mental health.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 53-62.—Certain major developments in Freud's thinking are traced, especially the implications and revisions accompanying the development of the mental constitution in terms of id, ego, and super-ego. Resistance in psychoneuroses involves aggression turned inward and relief of repression seems necessarily to wait on turning aggression outward. Whether the more conventional transference theory furnishes an adequate conceptualization of the conditions for therapy is questioned and the relationship of patient to analyst is proposed as a necessary component of an adequate explanation. Freud's mental health concept is rather pessimistic in the sense that satisfactory, non-pathological function according to the reality principle is mental health. Education of the public regarding the implications of psychoanalytic psychology is the main avenue to contribution to general mental health. This will require correcting some misconceptions and an emphasis on fact that "... the child requires the enlightened support of his parents in the control of his impulses until he acquires the power to control them for himself. . . ."—C. L. Winder.

1176. Friedenberg, Fred S. **Thoughts on the latency period.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 390-400.—"The latency period is the reaction formation that ends each developmental stage of mankind. It imitates the economical dynamic of hibernation. It is used for fixation and as a protective barrier against the psychotic threats of the archaic past. Its function in dream, neurosis, and psychosis is discussed and its therapeutic importance."—D. Prager.

1177. Hammer, Emanuel F. (Psychology Unit, Psychiatric Clinic, Court of Special Sessions, New York City.) **The clinical application of projective drawings.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. xxii, 663 p. \$13.50.—"The present book has been prepared because of the pressing need that exists today to bring within the confines of one volume, for easy reference, the variety of projective drawing procedures that are part of the growing group of tools of the clinical psychologist." It is meant to be of practical use to the clinician and the clinician-in-training both as a diagnostic aid and as an adjunct to psychotherapy. Besides a section summarizing the research work in projective drawings, there are sections covering the clinical use of the following tests; Machover's Draw-a-Person Test, Buck's House-Tree-Person Technique, The Levy Animal-Drawing-Story Technique, Kinget's Drawing Completion Test, Harrower's The Most Unpleasant Concept Test, Draw-A-Family, Draw-A-Person-In-The-Rain, Caligor's Eight-Card Redrawing Test, and Doodles: An Informal Projective Technique.—N. H. Pronko.

1178. Hoffman, Francis H., & Brody, Morris W. **The symptom: Fear of death.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 433-438.—"The symptom, fear of death, does not arise from a specific conflict. It refers to the inability to tolerate tension and the psychic mechanism employed to rid oneself of anxiety. Persons who experience the symptom, fear of death, seek to rid themselves totally of all anxiety, and in this they achieve a psychic state that parallels death . . . the individual destroys himself in order to have an entirely new and different person emerge from the ashes of the old self. The individual has thus only hastened to accomplish exactly what he ought to avoid." 22 references.—D. Prager.

1179. Lang, Gladys Engel. (Ed.) (Bklyn. Coll.) **Mental health.** New York: H. W. Wilson, 1958. 192 p. \$2.00.—Twenty-five timely articles are reprinted which clarify the issues on mental health and assess current trends in the treatment of mental disease. These are grouped under the headings—mental health or mental illness?, the roots of mental illness, inside the mental hospital, the mentally ill can come back, and problems and progress. 7-page bibliography.—J. C. Franklin.

1180. McCully, C. Harold. **Developments of a decade of VA counseling.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 21-27.—The VA counseling program, established in 1943, is reviewed. It is felt that the major developments have been in the direction of increased professionalization of the service, and that these changes have paralleled, and to some degree reflect, the advances in counseling and counseling psychology generally.—G. S. Speer.

1181. McGuire, Carson. (U. of Tex., Austin, Tex.) **Factors influencing individual mental health.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, 26, 451-478.—Research approaches of the past 7 years are explored which bear upon individual mental health. There is no conclusive evidence concerning the relative importance of biological variation, parental attitudes and parent-child relationships, age-mate acceptance and peer-group experiences, and the more remote authority figures in school, church, and elsewhere in the community. There are few significant inquiries into school-community factors. A great deal of research

upon factors influencing individual mental health was made possible by the activities of and grants from foundations and government agencies. 134-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

1182. **McNeil, Elton B.** **The background of therapeutic camping.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 3-14.—An orderly program of "character building" activities, under the supervision of model adults, was the essential pattern of camping in its early days. During the 1930's the vigorous growth of the fields of psychology, social work, and education had an important impact on the philosophy of camping. The mental hygiene outlook in camping defined the task of leadership as one which involved providing the camper with experiences and guidance which would expand his insight into himself and thus increase his capacity to solve his personal problems. The pros and cons of therapeutic camping. The most serious charge which can be leveled at therapeutic work in a camp setting is that it proceeds largely on faith and on the energy of its supporters. The growing demand for proof of the productiveness of therapeutic camping will hardly deter its expansion although it will have the beneficial effect of stimulating a number of new assaults on long-standing problems. 61 references.—*J. A. Fishman.*

1183. **Rees, J. R.** (World Fed. for Mental Health.) **The thirty-first Maudsley lecture: Psychiatry and public health.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 314-325.—The therapeutic work of clinics and improved results from early treatment of psychoses represent secondary approaches to prevention of mental ill health, but primary approaches through modification of early social and environmental factors are more necessary, more difficult, and as yet unproved. Advances in the field of mental health and public health from many countries are cited.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1184. **Rees, T. P.** (Warlingham Park Hosp., Croydon, Surrey, Eng.) **Back to moral treatment and community care. The presidential address delivered at the one hundred and fifteenth annual meeting held at Warlingham Park Hospital, 18 July 1956.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 303-313.—In earlier centuries, particularly the first part of the nineteenth century there was a much more humane attitude toward patients, and records from Massachusetts as well as England show that the therapeutic community was practiced. Economy and crowding in the latter half of the nineteenth century brought about the custodial care from which we are only now recovering. The number of mental hospital beds per 1000 population is no index of advance in psychiatry, but the rates of recovery are.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1185. **Sargant, William.** (St. Thomas' Hosp., London, Eng.) **Aim and method in treatment: Twenty years of British and American psychiatry.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 699-709.—World War II, by emphasizing the necessity for treatment which works, helped England to avoid the dominance of psychoanalytic theory. In U. S. A., where the Rockefeller teaching and research funds helped analysis to capture the undergraduate psychiatric teaching, the unpopularity of physical medical therapies shows what can happen when ideological orthodoxy is put ahead of the patient's welfare as determining treatment of choice.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1186. **Thrush, Randolph S.** (Ohio State U.) **An agency in transition: The case study of a counseling center.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 183-190.—"A Q-sort technique of 60 typical counseling problems was used in an attempt to find an empirical definition of major dimensions of counselor view points concerning the types of counseling service provided by the agency." In a replication of the study "... it was found that ... the 'agency point of view' had changed from an emphasis on vocational counseling to an emphasis on counseling for personal adjustment. ..."—*M. M. Reece.*

1187. **Weigert, Edith.** **Kontrollanalyse und die Gegenübertragung des Ausbildungskandidaten auf seine Patienten.** (Control analysis and the countertransference of the training candidate on his patients.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 345-352.—The aim of the control analysis is to mitigate the anxiety of the student analyst to the enhancement of the analytic process with his patient. This is effected through work with the student analyst's countertransference, and through helping him to see the characteristic kinds of defenses being employed by his various patients. 20 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

1188. **Weissman, Philip.** **Conscious and unconscious autobiographical dramas of Eugene O'Neill.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 432-460.—This paper attempts to demonstrate certain correlations between certain manifestations in "Desire Under the Elms" and "Long Day's Journey into Night" and specific features in O'Neill's personal life. The former play reveals unconscious autobiographical experiences that resemble in content and structure the conscious autobiographical material of the latter play. The specific features of O'Neill's oedipal conflict as reflected in his life, choice of profession, and his writings are examined. 15 references.—*D. Prager.*

1189. **Woodward, Luther E.** (Community Service Div., N. Y. State Dept. of Mental Hygiene, N. Y. C.) **Social health—an increasing dimension in orthopsychiatry.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 445-461.—Theoretical interest in social health and practical efforts to promote it are clearly increasing. In trying to build social health somewhat more into the structure and function of our modern world, the following components must be considered. First, we must set the stage of life so that a maximum number of children will develop a sense of well-being and self-confidence, and we must safeguard the "ego development" of groups and classes and nations. Second, we must develop a working philosophy which does justice to our social and emotional needs. Third, we must develop strong democratic leadership and intelligent loyalty. 29 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

(See also Abstract 862)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1190. **Ancona, Leonardo.** (Catholic U. of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy.) **I fondamenti psicologici del colloquio e la sua utilizzazione in psicologia.** (Psychological foundations of the interview and its use in psychology.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 215-259.—Divergent points of view with respect to the psychological processes basic to the clinical, personnel, and social-psychological interview are discussed, and validity studies are re-

viewed. The author believes that the evidence shows that the interview is the major tool for evaluation of personality and yields more information than personality tests. Objective tests are incapable of measuring interaction between two people (interviewer and interviewee). The interview can do this validly. It must be conceptualized in terms of objective categories, however, for example Cattell's classification of source traits. English, French and German summaries. 77 references.—*E. Rosen.*

1191. **Andriola, Joseph.** (Atascadero State Hospital, Atascadero, Calif.) **Casework treatment in a home setting of patients released from mental hospitals.** *Soc. Casework*, 1957, 380, 480-485.—This paper deals with some aspects of the professional qualifications and the practice of caseworkers, not on a hospital staff, who have direct responsibility for providing services for patients who are on trial visit or convalescent status.—*L. B. Costin.*

1192. **Asthana, H. S.** **Psychological methodology.** *Educ. Psychol.*, Delhi, 1957, 4(1), 32-35.—"As a biosocial discipline psychology has not been satisfied with evolution of principles or laws of behavior only. It is not interested in mere explanation, prediction and control of psychological phenomena. . . . It believes that the understanding of phenomena of their meaningfulness which is possible in cultural setting of a value matrix is equally desirable. Psychology cannot sacrifice wholeness for elements and meaningfulness for lawfulness. Standing at the intersection of biological sciences and humanities it can best study human behavior by synthesizing the two modes of approach."—*H. Angelino.*

1193. **Bernstein, Rose, & Cyr, Florence E.** (School of Public Health, Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.) **A study of interviews with husbands in a prenatal and child health program.** *Soc. Casework*, 1957, 38, 473-480.—This report is based on a study of social work interviews with men whose wives, pregnant for the first time, were participating in a special "Family Health Clinic" program. "The major aims of the study were to find out: How men whose wives were pregnant for the first time were reacting to their new status as prospective fathers; what problems they saw as most pressing in relation to the new situation; the extent of their participation in the care of the baby; the caseworker's use of the interviews with the husbands and the influence of these contacts on the treatment plans." Findings indicate an apparently strong capacity in men for responding to the birth of their children. Continued study is indicated.—*L. B. Costin.*

1194. **Boigon, Helen W.** **The analytic process: Some personal reflections.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 170-176.—". . . analysis is when two people get together in a relationship in which the therapist, educated in human dynamics, is able to abide with the patient where he finds him. The therapist is out to learn what is going on, without obtruding preconceptions of what is or should be happening. He communicates what he is learning at the pace the patient is opening up to receive the pertinent finding. His spirit is one of interest in process and interest in people without the imposition of value judgment. When this obtains, the formal analytic work is proceeding. The outcome of these efforts lies with forces beyond our control."—*D. Prager.*

1195. **Bried, Ch.** **Une nouvelle technique d'investigation de la sensibilité à l'échec et au succès.** (A new technique for investigating sensitivity to failure or to success.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 30-52.—Three groups of subjects: 51 male student-teachers, 59 female student-teachers, and 53 convicts, were given a series of tasks, with forecasts, estimates, and results prepared systematically in advance. Differences of level of aspiration and reaction to supposed performance were found between sexes and between student-teachers and convicts. The author suggests the personality reactions displayed might be of use in educational guidance or in psychiatry. English summary. 15 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

1196. **Cantor, Morton B.** **Karen Horney on the psychoanalytic technique: The initial interview. Part II.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 121-126.—The patient's real reason for coming into analysis may not be clear to him even after a year or two of analysis. Patients come for advice about analysis in general when they actually want advice about themselves. "During a first interview, we can operate best by focusing on a subject close to the patient and about which he is upset, and reach deeper problems such as neurotic needs." The analyst's choice of patients and practical arrangements for analysis are discussed. The preliminary interview is part and parcel of analysis itself.—*D. Prager.*

1197. **Clements, Stanley W., McGowan, John F., Johnston, L. T., & McCavitt, Martin E.** **What is a rehabilitation counselor? Symposium.** *J. Rehab.*, 1957, 23(3), 6-12.—Four points of view are presented. Clements states: "Counselors differ greatly from one to another in the matter of positions they hold and the performance expected of them." McGowan says the counselor "is perceived by his client and associates in many different ways . . . the reaction of most clients and most professional associates is of a positive nature. . . ." In discussing what the counselor really is, Johnston suggests: "He is a 'maverick' of the highest caliber." Regardless of his academic preparation, the counselor "loses himself in the broader concept of the rehabilitation process." McCavitt points out recent advances and the way the rehabilitation counselor meets these challenges.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1198. **Clippinger, John A.** (First E. U. B. Church, Hamilton, Ohio.) **The practice of pastoral counseling.** *Counseling*, 1957, 15(3), 1-4.—Summarizes the results of a field study of pastoral counseling practices of 61 ministers in the northeastern United States. Among the findings discussed are: The unique role of pastoral counseling, emphases in counseling, ethical and religious aspects of counseling, prayer as therapy, techniques, use of group therapy, use of tests, and areas of incompetence. The author concludes that pastoral counseling is increasing and is not "just a contemporary craze."—*F. Costin.*

1199. **Coleman, William.** (RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **The counseling process.** *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 202-209.—Knowledge about personality development and the dimensions of the counseling process is increasing, and implications for counseling are being investigated. Today's counselor considers closely the emotional dimension even when dealing with clients having presumably only

educational or vocational adjustment problems. Among the theoretical issues receiving considerable attention in the last few years has been (1) the interrelationship of behavioral theory and counseling practice, (2) clinical vs. actuarial prediction, (3) some of the dimensions in the counseling process, and (4) the dynamics of occupational choice. 46-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

1200. **Friedman, Ira.** (Cleveland Receiving Hospital and State Institute of Psychiatry.) **Objectifying the subjective—a methodological approach to the TAT.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 243-247.—Eighty statements describing characteristics of the "hero" in TAT stories provided the basis for Q-sort ratings, permitting an estimate of the reliability of subjective and holistic interpretation of the TAT. Five judges rated 10 TAT protocols by this means. The average inter-rater reliability was .74.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1201. **Gardiner, Charles S., Hall, Henry E., & Parker, Lee L., Jr.** **Identification and measurement of case worker characteristics. Part III.** *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1957, 18, 218-221.

1202. **Grotjahn, Martin, & Treusch, Jerome V.** **A new technique of psychosomatic consultations.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 176-192.—A new technique of psychiatric consultation in the internist's office is presented. After a short report by the internist, free associative anamnesis is taken and finally the psychiatrist gives and later repeats in writing a brief outline of the psychodynamics of the patient's syndrome, his personality, and the relation between physician and patient as they emerge during the consultation. The advantages of this technique for patient, internist, and psychiatrist are outlined.—*D. Prager.*

1203. **Grunwald, Hanna.** (Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service.) **Group counseling in a family and children's agency.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 318-326.—The caseworker in group counseling and in individual casework is essentially concerned with the aim of better social functioning. Experience with a group program in which the caseworkers remain caseworkers in the group setting rather than functioning as psychotherapists has produced encouraging results.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1204. **Haak, Nils.** **Comments on the analytical situation.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 183-195.—Discusses selected aspects of the patient-doctor relationship in psycho-analytical treatment under the following sub-headings: Veiled transference, the analyst's human feelings, the patient's magical demands, testing the analyst (by the patient), and the question of fees. 36 references.—*G. Elias.*

1205. **Harms, Ernest.** (New York, N. Y.) **Modern psychotherapy 150 years ago.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 804-809.—The up-to-dateness of some of the ideas of Johann Christian Reil, as developed in his book published in 1803, is commented on.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1206. **Holzberg, Jules D.** (Connecticut State Hospital.) **The clinical and scientific methods: Synthesis or antithesis?** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 227-242.—The writer, in his Presidential address to the Society of Projective Techniques, offers a model for clinical inquiry that achieves the status of scientific

inquiry. He examines each of ten processes that constitute the main aspects of clinical inquiry: (1) The extent to which the referral problem is accepted as the real problem, (2) reformulation of the referral question into the variables of psychology, (3) the selection of techniques which are capable of illuminating the psychological variables with which the clinician is concerned, (4) the interaction process between clinician and patient, (5) data collection, (6) individual differences in clinicians, (7) interpretation of data, (8) making predictions, (9) determination of the success of predictions, and (10) communicating the results of the clinical inquiry, i.e., the psychological report. 34 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1207. **Hurst, L. C.** (Shenley Hosp., Hertfordshire, England.) **The unlocking of wards in mental hospitals.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 306-308.—Results of opening of closed wards as experienced at Shenley Hospital are discussed. The necessity for, but difficulties of, objectively assessing the effects of unlocking wards are stressed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1208. **Johnson, Adelaide M., (Univ. of Minn.) & Giffin, Mary E.** (Mayo Clinic & Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.) **Some applications of psychoanalytic insights to the socialization of children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 462-474.—Psychoanalytic insights permit more accurate understanding of unconscious forces; therefore we must attempt to apply them to group interaction and socialization of the child. The authors discuss psychoanalytic concepts, psychoanalysis and education, psychoanalytic insights into defenses, psychoanalysis in nursery school, psychoanalysis and social work, psychoanalysis and the home, validation of theoretical insight. They warn of the pitfalls of the misapplication of psychoanalytic insights. Intellectual understanding alone may be grossly distorted in its application by deep emotional problems. True insight is built upon the integration of psychodynamic understanding with emotional awareness of its meaning.—*R. E. Perl.*

1209. **Jordan, Paul H., & Campbell, Manilla.** (Flint Child Guidance Clinic, Flint, Mich.) **Is there a place for a mental health nurse in a child guidance clinic?** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 630-636.—In a pilot project at the Flint Child Guidance Clinic a mental health nurse participated in many clinic and community endeavors, and proved to be an important and effective team member. In the discussion Benjamin Pasamanick said that what she was doing was social work. Historically public health nurses were among the first trained workers in the field and have been doing a magnificent job.—*R. E. Perl.*

1210. **Katzenstein, Alfred.** **Über die Arbeit des Psychologen im Krankenhaus für Psychiatrie.** (On the work of the psychologist in the psychiatric hospital.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 175-182.—The successful contribution of the psychologist depends on close collaboration with physician, social worker, "work therapist," and nurses. Resistances to this in the psychologist and by other professions are discussed. The functions of the psychologist are briefly described and the need for a clear understanding of these is emphasized.—*C. T. Bever.*

1211. Kogan, Leonard S. (Community Service Society, New York, N. Y.) **The short-term case in a family agency: III. Further results and conclusion.** *Soc. Casework*, 1957, 38, 7, 366-374.—The final article in this series deals with the following: (a) Reasons for closing and the effects of contact with respect to cases which were terminated on a planned basis, (b) evaluations of contact by the caseworker and the client, and (c) comparison of short term cases closed on an unplanned basis with cases lasting at least 5 interviews. Limitations and implications of this study are discussed in detail.—L. B. Costin.

1212. Kramer, Morton. (Biometrics Branch, Natl. Instit. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Concepts in establishing mental health clinic reporting: Workshop report.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 643-645.—Since there is a prime need for information on mental illness, the workshop objective was to review the needs and goals of data collected from mental health clinics at city, state and national levels. Hubert H. Baker reported on use of data at the clinic level, Margaret B. Bailey needs at the city level, Luther E. Woodward enumerated types of data needed and now being obtained at the state level, and Anita K. Bahn reported the broader interest at the national level. Unmet needs and the differences in interest at the different levels was pointed out.—R. E. Perl.

1213. Levitt, Eugene E. (Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research.) **A comparison of "remainders" and "defectors" among child clinic patients.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 316.—Brief report.

1214. Menninger, Karl. (The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.) **Theory of psychoanalytic technique.** New York: Basic Books, 1958. xiii, 206 p. \$4.75.—Based on the author's notes used in a seminar on technique, this book is "not a manual of practice, but an examination of some of the psychodynamic principles operative in the practice," and, thus, concerns a theory of therapy. The following chapter headings reflect the content and extent of coverage of the work: introduction and historical review, the regression, transference and countertransference, resistance, interpretation and other intervention, and the termination of the contract. 163-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

1215. Moreno, Zerka T. (Moreno Institute, Beacon, N. Y.) **Psychodrama of young mothers.** *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 270-282.—Psychodrama is effective in helping expectant mothers in coping with their concepts of and attitudes toward motherhood. Early infancy makes many demands on the young mother which she has difficulty in understanding. Psychodrama helps them think and feel as the unborn might be thinking and feeling "... to become more relaxed in relations to their infants, and to ... [become] more effective auxiliary ego-mothers to their own children. ..." Examples of the therapeutic dialogue are presented. French and German summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1216. Morse, William C., & Wineman, David. **Group interviewing in a camp for disturbed boys.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 23-31.—Sessions open by some searching for "why are we here?" A second natural stage is likely to run to ventilation and catharsis—sometimes germane to the problem, very

often irrelevant escapism. In the third phase it is necessary for the therapist to select out significant and usable material which will provide a focus for the group. The interview may provide a setting for: (1) Clarifying confused issues of social reality; (2) helping the group to develop skills for both admitting and coping with guilt; (3) breaking through individual and group alibi mechanisms which protect them from recognition of their impulsivity and asocial behavior; (4) interpreting mental content, either of a group or individual nature, with the goal of specific insight into psychic problems; (5) ventilation of individual and group emotion; (6) recognition that problems are common to all, and mutual identification fostered by group discussion of these difficulties; and (7) freeing and strengthening of healthy group and self images which have been undermined by current conflicts.—J. A. Fishman.

1217. Nahoum, Charles. **L'entretien psychologique.** (The psychological interview.) Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 177 p. Fr. 500.—Rather than a manual for interviewers, this volume is a study of the psychosocial characteristics of three main types of interviewing: (a) The investigative interview (standardized interview and clinical diagnostic interview); (b) the therapeutic and counseling interview; and (c) the personnel selection interview. For each type of interview the author offers general theoretical considerations and a discussion of practical problems of strategy and technique. A chapter is devoted to the "tactics" of interviewing (variables, physical setting, recording technique, the physical and psychological condition of interviewer and subject, etc.) and to a discussion of sources of error in interviewing (facts withheld by the subject, halo effects, judgments based on the appearance of the subject, etc.). The last chapter outlines some principles for the training of the interviewer. 40 bibliographic footnotes.—A. Vigliano.

1218. Overholser, Winfred. **Better mental health.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 528-531.—The keynote address, delivered before the 1957 National Health Forum, in which brief mention is made of such topics as the scarcity of personnel, the attitude of the public, clinic facilities, discharge policies, problems of the aging, and the importance and development of research.—L. N. Solomon.

1219. Patterson, C. H. (Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.) **Counselor or coordinator?** *J. Rehabil.*, 1957, 23(3), 13-15.—Patterson emphasizes that "recognition of the important role of counseling in the rehabilitation process, and the development of the counseling phase, with the opportunity for well-trained counselors to contribute at the level at which they are trained, rather than demanding that they be jacks of all trades and master of none, will lead to the development of professional respect for rehabilitation workers." He is opposed to the development of the poorly trained, non-descript category such as rehabilitation counselor-coordinator approach that is currently being urged by some. The author feels that "a well trained counselor can function better as a coordinator than a coordinator can function as a counselor." As an alternative it is suggested that the two tasks, counseling and coordination, be looked upon as two distinct functions calling for two distinct kinds of people to carry them out.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1220. Phillips, Frederick, (Spring Grove State Hosp., Baltimore 28, Md.) & May, Sophia Belle. **A study of the transfer of long-hospitalized patients to a convalescent service.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 344-350.—A group of 72 male patients, 75% of whom were hospitalized for more than 5 years, were transferred to a modern convalescent cottage where treatment was instituted. The outcome of the project showed that although 55 patients were considered able to leave, only 7 were interested and did leave. The thesis is developed that the culture of the state hospital invites chronicity. This point is discussed fully.—N. H. Pronko.
1221. Polsky, Howard W. (Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N. Y.) **The strategy of failure.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 147-153.—"It is our hypothesis that productive people have learned how to fail successfully, to take their time at it and in the process insensitize themselves to the destructive criticisms of onlookers." Reactions of people to success and failure are discussed in relation to concepts of adjustment and mental health.—L. A. Pennington.
1222. Racker, Heinrich. **The meanings and uses of countertransference.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 303-357.—An article in seven sections, dealing with such topics as: A brief review of the literature on countertransference; various meanings of countertransference; the relation of transference and countertransference in the analytic process and some applications of the principles discussed; the dynamics of countertransference; various kinds, meanings, and uses of countertransference reaction; the degree of confidence which should be placed in countertransference as a guide to understanding the patient; and how useful or harmful it is to communicate to the patient a countertransference reaction. 24 references.—L. N. Solomon.
1223. Reed, Max R. (Washington Univ., St. Louis.) **The masculinity-femininity dimension in normal and psychotic subjects.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 289-294.—A research was designed to test hypotheses derived from psychoanalytic theory that psychotic and normal women differ in their responses to measures of different levels of masculinity organization. "On the DC (Drawing Completion Test), the psychotic women obtain more masculine scores than do normals. However, using the DAP (Draw-A-Person Test) as a measure of body image, only two of four measures yielded significant differences, and these did not hold up on cross-validation. The verbal statements of normal women concerning masculinity-femininity status correspond more closely to their respective measures of body image status than do those of psychotic women." Theoretical implications of findings and areas for future research are discussed. 22 references.—S. J. Lachman.
1224. Rogers, William F. (City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.) **The relationship of the funeral in counseling with the bereaved.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1957, 8, 27-32.—"The funeral cannot supplant the counseling process, but it can support it and, if conducted with due consideration of the needs of the bereaved, can further the mourning process." The bereaved person's needs include "the actualization of his loss," "the expression of loss," help with hostility and guilt, and forgiveness.—A. Eglash.
1225. Schindler, Raoul. (Abteilung fuer Psychotherapie der Nervenlinik Wien, Vienna, Austria.) **Soziodynamik der Krankenstation.** (Social dynamics of the health center.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 227-236.—Some principles of group relationships are graphically presented that have application to interpersonal transactions in an institutional setting. Prediction of the outcome of different situations based on sociodynamic analysis is suggested if therapy is to be efficacious. English and French summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.
1226. Sivadon, P. **Les problèmes d'hygiène mentale en Turquie.** (Problems of mental hygiene in Turkey.) *Hyg. ment.*, 1957, 46, 221-247.—The specific problems (demographic and socio-cultural factors, technical resources, etc.) which have a bearing on mental health in Turkey are discussed.—A. L. Benton.
1227. Slap, Joseph W. **Some clinical and theoretical remarks on chess.** *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1957, 6, 150-155.—With reference to a hospitalized patient, the intrapsychic significance of chess is discussed psychoanalytically. The relationship of sublimation as a defense and as an avenue for instinctual gratification is considered.—C. T. Bever.
1228. Strupp, Hans H. **A multidimensional system for analyzing psychotherapeutic techniques.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 293-312.—The proposed system attempts to abstract certain salient features from the verbal behavior of the psychotherapist and thereby to promote the comparative study of psychotherapeutic techniques. The interviews are rated according to types of therapeutic activity, depth-directedness, dynamic focus, initiative, therapeutic climate. "Preliminary evidence indicates that the system is highly reliable in the hands of trained raters."—C. T. Bever.
1229. Swan, Robert J. (Roseville, Minn., Public Schools.) **Using the MMPI in marriage counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 239-244.—"Couple analysis" was used as a means of determining the relationships between MMPI scales and patterns and the level of marital adjustment. Significant findings are reported for several scales.—M. M. Reece.
1230. Szasz, Thomas S. **On the theory of psycho-analytic treatment.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 166-182.—Psycho-analysis is not as scientific as it should be because its concepts are not so clearly defined that they have the same meaning for everybody. The author offers to remedy this lack by describing his views regarding such key psycho-analytical concerns as: (1) The aim of psycho-analysis, (2) the meaning of psycho-analytical treatment, (3) the rules of psycho-analytical therapy, and (4) the scientific attitude in analytical work. 80 references.—G. Elias.
1231. Walker, Donald E., & Peiffer, Herbert C., Jr. (San Diego State Coll.) **The goals of counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 204-209.—This paper raises the question of what the goals of counseling are or should be. Client adjustment, including social aspects and self satisfaction, is considered as well as the use of counselor values as a criterion. "... close and careful attention to the problems of the goals of counseling" is urged. 15 references.—M. M. Reece.

1232. Warren, Sol L. (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, New York State Department of Education, New York, N. Y.) **Internship program for rehabilitation counselors.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1957, 23(3), 4-5; 20-22.—A discussion of the internship program presently being carried by DVR in New York State. The training sequence, the method of selection of trainees, and the administrative management of this program are described.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1233. Watson, Peter D., DiMascio, Alberto; Kanter, Stanley S., Suter, E., & Greenblatt, Milton. (Boston Psychopathic Hosp., Mass.) **A note on the influence of climatic factors on psychophysiological investigations.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 419-423.—Study of the psychophysiological events occurring in a series of 36 therapeutic interviews with 1 patient started in July and terminated in February indicated, despite air conditioning and other controls, "that where level or change in activity is being measured, longer periods of acclimatization are necessary, and all climatic factors (atmospheric pressure as well as temperature and humidity) ideally should be controlled or taken into account. More intensive study of individual variations in adjustment to climate would seem advisable since our data demonstrate that marked differences in the relationship between physiological and climatic values exist in different individuals" (patient and therapist).—*L. A. Pennington.*

1234. Weiskrantz, Lawrence. (U. of Oxford.) **On some psychological techniques employing a single manipulation.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 189-199.—"Four techniques are described which permit the single bar-press apparatus to be used for the generation of psychophysical functions. Rate of response is a useful dependent variable for measuring the strength of behavior associated with the negative stimulus in two of the methods. When a warning signal is introduced with discrete negative and positive stimuli, the situation becomes logically akin to the traditional infra-human psychophysical procedures. Rate of response is then no longer useful as a variable, but because any given response does not alter the animal's geographical position, the bar-pressing situation offers certain advantages over the traditional procedures."—*L. E. Thune.*

1235. Wolff, Sulammith. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **Folie à trois: A clinical study.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 355-363.—Induction of delusions was from wife to husband to his brother. Social isolation was important in induction and hospital admission caused remission of symptoms. The increased readiness of the submissive partner to identify with the dominant partner because of guilt feelings is reaffirmed. 22 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1236. Young, Reginald J., Mould, Lillian, & Doren, Jean. (N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Div. of Prevention, Binghamton, N. Y.) **Problems in the development of a treatment program in a traveling child guidance clinic.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 637-642.—The experience in developing a traveling treatment clinic for children in rural southern N. Y. State out of what was previously primarily a diagnostic clinic has posed many problems as to community relationships, sources of referral, personnel, consolidation of clinics, etc. The

authors feel that in the long run emphasis on treatment is a more effective way of meeting the mental health needs of the community.—*R. E. Perl.*

1237. Zelig, Meyer A. **Acting in: A contribution to the meaning of some postural attitudes observed during analysis.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 685-706.—Acting in is a "middle phase in a genetic continuum in which acting out without verbalizing or remembering is at one end—acting in lying somewhere in between—and verbalizing and remembering without action is at the other end." Acting in is a compromise phase between impulse and defense. Postural acts or other kinds of blocked body movements on the couch may be thought of as acting in within the analysis. "... visual observation and timely analytic interpretation of the postural activity of a patient served to bring about meaningful communication with the therapist in an analytic situation which for prolonged periods had been characterized by frequent periods of silence, difficulty in remembering, restricted verbalization, and a repetitive postural pattern." 18 references.—*D. Prager.*

(See also Abstracts 192, 1852, 1969)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1238. Alliani, E., & Riccio, D. (U. Rome, Italy.) **Studio sul "test del labirinto" di Porteus sperimentato in soggetti normali ed in ammalati mentali e neurologici.** (An experimental study of Porteus' maze test in normals and in mental and neurological patients.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 3-14.—Following a summary of administration procedure and scoring system to be used with the Porteus maze test, the authors report results of testing 72 normal subjects and 248 patients of various types. They conclude that the test is quantitatively non-discriminatory for normals of a high cultural level, and is of uncertain precision for measuring level of intelligence of patients. On the other hand, it is concluded that the test is valuable as an indicator of social adaptability, temperament, and emotional stability of patients. English, French and German summaries.—*E. Rosen.*

1239. Arkoff, Abe. (Univ. of Hawaii.) **Resolution of approach-approach and avoidance-avoidance conflicts.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 402-404.—Forty male and 40 female college students served as subjects; conflicts were created by using two kinds of items—one set of items (pairings) in which he was required to designate the alternative he would rather have in greater degree than he had at present (approach-approach conflict) and another set of items in which he was required to designate the alternative he would rather have in lesser degree than he had at present (avoidance-avoidance conflict). "Approach-approach conflicts required significantly less time to resolve than did avoidance-avoidance conflicts and significantly more approach-approach conflicts were judged easier to resolve than were avoidance-avoidance conflicts. Males and females did not appear to differ in the conflict behavior except that in judging the difficulty of conflicts, males proved to be significantly more variable than females."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1240. Arentsen, Kaj. (Sindssygehospitalet, Risskov, Denmark.) **An investigation of the question-**

naire method by means of the Cornell Index (Form N2). I. Review of the literature and method: Results for a group of military recruits. II. Results for a group of military medical patients. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, 32(3), 231-279.—A short historical review of psychometric methods is given. The Cornell Index and its Danish version are described and discussed. For the military recruits studied by the author, high M scores are related to age (over 22 yrs.), military status, having more than 30 sick days in 9 months, and having been referred for psychiatric examination. A study of 312 soldiers admitted to the medical department yields significantly higher M scores for those in whose illness mental factors played a definite role as compared with those who had definite organic diseases. 3-page reference.—R. Kaelbling.

1241. Barthel, E., & Schwarz, B. Zusammenarbeit zwischen Arzt und Psychologen in der Poliklinik einer psychiatrischen Klinik. (Collaboration between physician and psychologist in the psychiatric outpatient clinic.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 169-174.—The diagnostic problems and therapeutic approaches of a psychiatric clinic are illustrated with case material. "The contribution of the psychologist has been proven justified." His special area is considered to lie in environmental manipulation and educational reorientation of the patient.—C. T. Bever.

1242. Basaglia, Franco, & Dalla Barba, Giampietro. (U. of Padua, Italy.) Il rifiuto alla V tavola di Rorschach. (Rejection of card V of the Rorschach.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 17-24.—On theoretical and statistical grounds, the belief that rejection of card V can be considered pathognomic of schizophrenia is challenged. Interpretation of responses to card V should be made on the basis of the stimulus characteristics of the card and the position of the card between cards IV and VI. Viewed thus, rejection of card V can have a number of bases, of which schizophrenia is only one possibility. English, French and German summaries.—E. Rosen.

1243. Bénard, M., Lorenzi, R., & de Lipski, A. Travaux effectués par les psychologues militaires au Viet-Nam. (Studies by military psychologists in Viet-Nam.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 67-89.—Psychotechnical centers were established to select native non-commissioned officers, and such specialists as drivers and radio operators. Tests covered these areas: Mental, character and personality, practical problems, and technical knowledge. The authors point out that extensive validation is necessary to adapt standard batteries to fit in with the cultural background and characteristics of various races. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

1244. Blackburn, Harold L., & Benton, Arthur L. (State U. of Iowa.) Revised administration and scoring of the Digit Span Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 139-143.—"This study explored the effect of certain modifications in administration and scoring on the test-retest reliability of the digit span. These modifications consisted of: (a) Having S repeat or reverse both sets of digits of a given series length even when he had correctly repeated or reversed the first set of the pair; (b) terminating the repetition or reversal of digits after three successive

failures rather than two; and (c) giving credit in scoring for each set of digits correctly repeated or reversed rather than by the usual 'highest score' method." Among the findings was the fact "that these modifications resulted in a significant increase in the test-retest reliability of the task. This increase in reliability was effected primarily through augmentation of the reliability of performance on the 'digits forward' component of the task. Under both the standard and revised administrations, the 'digits backward' component showed unsatisfactory reliability."—A. J. Bachrach.

1245. Boulanger-Balleyguier, G. Etude sur le CAT: Influence du stimulus sur les récits d'enfants de 3 à 8 ans. (Study of the CAT: Influence of the stimulus on the stories of children three to eight years old.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1957, 7, 1-28.—The CAT was given along with an intelligence test and the Rorschach to 105 children, approximately ten boys and ten girls at each age from three through seven. Detailed results in the form of tables setting forth actions described, omissions, additions, and descriptions of animals are published. A preponderance of maternal figures was noted. Indications of a genetic evolution of responses were found in a tendency for the perceptions to become more exact and detailed, to take better account of the stimulus.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1246. Brownell, Marjorie H., (Randolph-Macon Women's College) & Goss, Albert E. (U. of Massachusetts.) Stimulus-response analysis of inferences from projective test behavior. *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 525-538.—"A stimulus-response analysis of diagnostic and predictive inferences from responses to projective test stimuli was outlined. Principles of stimulus generalization and associative chaining and also of conflict were used to illustrate development of such inferences as well as to distinguish possible sources of error. Response-response correlations of criterion-oriented validation studies were viewed as relationships which could be derived from stimulus-response principles. A similar interpretation was advanced for response-response laws which involve intervening variables."—M. O. Wilson.

1247. Calvin, Allen D., (Hollins Coll., Hollins Coll., Va.) & Hanley, Charles. An investigation of dissimulation on the MMPI by means of the "lie detector." *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 312-316.—"The MMPI was administered in group form to approximately 300 undergraduate students. From this group 13 were selected who showed evidence of dissimulation. Nine appeared to be "faking good" and four "faking bad." These 13 Ss were each carefully matched with control Ss who had similar raw-score MMPI profiles with no evidence of dissimulation. All Ss were again given the MMPI while being tested by a Keeler Polygraph. The findings tended to support the value of the validating scales, although many specific hypotheses were not verified in a statistically significant manner. Implications of these findings were discussed."—P. Ash.

1248. Cameron, D. E. Psychic driving: Dynamic implant. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 703-712.—Psychic driving is the exposure of the patient to continued replaying of a cue communication derived from one of the original areas from which his current difficulties arise. This driving sets up a per-

sisting tendency for the cue statement and related activities and attitudes to return to awareness. This tendency is the dynamic implant. The dynamic qualities of the implant are functions of the amount and repetition of driving, the intensity of response, defenses, stress tolerance, and capacity for desensitization. The major continuing effects of the dynamic implant are progressive problem identification, resulting reorganization of behavioral patterns, and negative evaluation of the neurotic patterns present in the cue communication used in driving.—D. Prager.

1249. Chambers, Guinevere S., & Hamlin, Roy M. (Western Psychiatric Institute, Univ. of Pittsburgh.) **The validity of judgments based on "blind" Rorschach records.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 105-109.—Each of 20 clinicians experienced in the use of the Rorschach was given the "task of identifying five Rorschach protocols according to clinical group. The groups were: (a) Involuntary depression; (b) paranoid schizophrenia; (c) anxiety neurosis; (d) brain damage due to syphilis; and (e) adult mental deficiency. The judges were told which five clinical groups were represented and that they would receive one Rorschach record from each group." Among the results of this phase of the study of "blind" analysis of the Rorschach were the following: "Out of 100 possible judgments, clinicians were correct 58 times; five judges contributed 25 of the correct judgments; nine judges, 27; and the remaining six judges, 6; and Rorschachs of mental defectives can be identified in 90% of the cases."—A. J. Bachrach.

1250. Chapman, Loren J., (University of Chicago) & Campbell, Donald T. **Response set in the F scale.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 129-132.—"An attempt was made to evaluate acquiescence response-set variance in the F scale measure of authoritarian personality trends by employing reversed wordings of items. Response set is found to be an important factor in the F scale which cannot easily be corrected by the practice usual in attitude test construction of employing both positively and negatively worded items. Evidence seems to indicate in addition that the content component of the F scale is correlated with the acquiescence response set."—A. S. Tamkin.

1251. Chiari, Silvano. (U. Florence and Harvard-Florence Research Project, Italy.) **Rilevi quantitativi e differenziali su protocolli Rorschach di 108 fanciulli fiorentini dai 6 ai 10 anni.** (Quantitative and differential observations on the Rorschach protocols of 108 Florentine children between the ages of 6 and 10.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 323-333.—Statistical results are presented and comparisons made with results obtained in other Rorschach studies of children. Results are, in the main, consistent with conclusions from previous studies. English, French and German summaries.—E. Rosen.

1252. Chodorkoff, Bernard. (VA Hospital, Dearborn, Mich.) **Anxiety, threat, and defensive reactions.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 191-196.—A perceptual defense score was obtained by a specially devised Word Association Test. An Accuracy of Self Description (ASD) score was obtained using previously described technique (see 29: 5300). The Elizur RCT Scale and 7 of Eichler's signs were used to

measure anxiety. Two hypotheses were set up to be tested: "(1) The greater the degree of anxiety present in an individual, the more defensive he will be. (2) The greater the degree of threat experienced, the more defensive he will be." The hypotheses were unsupported by the results. A theoretical formulation of the interrelationship between anxiety, threat, and defensiveness is presented.—G. E. Rowland.

1253. Cowen, Emory L., Heilizer, Fred; Axelrod, Howard S., & Alexander, Sheldon. (U. of Rochester.) **The correlates of manifest anxiety in perceptual reactivity, rigidity, and self concept.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 405-411.—"The purpose of the present investigation was to examine the relationship between performance on the Taylor A scale and measures of problem-solving rigidity, perceptual reactivity to threat-expectancy, and self-concept. One hundred and two male and female Ss were selected as high, middle, and low A scale scorers. All Ss completed the Bills-Vance-McLean Inventory (self concept) in group administration. Subsequently, 96 of these were given the Luchins water jar task of problem-solving rigidity, and a test of perceptual reactivity to threat expectancy, in individual administration." Among the results was the finding that "no relationships between A-scale response and performance on either the rigidity or perceptual tasks were observed." 31 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

1254. Cronholm, Börje, & Molander, Lars. (Psychiatric Clinic, Karolinska, Sjukhuset, Stockholm 60, Sweden.) **Memory disturbances after electroconvulsive therapy: I. Conditions 6 hours after electroshock treatment.** *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1957, 32(3), 280-306.—Electroconvulsive therapy has an adverse effect on the operationally defined variables "immediate reproduction," "delayed reproduction," "retention," and "forgetting" in 3 memory tests constructed for this study, called the 30 word pair test, the 20 figure test and the short story test. 56 references. 2½-page reference.—R. Kaelbling.

1255. Crookes, T. G. **Size constancy and literalness in the Rorschach test.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 99-106.—The data support previous findings of small, negative correlation between IQ and constancy as well as increasing constancy with aging. Lower constancy was found to be associated with literalness of Rorschach responses. Compared with normals, neurotics, and psychopaths, the schizophrenics had lower constancy for size. It is proposed that "people for whom objects are more variable phenomenally (i.e., they show less constancy), tend to develop a greater facility for identifying objects on the basis of incomplete sensory data" and would "... accept a greater variety of sensory experiences as being representations of objects. . . ."—C. L. Winder.

1256. Davids, Anthony; Goldenberg, Louis, (Brown U. and Emma Pendleton Bradley Home) & Laufer, Maurice W. **The relation of the Archimedes spiral aftereffect and the Trail Making Test to brain damage in children.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 429-433.—"The spiral aftereffect test and the Trail Making Test were administered to a group of normal children, a group of emotionally disturbed children, and a group of children suffering from cortical damage. These two tests, used separately in

unrelated studies, had previously been found to differentiate between adults with and without organic brain damage. In the present study both tests were found to reveal significant differences among the groups, as predicted, and both appear to possess considerable promise as valid methods for assessing cortical impairment."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1257. **De, Bimakshwar.** (L. S. College, Muzafarpur, India.) **Significant studies in the quantitative assessment of the diagnostic validity of the word association test.** *J. Bihar U.*, 1956, 2, 20-27.—After reviewing briefly the studies of Jung, Kent and Rosanoff, Hull and Lugoff and Murphy, the author has reported results from his own study on 192 male subjects. Some quantitative variables were found out and treated factorially. The author concludes that "for diagnostic purposes the three factors which underlie 10 of the categories are better able to differentiate the groups than are the categories when taken separately."—*U. Pareek.*

1258. **De Renzi, Ennio; Isotti, Mario, & Saraval, Ante.** (U. Pavia, Italy.) **Il test di Rorschach nell'Italiano adulto normale.** (Rorschach's test in the normal adult Italian.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 279-321.—Quantitative results and interpretation of the results are reported for 300 Northern Italians. Differences in both intellectual and emotional characteristics, as a function of different educational levels in the test group, are very large. Implications of the results for norm group comparisons are pointed out. English, French and German summaries. 22 references.—*E. Rosen.*

1259. **Drasgow, James, & Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr.** (U. of Buffalo.) **F-K in a motivated group.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 399-401.—"Other MMPI studies involving F-K in samples where testees have been requested to fake good are criticized on the ground of inadequate motivation or felt responsibility. Results are presented, utilizing 66 normal MMPI profiles obtained from clients tested for upgrading where evidence was available for high motivation. The mean F-K index for this group was -16. Age and years of education had little or no effect; number of dependents, however, was significantly related to this index. It is proposed that the felt responsibility and upward motivation of these clients are the important factors in producing such elevated F-K indices."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1260. **Fisher, Seymour, & Morton, Robert B.** (VA Hosp., Houston, Texas.) **Levels of prediction from the TAT.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 115-120.—"The purpose of the study was to relate two measures of fantasy derived from the TAT to a variety of behavioral measures obtained from a group of persons hospitalized for treatment of tuberculosis. It was hypothesized that the fantasy measures would predict best those behaviors least subject to camouflage by the subjects. The pattern of results was significantly in the predicted direction."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1261. **Fiske, Donald W.** (Univ. of Chicago.) **The constraints on intra-individual variability in test responses.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 317-337.—"Behavior is viewed as inherently variable, its relative consistency being an indication of the extent to which the behavior is constrained by the stimulating environment," e.g., the specific inventory

or test being administered. Empirical findings concerning intra-individual variability are reviewed, and the conclusion is drawn that "... variability tendencies are largely specific to total constellations of stimuli and conditions." 33 references.—*W. Coleman.*

1262. **Fleishman, Martin.** (Napa State Hospital, Imola, Calif.) **The investigation of changes in directional reactions on the Szondi test.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1956, 54, 197-202.—The differences between psychopathological subjects and normal subjects with respect to the directional changes that occur on the Szondi test from test to retest was studied. It was presumed that such differences could exist as a result of (a) the unique evocative potentialities of the Szondi test, or (b) the generalized response differences between normal and abnormal subjects to a wide variety of stimuli. Two groups, one normal and one psychopathological, were given two administrations of the Szondi test and two administrations of a control test which was constructed through the use of photographs of presumably normal individuals. Real differences between psychopathological and normal subjects seemed to occur. The response differences that occurred on the Szondi test were paralleled on the control test. The differences in response variability on the Szondi test that characterize the performances of normal and psychopathological subjects, do not appear to occur as the result of evocative potentialities peculiar to that test.—*G. E. Rowland.*

1263. **Furuya, Kenji.** (Tokyo Univ. of Education, Japan.) **Responses of school-children to human and animal pictures.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 248-252.—Testing Bellak's assumption, which is the rationale behind his Children's Apperception Test, that animal pictures elicit more thematic fantasy from children than human pictures, groups of 1st graders, 4th graders, and 6th graders were asked to tell stories in response to six animal pictures and six human pictures, equivalent in scene and situations. The productivity of the children's stories was greater at every age for human pictures and there was no evidence that the relative productivity of animal and human pictures changed with age.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1264. **Gage, N. L., Leavitt, George S., & Stone, George C.** **The psychological meaning of acquiescence set for authoritarianism.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 98-103.—An especially constructed information test of acquiescence, Cohn's Plus Scale of acquiescence, the F scale, and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory were found to correlate significantly with each other "in directions expected on the basis of the acquiescence set." The results suggest that such inventories "are advisedly constructed primarily of 'negative' items. The psychological meaning of acquiescence resembles that of authoritarianism, conformity, low ego strength, and low intelligence." 15 references.—*H. P. David.*

1265. **Goodstein, Leonard D., & Farber, I. E.** (State U. of Iowa.) **On the relation between A-scale scores and digit symbol performance.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 152-154.—"The present study was concerned with the hypothesis that the relation between Taylor A-scale scores and performance on a Digit Symbol task is nonmonotonic, with Ss in the middle ranges of the A-scale distribution performing better than those at the extremes. With

Ss classified at six levels of anxiety, no consistent evidence was obtained to support this hypothesis or any more general hypothesis concerning a relation between A-scale and Digit Symbol scores."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1266. Goss, Albert E., (Univ. of Massachusetts) & Brownell, Marjorie H. (Randolph-Macon Woman's College.) **Stimulus-response concepts and principles applied to projective test behavior.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 505-523.—"Receptor-orienting responses, in combination with primary and response-mediated stimulus generalization and discrimination, were introduced as the primary determinants of response occurrence in projective test situations. In addition, it was hypothesized that associative chains, habit summation, and drive as well as conflict and derivative inhibitory, displacement, projection, and reaction formation phenomena have explanatory significance. Applications of most of these concepts and principles were accompanied by references to or suggestions of relevant experiments." 34 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

1267. Graine, George N. (Alfred U.) **Measures of conformity as found in the Rosenzweig P-F study and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 300.—Brief report.

1268. Gräser, Luitgard. **Familie in Tieren: Die Familiensituation im Spiegel der Kinderzeichnung.** (Family in animals: The family situation as mirrored in the drawings of children.) München, Germany: Ernst Reinhardt, 1957. 119 p. DM 10.—A projective test, called "Family in Animals," is presented. It consists of the child's attempt to represent its own family by drawing animals. Two studies are described: (1) 2000 10-year olds drew 3 animals and provided characterizations of the animals; and (2) 2000 10-year olds represented their own family by drawing animals. The author provides lists of animals with mythological, fairy tale, and dream symbolisms, together with the children's characterizations, tables with frequency distributions of occurrence of different animals and tables with the frequency of representation of parents, siblings, and other relatives by each animal. 40 references.—*H. C. Triandis*.

1269. Gray, Susan W. (George Peabody College for Teachers.) **Masculinity-femininity in relation to anxiety and social acceptance.** *Child Developm.*, 1957, 28, 203-214.—Sixth and seventh grade children were administered the Who Are They reputation test, the children's manifest anxiety scale, and a masculinity-femininity scale devised for this study. Results of these tests partially support these conclusions: (a) Children high in anxiety showed more sex-appropriate behavior than children low in anxiety, (b) high social acceptance in boys was associated with a high degree of sex-appropriate behavior as perceived by peers, and (c) in girls acceptance was found to be associated with a low level of sex-appropriate behavior. Implications of these results for later development are discussed. 17 references.—*F. Costin*.

1270. Groffman, Karl Josef. (Institut fuer Psychol. und Charakterologie, Univ. Freiburg, Germany.) **Persoenlichkeitsdiagnostik in Gruppenverfahren.** (Personality diagnosis in group procedure.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 314-331.—Group projective

techniques are not aimed at testing group relations but at examining the individual in a group situation. Tests that lend themselves most readily to group application and valid conclusions are those which are visually or auditorially administered and require written or drawn response. Techniques used in several countries are described. Diagnostically more limited than individually administered tests, group projective devices still require considerable development before they can make a maximum contribution as a tool. English and French summaries. 95 references.—*F. P. Hardesty*.

1271. Gruen, Arno. (Cornell Univ. Medical College.) **Rorschach: Some comments on predicting structured behavior from reactions to unstructured stimuli.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 253-257.—"An experiment is discussed where Rorschach performance predicted behavior for an unstructured situation but not a structured one. Therefore, it is suggested that care must be used before behavior elicited under unstructured conditions is utilized to predict behavior occurring within a structured environment. In going from test to real life we may be operating at different levels of behavior organization, and a simple juxtaposition of one to the other would depend on estimating how closely the level of behavior tapped by the test corresponds to the level of behavior in his life space under conditions of more structured and greater reality requirements." 19 references.—*A. R. Jensen*.

1272. Hanley, Charles. (Michigan State U.) **Deriving a measure of test-taking defensiveness.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 391-397.—"The study was devoted to testing the usefulness of a method for selection of items measuring test-taking defensiveness and plus-getting. It is proposed that a scale in which the social desirability of items is uncorrelated with their probability of endorsement can serve as a validating measure when the items are keyed in terms of the socially desirable response. A limited application to the MMPI demonstrated that a 26-item experimental scale is similar to the K scale with respect to correlations with the main diagnostic scales of the inventory. Significant correlations were found with other measures of defensiveness. When the experimental scale was corrected for the acquiescence response set, it was found that both acquiescence and defensiveness could be measured by appropriate keying of the same set of items. Correlations of these two keys with other MMPI scales indicated that both defensiveness and acquiescence contribute to the variance on the diagnostic measures."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1273. Hathaway, Starke R., & Briggs, Peter F. (U. Minn.) **Some normative data on new MMPI scales.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 364-368.—T score means and standard deviations based largely on the original MMPI normal adult sample are presented for 12 MMPI-derived research scales. The items scoring on these scales are listed.—*L. B. Hathers*.

1274. Herr, Vincent V., & Kobler, Frank J. (Loyola U.) **Further study of psychogalvanometric test for neuroticism.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 387-390.—An earlier study was repeated using normal college students and neurotic naval recruits being processed for discharge; Ss were more closely matched for age than in the early study. The PGR

response to each of 20 emotionally toned words was measured. There were no differences in the mean PGR scores for the two groups; in fact, in general the neurotics showed less responsiveness than the normals. Neurotics were more variable than normals on four of the words; on only one of these—"closed"—was the original neurotic group also more variable. "The older neurotic group showed greater homogeneity in regard to variance than did the younger group."—L. B. Heathers.

1275. Hoffman, Martin L. (Merrill-Palmer School.) **Conformity as a defense mechanism and a form of resistance to genuine group influence.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 412-424.—"Conceptualizing conformity as a defense, it was hypothesized that a high conformity-need S, as compared to a low conformity-need S, (Hypothesis 1) has less anxiety when he conforms to a norm which diverges from his own view than when he maintains his initial response in the face of such a norm, (Hypothesis 2) has less anxiety when the norm agrees with him all along than when he maintains his initial response in the face of a divergent norm and (Hypothesis 3) has more anxiety when he conforms to a divergent norm than when the norm agrees all along. . . . Hypotheses 1 and 2 were confirmed. Nonsignificance was found for Hypothesis 3. Also, the Lows were found to shift toward disagreeing norms as much as the Highs."—M. O. Wilson.

1276. Hunt, William A., Jones, Nelson F., & Hunt, Edna B. (Northwestern U.) **Reliability of clinical judgment as a function of clinical experience.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 377-378.—The vocabulary responses of schizophrenics—materials used in several other studies—were judged by clinicians and naive students using Hunt and Arnhoff's instructions. (See 31: 6088.) Under these conditions the clinicians showed less variability among themselves than did the naive Ss; the mean ratings of the items for the two groups were the same.—L. B. Heathers.

1277. Hurley, John R. (Mich. State U.) **Psychodiagnostic limitations of Szondi interseries changes.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 396-399.—"The Szondi test was individually administered to groups of normal, psychoneurotic and psychotic subjects representing three distinguishable points along an 'adequacy of adjustment' dimension. Each group was composed of 21 white males closely matched for age and education. The six Szondi profiles of each S were analyzed" for the frequency of occurrence of Deri's five major intertest change types and for balancing squares. No significant differences were found. Among 7560 changes, loaded reversals occurred only three times; all of these were contributed by one neurotic S. "These results support previous reports of serious limitations in the psychodiagnostic usefulness of the Szondi test."—L. B. Heathers.

1278. Ikeda, Tettaro, & Kawai, Hayao. (Kyoto U.) **Rorschach test no pattern analysis: Shisetsuji o taisho to shite.** (A pattern analytic approach of the Rorschach technique as applied to institutional children.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 145-149.—Personality types of institutionalized children were studied by Rorschach response. According to the dominant modes of control, 112 children were classified into 4 types: SI-type (socialized and inner con-

trol); O-type (undefinite mode); W-type (control through withdrawal); and C-type (constrictive control). Beside the Rorschach test, the children were rated by nurses on their general adjustment. They found a significant tendency that well adjusted children belong to SI-type, problem children in C-type. English summary, p. 190-191.—S. Ohwaki.

1279. Jackson, Douglas N., Messick, Samuel J. (The Menninger Foundation.) **A note on "ethnocentrism" and acquiescent response sets.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 132-134.—93 high school students were given the 9-item E scale, the reversed F scale, and the Gough intolerance scale. Even though the Gough intolerance scale correlated positively with the E scale it also correlated positively with agreement to reversed F scale items. The results emphasize the "necessity of controlling item form in studying certain attitude contents, such as 'ethnocentrism' or 'authoritarianism.'"—A. S. Tamkin.

1280. Jackson, Douglas N., Messick, Samuel J., & Solley, Charles M. (The Menninger Foundation.) **How "rigid" is the "authoritarian?"** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 137-140.—Ss were given the California F-scale, a reversed F-scale and a series of Einstellung water-jar problems. Ss who used the "rigid" solution to the water-jar problems also tended to agree with both F-scale and reversed F-scale items. This would suggest that both the Einstellung test and F-scale may be reflecting acquiescence. 20 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

1281. Kataguchi, Yasufumi. (National Institute of Mental Health, Japan.) **The development of the Rorschach test in Japan.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 258-260.—The writer reviews the history of the Rorschach in Japan, showing the number of papers on the Rorschach that have been read each year since 1950 at the Japanese Psychological Association. Also presented are complete bibliographies of Japanese books and articles on the Rorschach.—A. R. Jensen.

1282. Klett, C. James. (Veterans Administration Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) **The social desirability stereotype in a hospital population.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 419-421.—"The 140 items originally scaled for social desirability during the development of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) were rescaled using a group of veterans hospitalized for neuropsychiatric disorders." Among the results were the following: "There was no essential difference between psychotic and non-psychotic patients in their judgment of the desirability of items . . . [and] . . . there was a high degree of relationship between the hospitalized group and the college and high school groups in the scale values of the items. In spite of the high agreement, there were systematic differences in the social desirability of subscales representing psychological needs."—A. J. Bachrach.

1283. Laird, J. T. (W. Va. Vocational Rehabilitation, Charleston, W. Va.) **A note on the scoring rationale of the Kuder Preference Record.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 133-135.—To demonstrate that an individual's total score on the Kuder Preference Record, Vocational, Form C, is derived preponderantly from his "like least" responses, the test was given to 80 graduate students and the responses analyzed. Approximately two-thirds of the score in each

interest area was derived from "like least" responses. The validity of this procedure is questioned.—*R. Davidson.*

1284. **Levin, Harry, & Turgeon, Valerie F.** (Cornell Univer.) **The influence of the mother's presence on children's doll play aggression.** *J. abnormal soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 304-308.—"Twenty children were observed in two sessions of doll play. The first session involved the child and an experimenter. During the second session, the child's mother was an audience for one group and an adult female, not previously known to the child, watched the sessions of the second group. As is usual in doll play, boys are more aggressive than girls. Each of the ten children observed by their mothers were more aggressive in the second than in the first session. Eight of the ten children watched by a stranger decreased their aggressions in the second session. The findings are discussed in terms of modifications of the displacement theory of aggression.—*S. J. Lachman.*

1285. **Lebo, Dell, & Harrigan, Margaret.** (Richmond Professional Institute.) **Visual and verbal presentation of TAT stimuli.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 339-342.—"Previous work by Lebo had suggested that Murray's verbal descriptions of the TAT cards were, in some respects, similar to the cards themselves. The present experiment compared the responses of 32 female college students to TAT pictorial and verbal stimuli. It was found that the substitution of verbal description for visual plates was apparently justified, insofar as the present subjects were concerned. For when the two methods of presentation were compared objectively on several bases it was found that one method did not appear consistently superior to the other. Indeed, despite the fact that card descriptions were not devised to replace the cards, responses to the verbal descriptions were more like than unlike responses to the cards, according to the measures employed." 15 references.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1286. **Levitt, Eugene E.** (Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research.) **Alleged Rorschach anxiety indices in children.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 261-264.—"A group of child clinic patients was compared with a group of normal children on a series of Rorschach variables commonly regarded as anxiety indices in adults. Of nine significant differences, only the frequency of shading responses was in the predicted direction. Within the clinic group, no variable was found to be related to scores on the Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. Possible effects of differential sex ratios and variabilities of age between the two samples were discussed, and it was determined that these did not influence results significantly. It was concluded that as far as the present data go, only frequency of shading responses can be considered to be an anxiety indicator in children.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1287. **Levy, Leon H., & Kurz, Ronald B.** (Indiana U.) **The connotative impact of color on the Rorschach and its relations to manifest anxiety.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 617-625.—"This study was designed to test the hypothesis that the connotative meaning of Rorschach cards will change with the presence or absence of color and that the amount of change will vary directly with the S's anxiety level. . . . These results were interpreted as supporting both experimental hypotheses and providing the basis for

an explanation of some of the discrepant findings with regard to the role of color in Rorschach performance.—*M. O. Wilson.*

1288. **Lobovici, Serge.** (3, Rue du Prés, Paris.) **L'utilisation du psychodrame dans le diagnostic en psychiatrie.** (The utilization of psychodrama in psychiatric diagnosis.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 197-205.—The dimensions of past experiences and the structure of the ego are taken into account in modern psychiatry. Psychodrama for diagnosis should not only give the patient an opportunity to express himself, but should make possible the testing of defense mechanisms and object relationships that determine transference. The author gives short observations of how psychodrama can be used to understand the dynamics of the problem more clearly. Through psychodrama diagnosis can be simplified. In addition, psychodrama affects both participants and observers. English and German summaries.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

1289. **Machover, Solomon.** (Kings County Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Rorschach study on the nature and origin of common factors in the personalities of Parkinsonians.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 332-338.—"The Rorschach patterns of 30 Ss yielded no evidence of a consistent personality picture with emphasis on an aggressive drive toward activity, independence, and mastery. . . . Rather the data point more to cognitive interference, dependence, affective instability, inertia, and passivity." When Ss of short vs. long duration of illness are studied, the results indicate "that such homogeneity as may be noted in the personalities of Parkinson patients results, apart from any primary neurological effects, from the sheer experience of living with the illness." These and other results are discussed in relation to methods by which psychosomatic relationships in chronic illness may be studied.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1290. **Malan, D. H., & Phillipson, H.** **The psychodynamics of diagnostic procedures: A case study reporting the effects on the patient of psychiatric interview and Rorschach investigation.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 92-98.—"This case thus illustrates the psychological parallel to the Uncertainty Principle in physics—just as one cannot observe an electron without affecting it, so one cannot observe a patient without affecting him, and this in turn inevitably affecting what one observes. Though this principle is obvious enough, its effects might well be dismissed as negligible. We hope to have shown that it can be of the utmost practical importance."—*C. L. Winder.*

1291. **Maxwell, Eileen.** (Fordham U.) **Validities of abbreviated WAIS scales.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 121-126.—"The validities of all possible abbreviated WAIS scales of two, three, four, and five subtests were determined in this investigation." Among the conclusions based on this study were the following: "The accuracy of an abbreviated scale in estimating Full-Scale Score increases as the number of subtests in the scale increases. An optimum point is reached, however, at which an increase in scale length brings about but a slight increase in *r*. Combinations composed exclusively of verbal tests or of performance tests have lower correlations than do abbreviated scales with both types of subtests. Short verbal scales are superior to the performance scales

in estimating mental level as measured by the whole scale." The decreased accuracy in reporting on the mental level of a subject, as well as the loss of qualitative observations during the complete testing, are factors which must be considered before an abbreviated scale is used. 19 references.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1292. Mintz, Elizabeth Emmons. (New York U.) **Personal problems and diagnostic errors in clinical psychologists.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 123-128.—On the basis of a psychoanalytic patient's Rorschach and TAT, 32 clinical psychologists filled out a multiple-choice test dealing with the patient's conscious feelings and overt behavior on 5 personality variables: Hostility, Passive Dependency, Depressive Tendencies, Aloofness and Withdrawal, and Money Worries. "... psychologists who were worried about money tended erroneously to ascribe similar worries to the patient." Inaccuracy in self-appraisal of hostility was related to errors in appraising the patient's hostility. The other 3 variables did not show significant correlations.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1293. Morgan, Patricia K., & Gaier, Eugene L. (Louisiana State U.) **Types of reactions in punishment situations in the mother-child relationship.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 161-166.—Twenty-four children between 9 and 12, and their mothers, were given the Punishment Situations Index, a projective test consisting of cartoons showing situations commonly leading to punishment of a child by his parent. Analysis of responses formed the basis for these conclusions: (a) "Where ego-threat is present, there is a tendency for mothers and children to overestimate the ego-defense reaction in the other person, but not in the self." (b) "Children appear to be more affected by obstacles in the punishment situations, but fail to recognize the extent of the importance of situational obstacles for their mothers." (c) "Mothers regard themselves as seeking a solution to the situation more than children seem to realize they do, but they do not regard their children as seeking a solution as often as they do."—*F. Costin.*

1294. Murstein, Bernard I. (U. Texas.) **Studies in projection: A critique.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 129-136.—"Some of the experimental attempts to measure projection were discussed. The many different findings resulting from these studies were held to be a result of: (1) The different conceptions of the term 'projection,' and hence different statistical measures used to arrive at an estimate of the extent of projection; (2) the statistical errors of the measures used to detect projection. A new method of measuring projection was described which used pooled rankings as a means of assessing personalities, and cutting scores based on consideration of the standard errors of these judgments to select extreme personalities." 16 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1295. Osterrieth, Paul A. (U. Liege, Belgium.) **Le dessin le diagnostic de la personnalité en psychologie clinique.** (The use of drawings in personality diagnosis in clinical psychology.) *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1957, 6, 4-27.—This is a discussion of the adaptive, expressive, and projective aspects of the drawings made by clinical subjects in an effort to obtain a psychological portrait of the subject. Some of the problems encountered in interpreting the pictures are discussed. The need for

extensive and coordinated research is emphasized.—*C. J. Adkins.*

1296. Palmer, James O. (Sanoma State Hosp., Eldridge, California.) **Some relationships between Rorschach's Experience Balance and Rosenzweig's Frustration-Aggression Patterns.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 137-141.—The relationship between the Rorschach Experience Balance (EB) and modes of reaction to frustration as described by Rosenzweig's P-F test was investigated. "The results, though statistically not definitive, are congruent with the general hypothesis that Rorschach's perceptual modes have parallel modes of reaction to frustration." The extratensives showed significantly more obstacle-dominance and less extra-punitive need-persistence than any other EB group. The intratensives had significantly higher extra-punitive need-persistence than any other EB group. The coarctate and ambiequal EB group showed less ego defensiveness than the intratensive-extratensive extremes.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1297. Parker, James W. (U. S. Army Hosp., Fort Ord, Cal.) **The validity of some current tests for organicity.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 425-428.—"The purpose of the present study was to compare the results of brain-injured Ss with the results of uninjured Ss on some commonly employed tests for organicity in order to investigate the diagnostic acuity of these techniques. Sixty hospitalized patients were examined, half having brain injuries of fairly recent origin, and half revealing no evidence of neurological involvement. Using the Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale, the Weigl-Goldstein-Scheerer Color-Form Sorting Test, the Wechsler-Bellevue block-designs, and the Wechsler Memory Scale, only the Wechsler-Bellevue block-design subtest significantly differentiated the two groups. It was made apparent that techniques often used as aids in diagnosing brain damage may be of little or no benefit in this respect."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1298. Perrouty, P. **Fidélité des tests psychométriques chez les adolescents en crise d'adaptation.** (Reliability of psychometric tests among adolescents undergoing adaptation.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1957, 7, 29-35.—The Progressive Matrices, Bennett Mechanical test, a reasoning test, and a verbal test were given to 181 riflemen and 100 sailors at the time of entering training centers and again in three to five years after they had completed training in specialty schools. The coefficients of reliability were low, ranging from .40 for the mechanical test to .88 for the verbal test. It is suggested that during the initial testing, their poor adaptation to entrance in the Navy may have depressed the scores of some. After three years, adaptation was a variable quantity. Thus, the scores of some increased more than those of others.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

1299. Pichot, P., Haim, A., & Perse, J. **Débilité mentale, adaptation et adaptabilité sociales.** (Mental weakness, social adaptation and adaptability.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1957, 7, 37-51.—The Porteus Maze and Doll's Vineland Scale were given to groups of 32 each of normal children, mentally retarded living in an institution, and mentally retarded living in the community. The Vineland Scale was considered a measure of social adaptation and the Porteus, an indication of adaptation potential. The two mentally retarded groups were significantly inferior to the nor-

mal group on the Porteus. An index obtained by dividing the Porteus mental age by the Vineland social age, indicated that the mentally retarded living in institutions achieved less of their potential than those living outside.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

1300. **Ponzo, Ezio.** (Istituto di Psicologia, Università di Roma.) **An experimental variation of the draw-a-person technique.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 278-285.—"An experimental variation of the Machover draw-a-person technique is reported. After producing drawings in the normal manner, S was asked to draw the figures 'as an idiot would.' Changes in the direction of simplification, exaggeration of sexual and aggressive details, and expressive style suggested that the technique had elicited a disinhibition, revealing aspects of personality which were kept in concealment when drawing under the usual instructions. It is suggested that the technique represents a useful extension of the draw-a-person method as usually employed."—*A. R. Jensen.*

1301. **Powers, William T., & Hamlin, Roy M.** (Western Psychiatric Institute, Univ. of Pittsburgh.) **The validity, bases, and process of clinical judgment, using a limited amount of projective test data.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 286-293.—Six experienced Rorschachs were asked to make interpretations of only the three responses made to Card I by a single subject. Interpretations concerned intellectual level, intellectual efficiency, conflict areas, defenses, emotional control, interpersonal relationships, self-concept, symptomatology, diagnostic category, identification, and anxiety level. The judges also were required to state the basis of their interpretations. "The results show that judges are able to make reasonably valid statements about a subject on the basis of a limited amount of projective test data. . . . The results further show that . . . the judges tended to single out factors which might broadly be referred to as 'content' in support of their inferences rather than traditional Rorschach scores."—*A. R. Jensen.*

1302. **Racker, Heinrich.** **Contribution to the problem of psycho-pathological stratification.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 223-239.—There exists within each of the evolutionary levels of human libidinal development the following succession of stages: (a) The primary depressive situation marked by early frustrations and traumas which the individual construes as catastrophes, (b) the primary paranoid situation in which the individual feels persecuted because the person in whom he has invested his libido frustrates his libidinous desires, and (c) the primary manic situation in which the individual identifies himself with the persecuting object and thus feels he triumphs over him. These three stages are repeated in the same order; and then comes the 7th stage, the superego depressive situation, and the 8th stage, defense against superego depression situation.—*G. Elias.*

1303. **Rader, Gordon E.** (Yale Univ.) **The prediction of overt aggressive verbal behavior from Rorschach content.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 294-306.—The Rorschachs of state prison inmates were compared with their behavior in therapeutic discussion groups. Aggressive content in the Rorschach, particularly Mutilation content, was positively related to aggressive behavior. The proportion of inhibitory content was not significantly related to aggressive be-

havior. However, inhibitory content was significantly inversely related to aggressive behavior when considered in relation to a "self-expression" measure in the Rorschach records. Relationships were not high enough for individual prediction. 27 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1304. **Raifman, Irving.** (National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.) **Rorschach findings in a group of peptic ulcer patients and two control groups.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 307-312.—"An attempt has been made to show that the Rorschach technique is not a quantifiable tool in the usual sense, and that when it is so utilized to differentiate specific character structures the positive results are minimal. Several hypotheses based on the description by Alexander and others of the personality pattern of ulcer patients were considered. A group of peptic ulcer patients and two control groups were used. Of 105 comparisons made on the basis of various Rorschach signs only 7 significant differences were obtained. Of 16 other ratios tested by the chi square technique, one was significant."—*A. R. Jensen.*

1305. **Rosen, Ephraim, & Russell, Wallace A.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Frequency-characteristics of successive word-association.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 120-122.—Each of 50 Kent-Rosanoff words were pronounced twice to 63 college men. Each S was to respond with the first word thought of except that he was not to repeat his first response. Results support the assumption "that the cultural frequency of an association may be taken as an index of the strength of the response."—*R. H. Waters.*

1306. **Schneyer, Solomon.** (Univ. of Buffalo Sch. Med., Buffalo, N. Y.) **A short form of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Form II, the alcoholic outpatients.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 382-387.—For 105 patients, three possible short forms, giving correlations with full battery of .94, .93, and .88, were studied. The quartet of Comprehension, Similarities, Block Design and Digit Symbol tends to underestimate at higher IQ levels and overestimate at lower.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1307. **Schwartz, Fred, & Kates, Solis L.** (U. of Mass.) **Behn-Rorschach and Rorschach under standard and stress conditions.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 335-338.—"The present investigation was designed to investigate the correspondence of the Behn and the Rorschach inkblot series under standard and under stress conditions for matched homogeneous groups. It was concluded that the Behn and Rorschach are approximately equivalent for most response categories. It was also concluded that the obtained differences between the Rorschach and Behn under standard and stress conditions may be attributed in part to differences in the stimulus properties of the two tests. Some evidence was presented concerning the reliability of some Rorschach response categories in evaluating personality characteristics."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1308. **Schwartz, Fred, & Kates, Solis L.** (U. Mass.) **Rorschach performance, anxiety level, and stress.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 154-160.—The Rorschachs of college sophomores scoring in the upper and lower 20% of the distribution of scores on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (MAS) were compared under stress and non-stress conditions. Stress was induced by a threat to S's self-esteem. "Self-

esteem stress induces changes on the Rorschach which imply behavioral constriction. The Rorschach is sensitive to differences between high and low anxious Ss, as defined by the MAS. The responses elicited in the high anxious group imply a degree of personality impoverishment." 18 references.—A. R. Jensen.

1309. Schwartz, Milton M. (Rutgers U.) **Galvanic skin responses accompanying the Picture-Frustration study.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 382-387.—"The present study compared two variables of the P-F test, namely individual items and scoring categories, with changes in GSR. . . . In general, significant changes in conductance were found to be associated with the stimulus material." . . . greater deflections were found for items 8, 10, and 15. The first two items, but not the third, were frequently selected as the more disturbing pictures. "The higher GSRs for scoring categories M, I, E, I seem to comprise a meaningful pattern involving the turning of blame or anger inwardly." Ss were 20 male undergraduate psychology students.—L. B. Heathers.

1310. Schwartz, Milton M. (Rutgers U.) **The importance of the pictorial aspect in determining performance on the Picture-Frustration study.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 399-402.—"The present study compared the scoring categories, scoring 'factors' and selected item scores of a modified (i.e., verbal) form of the P-F Study with norms from a control group taking the P-F Study in the conventional manner, as well as published norms. In general, the results indicated a marked similarity of performance on the modified P-F Study with groups taking the conventional P-F Study."—L. B. Heathers.

1311. Scodel, Alvin. (The Ohio State U.) **Heterosexual somatic preference and fantasy dependency.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 371-374.—"The purpose of this study was to ascertain possible relationships between somatic preference (preference for either large- or small-breasted females) and dependency as measured by the TAT. After writing stories to seven of the TAT cards, 169 male subjects were presented with 20 pairs of slides; 10 pairs consisted of a small-breasted and a large-breasted female, previously equated on attractiveness. On the basis of the subjects' selections, large breast preference, small breast preference, and no preference groups were elicited. The small breast preference group gave significantly more TAT dependency themes than either of the other two groups. Speculations for this result, which is contrary to a widely held Freudian hypothesis, are offered on the basis of a reinforcement theory of learning."—A. J. Bachrach.

1312. Setze, Leonard A., Setze, Katusha Didenko; Baldwin, Joan C., Doyle, Charles I., Kobler, S. J., & Kobler, Frank J. (Loyola U., Chicago.) **A Rorschach experiment with six, seven, and eight year old children.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 166-171.—"In order to evaluate the effect of using Ford's trial blot method (a means of non-verbal orientation to the Rorschach recommended in child Rorschach testing) two groups of normal children were compared, one group having the trial inkblot before the standard Rorschach cards, the other group having only the standard blots. The major scoring categories showed no significant differences between the two groups. "It was concluded that, in terms of quantitative evaluation,

a trial blot method such as this is an unnecessary procedure for this age range."—A. R. Jensen.

1313. Shapiro, Edna; Biber, Barbara, & Minuchin, Patricia. (Bank Street College of Education, New York, N. Y.) **The Cartoon Situations Test: A semi-structured technique for assessing aspects of personality pertinent to the teaching process.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 172-184.—The Cartoon Situations Test, a semi-structured technique designed to assess personality dimensions relevant to interaction with young children, is described. It consists of 7 cartoons depicting teachers, children, and parents in a variety of situations. Responses to the test by teacher trainees were compared with evaluations of (student) teaching performance. "The findings indicate that responses to the test are reliably related to important aspects of teaching." 19 references.—A. R. Jensen.

1314. Sherman, Murray. **Psychological tests, psychiatry, and ego psychology.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5(2), 67-74.—Psychiatric diagnosis and disease are related to the value system of the observer making the diagnosis. Test results cannot be expected in themselves to confirm or deny any particular diagnosis. Instead of searching for an objectively valid instrument for detecting an absolute disease, it seems more productive to inquire into the specific interrelationships between test behavior and life behavior. It is possible to view mental illness as a lack of normal ego development and to inquire as to how ego defenses, values, and ego skills develop in normal people. The conflict-free ego is more apparent than real; and a more profitable path to understanding of the ego may be via the relationships among primary processes, infantile wish fantasies, and external reality.—D. Prager.

1315. Shipman, William G. (U. Pittsburgh Medical School.) **The generality of scope and differentiation responses to the Rorschach.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 185-188.—As a means of testing the hypothesis that one's major modes of perception reflect one's major mode of behavior in general, the concepts of scope ("the extent of the objective situation covered by clear awareness in the perceptual field") and differentiation ("the complexity of that area of clear awareness") were examined to see whether they involve generalized behavior traits to operate in the areas of perception, cognition, and socio-emotional behavior. College students were given a Group Rorschach, a Picture Description Test, a Verbal Fluency Test, and a Sentence Completion Test. All the tests were scored for scope, differentiation, verbal fluency, and personality characteristics. "1. Scope and differentiation on the Rorschach are relatively independent of each other." 2. Scope and differentiation on the Rorschach were not correlated with these variables on another perceptual test, on two cognitive tests, or on a sentence completion test.—A. R. Jensen.

1316. Silverman, A. J., Cohen, S. I., Zuidema, G. D., & Lazar, C. S. (Stress and Fatigue Section, Aero Medical Laboratory Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.) **Prediction of physiological stress tolerance from projective tests: "The Focused Thematic Test."** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 189-193.—"A thematic type test focused on the area of the direction of and com-

fort in handling aggressive stimuli and situations, was used to predict the 'G'-tolerance [determined by physiological changes in a human centrifuge] of 3 groups of subjects. . . . High 'G'-stress tolerance subjects tell of heroes who take an obdurate, aggressive, and impulsive role. Low 'G'-stress tolerance subjects tell of heroes who are dependent, inhibited, and controlled by others. Two further validation studies in which the judges predicted the high/low 'G'-tolerances from the stories of the Focused Thematic Tests were significant at the .01 level for the first group which was an Air Force population, and significant at the .05 level for the second group, a student population."—*A. R. Jensen*.

1317. Silverman, Robert E. (New York U.) **The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and social desirability.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 402-404.—"The test-taking attitude often referred to as social desirability, and the 15 variables of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule were compared using two measures of social desirability. The findings support those of Edwards in that social desirability plays only a slight role in influencing some of the PPS scores. Two variables do show a consistent relationship with social desirability and this was interpreted as possible indication of the construct validity of these variables. Correlations were reported between the two anxiety scales and the PPS variables. Some implications of these correlations were discussed."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1318. Silverman, Robert E. (New York U., N. Y.) **The Manifest Anxiety Scale as a measure of drive.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 94-97.—"A group of Ss was given the Taylor MAS and 6 weeks later the Heinman forced-choice version of the scale. Skin conductance measures were obtained for each S under 2 conditions: A rest period; and a task period involving shock threat for some Ss, and no shock threat for others. The results indicated that the forced-choice scale was positively related to the readings taken under rest condition, and negatively related to changes in conductance obtained under the threat of shock. The MAS did not correlate with any of the conductance readings." 18 references.—*H. P. David*.

1319. Silverstein, A. B. (New York U., New York.) **Faking on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 192-194.—"The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study was administered to 42 Ss under standard instructions under instructions to "make the very best impression," and under instructions to "make the very worst impression." It was found that the scores are susceptible to considerable faking in both directions, with greater changes in the "worst" direction than in the "best" direction.—*P. Ash*.

1320. Smith, Gudmund. **A note on afterimage serials in twins.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 51-53.—"For identical and fraternal twins, aged 8 to 69 years, correlation differences in afterimage serials may be interpreted as a proof of the diagnostic significance of the data upon which calculations are based, because it has been demonstrated repeatedly that identical twins resemble each other more than fraternal twins with respect to general personality characteristics. The afterimage serial may be seen as an expression

of basic adaptive processes in the individual.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

1321. Sohler, Dorothy Terry; Holzberg, Jules D., Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice R., Kay, Eleanor, & Lidz, Theodore. (Yale U.) **The prediction of family interaction from a battery of projective techniques.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 199-208.—"This study represents an attempt to make systematic use of projective techniques in the study of family interaction. It is part of a larger study of the families of schizophrenics which contains, in addition to projective data, detailed family histories from diagnostic and therapeutic interviews with all family members." One family is presented as an illustration of the method. Interpretations and inferences based on psychological test materials of each member of the family are evaluated in terms of information obtained from interviews with the family members, and impressions based on these interviews. Tests used were the TAT, Rorschach, Draw-A-Person, and the Rotter Sentence Completion Test.—*A. R. Jensen*.

1322. Spreen, Otfried. **Über Tachistoskop-Veruche bei Normalen, Hirnverletzten und Neurotikern.** (Tachistoscopic experiments with normals, brain injured, and neurotics.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1957, 3, 80-93.—Groups of normals, brain injured, and neurotics were examined tachistoscopically with picture recognition materials. Results obtained differentiated between the normal and abnormal groups, but not between brain injured and neurotics. It was concluded that "the tachistoscopic test is no more than an adequate means for examining achievement in conception." Results proved inconclusive for individual diagnostic examinations. English and French summaries.—*H. P. David*.

1323. Stilson, Donald W., Gynther, Malcolm D., & Gertz, Boris. (South Carolina State Hosp. and the U. of South Carolina.) **Base rate and the Archimedes spiral illusion.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 435-437.—"This paper distinguishes between evaluating the sensitivity and the discrimination of a diagnostic instrument. It shows the critical role played by population base rates in determining the discrimination of a diagnostic test, even when the sensitivities for the test are very high. Examination of the base rates may show that basing diagnostic decisions on a greater amount of valid information may increase the number of incorrect diagnoses that are made. Although this paper has focused on the diagnosis of organics with the Archimedes spiral, the implications are of general import for the use of all diagnostic instruments."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1324. Stotsky, Bernard A. (Boston U.) **Comparison of normals and schizophrenics on a work-oriented projective technique.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 406-408.—"A sentence completion test designed to measure nine ego-strength variables related to adjustment in work was given 32 normals, 39 improved, and 39 unimproved schizophrenics. Normals scored higher than the improved schizophrenics on two scales, than the unimproved schizophrenics on eight scales, than the total schizophrenic group on seven scales. "In all comparisons differences between normals and the schizophrenic success sub-group were smaller than those between normals and the schizophrenic failure sub-group."—*L. B. Heathers*.

1325. Sutcliffe, J. P. (U. Sydney, Australia.) **A rejoinder to Rosenzweig on 'Projective methods and psychometric criteria.'** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 91-92.—The author finds nothing in Rosenzweig's reply to refute his contention that the majority of items in the P-F Study are passengers and that within those items contributing most to the discrimination possessed by the test there is no generality. (See 31: 1070, 32: 502.)—P. E. Lichtenstein.
1326. Takala, Annika, & Takala, Martti. **Finnish children's reactions to frustration in the Rozenzweig test: An ethnic and cultural comparison.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 43-50.—There is a clear difference in direction of aggression between Finnish and American children, aged 4 to 11 years. The social atmosphere of Finnish upbringing is reflected in reactions to the test, in terms of two dimensions: The strength of authoritarian attitude and aggression, and the absence of threat and anxiety. 20 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
1327. Tamarin, Georges. (Tel-Hashomer, Tel-Aviv, Israel.) **Un essai d'explication des réponses "position" dans le test de Rorschach.** (An attempt to explain "position" responses on the Rorschach test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1957, 7, 53-58.—The hypothesis is suggested that position responses combine two structural elements, rigid precision in apperception and a confabulative element, constructing an absurd edifice upon a correct spatial fixation. The patient while emphasizing the spatial construction of the habitual schema of orientation seeks to clutch to reality, from which he feels he is drifting away. English and German summaries.—W. W. Wattenberg.
1328. Tamkin, Arthur S. (VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) **The effectiveness of the Bender-Gestalt in Differential Diagnosis.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 355-357.—"The effectiveness of the Bender-Gestalt, scored by the Pascal and Suttell method, in differentiating the functional mental disorders, was investigated. The z scores were computed from the Bender-Gestalt protocols of a group of 27 functional psychotics and a group of 27 neurotics and personality disorders matched on the basis of age. All Ss were selected from newly admitted or readmitted hospital patients who had at least ninth grade education. The findings showed no significant differences between the two clinical groups and no significant correlations between z scores and two MMPI-derived indices of psychopathology. A significant correlation between age and z score was obtained, contrary to the findings of Pascal and Suttell. It was concluded that the Bender-Gestalt, scored by the Pascal and Suttell method, has dubious effectiveness as a differentially diagnostic instrument for the functional mental disorders."—A. J. Bachrach.
1329. Tamkin, Arthur S., & Scherer, Isidor W. (Veterans Administration Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) **What is measured by the "cannot say" scale of the group MMPI?** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 370.—Brief report.
1330. Taulbee, Earl S., (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Omaha, and U. of Nebraska Coll. of Med.) & Sisson, Boyd D. **Configurational analysis of MMPI profiles of psychiatric groups.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 413-417.—"A technique of objective configurational analysis was applied to 210 MMPI profiles (two groups of schizophrenics and three groups of neurotics). Sixteen scale pairs were obtained which significantly differentiated two criterion and three validation groups of psychiatric patients, and cutoff ranges are presented which identify them at a very high level of confidence. Application of the analysis is shown to exceed the differentiating efficiency of three experienced clinical psychologists and two advanced psychology trainees. Discussion of the findings with respect to differential diagnosis and behavior processes is presented."—A. J. Bachrach.
1331. Tolor, Alexander. (USAF Hospital, Parks Air Force Base, Calif.) **A comparison of several measures of psychosexual disturbance.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 313-317.—Air Force trainees who had been referred to a mental hygiene clinic for evaluation of their adjustment problems were given the human figure drawing test, Card III of the Harrower Inkblots, and the Gough scale of psychological femininity—three purported measures of adequacy of psychosexual adjustment. "It is concluded that these three measures . . . cannot be used interchangeably as they are entirely unrelated and appear to reflect different psychological functions."—A. R. Jensen.
1332. Tolor, Alexander. (USAF Hosp., Parks AFB, Calif.) **Self-perceptions of neuropsychiatric patients on the W-A-Y Test.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 403-406.—"In an effort to determine whether the self-judgments of mentally disturbed patients differ from those of normal subjects, the W-A-Y Test responses of 60 neuropsychiatric patients were compared with those of 35 general medical patients and 47 orthopedic patients. The psychiatric group differed from both control groups in the significantly more frequent use of the Name category and the significantly less frequent use of Group Membership and Uniqueness categories."—L. B. Heathers.
1333. Trent, Richard D., & Amchin, Abraham. (N. Y. State Training School for Boys.) **An exploration of relationships between manifest anxiety and selected psychosexual areas.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 318-322.—The relationship between manifest anxiety and specific areas of psychosexual conflict was investigated by giving white, Negro, and Puerto Rican delinquent boys the children's form of the Manifest Anxiety Scale and the Blacky Pictures Test. Whites, Negroes, and Puerto Ricans showed no differences in psychosexual problems for the 13 areas studied by the Blacky test. Masturbation guilt and anaclitic love objects were the most frequent problem areas. Ss scoring high in oral eroticism, ego ideal, and narcissistic love were more anxious than those scoring low on these variables. Oral sadism was negatively correlated with anxiety. There were no significant correlations with anxiety for the following variables: Anal expulsiveness, anal retentiveness, oedipal intensity, masturbation guilt, castration anxiety, positive identification, sibling rivalry, guilt feelings, and narcissistic love object. Freedom from psychosexual conflicts was not significantly related to manifest anxiety. 25 references.—A. R. Jensen.
1334. Veroff, Joseph. (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.) **Development and validation of a projective measure of power motivation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 1-8.—In an attempt to develop a valid measure of power motivation, 34 Ss aroused by cues relevant to power motiva-

tion and 34 control Ss wrote stories in response to 5 pictures. A scoring system was applied to the data which succeeded in differentiating the 2 groups. High n power scorers of the control group differed from low n power scorers of the same group on a number of other factors relevant to power motivation. The results support the validity of this projective method of measuring power motivation.—A. S. Tamkin.

1335. Wayne, Howard H. A clinical comparison of the symptoms of hypoxia and hyperventilation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-128, 8 p.—A total of 165 to 183 subjects approximately half of whom were medical officers was exposed to hypoxia at 25,000 feet and hyperventilation at ground level. Each subject had as an end point muscular incoordination as evidenced by illegibility of the handwriting. Symptoms were recorded in all cases. Tabulation of frequency of symptoms revealed that it was not possible on clinical grounds to differentiate between these two conditions. It is clear that the symptoms of hypoxia are similar to those of hyperventilation since hyperventilation invariably accompanies any significant degree of hypoxia. Recommendations are presented which will help the pilot having symptoms at altitude to take the proper corrective action even though he may not be immediately aware of whether he is hypoxic or hyperventilating.

1336. Wertheimer, Michael. (U. Colorado.) Perception and the Rorschach. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 209-216.—"The applicability of principles, derived from perceptual research and theory, to the Rorschach was indicated both for the more traditional autochthonous factors and especially for the recent 'new look' approach. Some research directions are suggested, including the further use of the Rorschach in basic perceptual research, and the design of Rorschach-type stimuli which might be more likely, on the basis of perceptual principles, to elicit the type of information desired about a patient. Although there seem to be some rather basic incompatibilities between the Rorschach 'attitude' and the experimental 'attitude,' both sides could profit from greater interpenetration of perceptual research and Rorschach study." 62 references.—A. R. Jensen.

1337. Whiteman, Martin, & Jastak, Joseph. (Columbia Univ.) Absolute scaling of tests for different age groupings of a state-wide sample. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 338-346.—Absolute scaling and a randomly selected probability sample of the population in Delaware was used to measure changes in test performance as a function of age. Means and sigmas are reported for each two year age level from 10 to 63 on the Picture Completion, Comprehension, and Digit Symbol subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue. Decline in test performance with age is interpreted as a decline in conative, perceptual, or motoric factors rather than general intelligence.—W. Coleman.

1338. Wiggins, Jack G. (Cleveland Receiving Hosp.) Multiple solution anagram solving as an index of anxiety. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 391-393.—To determine whether effectiveness in solving multiple solution anagrams might be useful as a personality screening device, a group of psychology students was given an anagram solving task, the TMAS, and a word association test. Words were presented

at a five second rate in a group situation; Ss were instructed to skip a response rather than get behind; the number of words skipped was the measure of blocking. ACE scores were available on only 36 of the original 68 Ss. ACE and number of correct solutions correlated .82. Partialling out the effect of ACE, number of correct solutions correlated very significantly and negatively with both number of blockings and TMAS score. The two anxiety measures did not correlate with each other.—L. B. Heathers.

1339. Zecca, Graziella. (U. Genoa, Italy.) Il fenomeno della perserverazione nel Rorschach infantile. (The phenomenon of perseveration in children's Rorschachs.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1957, 18, 27-38.—Several types of perseveration in child Rorschach responses are discussed. Transition patterns from primitive "static" perseveration to more complex "dynamic" perseveration are presented. Dynamic perseveration includes such phenomena as intermingling of different chains of perseveration, perseveration of nouns only, of adjectives only, partial perseveration in the midst of non-perseverative responses, etc. Illustrative protocols are given, followed by a discussion of the clinical meaning of perseverative patterns. English, French and German summaries.—E. Rosen.

(See also Abstracts 771, 799, 875, 1601, 1931, 1997)

TREATMENT METHODS

1340. Adler, Alexandra. Modern drug treatment and psychotherapy. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 146-149.—A few general comments directed toward the neuroses and psychoses.—A. R. Howard.

1341. Akerman, Nathan W. (Columbia U.) Five issues in group psychotherapy. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 167-178.—Current psychological, sociological, and cultural factors contributing to the "mush-room like spread" of group psychotherapy are enumerated. Identified as "crucial issues" and discussed are: (a) The "goodness" of psychoanalysis and group psychotherapy, (b) differences between group and individual psychotherapy, (c) group psychotherapy as multiplicity of methods or a unitary process, (d) the role of ethics, values and educational influences on group therapy, and (e) the group-patient as therapist and the group-therapist as patient. English and German summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1342. Ali, Sami. (University of Alexandria, Egypt.) A note on social climates in group psychoanalysis. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 261-263.—In order properly to analyze the most effective approach to groups in therapy, it is important to distinguish the specific group climate. Examples of the relationship between the group climate and the approach to therapy are offered in terms of Lewinian theory of group climate.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1343. Altman, Leon L. On the oral nature of acting out: A case of acting out between parent and child. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 648-662.—Acting out is a form of behavior deriving from and closely correlated with oral drives and their mode of gratification. Acting out has to have something to bite into and teehee on. The object of the acting like the feeding is the analysis. Acting out will be refractory to interpretation until enough ego strength

has been built up to permit deliberation instead of alimationation. The devouring drive toward acting out continues until a tolerant observing ego takes its place beside a participating ego. To that part of the ego able to defer immediate action and to reflect, one may appeal with interpretation.—D. Prager.

1344. Amico, Giuseppe. (Ospedale maggiore, Milan, Italy.) **Sul trattamento con dimetil-amino-n-propil fenotiazina.** (On treatment with promazine.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 363-373.—Promazine was used to treat 38 cases of alcoholic excitement, anxiety, anxious depression, delirium tremens, and excitement symptomatic of diencephalic disorders. Results were best in anxiety states and delirium tremens. No undesirable side reactions were found. English, French and German summaries. 24 references.—E. Rosen.

1345. Angel, Charles; Leach, Byron E., Martens, Sten; Cohen, Matthew, & Heath, Robert G. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) **Serum oxidation tests in schizophrenic and normal subjects: Copper levels, adrenaline and N,N-dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine oxidation rates, and glutathione concentration.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 500-504.—"The difference observed in the ability of serum from the normal controls, the schizophrenic group, and the patients with nonspecific illness to catalyze oxidation of adrenaline and N,N-dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine depends on 2 factors: The serum copper level (more specifically, the ceruloplasmin level) and a dialyzable reducing material . . . identified as ascorbic acid." It is suggested that, since dietary factors (ascorbic acid) are so varied, oxidation curves per se are of little diagnostic value. "Serum copper measurements reflecting ceruloplasmin levels would seemingly be of more significance."—L. A. Pennington.

1346. Arnold, O. H. **Zur Verwendung von Covatin in der Psychosomatischen Medizin.** (On the use of Covatin in psychosomatic medicine.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 42-51.—Barbiturates and tranquilizers, because of their ability to produce quick results, often are used by patients in the service of their symptoms, i.e., to terminate feelings of tension abruptly and thus to maintain their neurotic structure. For this and other reasons, prolonged and regular treatment use of such agents for patients amenable to psychotherapy is not indicated. Three case histories are given by the author in which Covatin, a derivative of Benadryl, was used with success. General indications for the use of this agent are offered. 19 references.—L. Katz.

1347. Ausubel, David P. **Drug addiction: Physiological, psychological, and sociological aspects.** New York: Random House, 1958. 126 p. \$.95.—This is a critical summary of current thinking about drug addiction. Dealing primarily with the opiate drugs, the author assesses relative roles of physiological dependence, personality predisposition, and sub-cultural influences. Primary, symptomatic, and reactive addiction types are distinguished in terms of differential adjective values of drug effects. In a chapter devoted to treatment and prognosis, the legal status of drug addiction as a crime is viewed as "... socially anachronistic." Etiology and effects of addiction to marihuana, barbiturates, and other non-opiate drugs are compared to the opiates. Glossary of tech-

nical and jargon terms. 38-item annotated bibliography.—S. Brotman.

1348. Axline, Virginia. **Group therapy as a means of self discovery for parents and children.** *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 152-160.

1349. Ayd, Frank J., Jr. (Franklin Square Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) **A preliminary report on Marsilid.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 459.—Marsilid, heralded as a "psychic energizer," was prescribed for 14 male and 36 female ambulatory patients representing a variety of disorders. Eleven patients had to be dropped because of side-effects. With the rest, 15 were unimproved, 19 were partially improved and 5 improved. Psychotherapy was an essential for patients treated with Marsilid. The drug should be prescribed cautiously.—N. H. Pronko.

1350. Azima, H., Cramer-Azima, Fern, & Wittkower, E. D. (McGill University, Montreal.) **Analytic group art therapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 243-260.—Analytic group art therapy uncovers a deeper stratum of unconscious processes than the usual group therapies. Created materials proved to be a potent means of uncovering unconscious processes by both patients and therapist. The clinical results have been encouraging not only in the relief of symptoms but in changes of some personality patterns. The report is based upon an investigation of ten neurotic ambulatory patients who met for a year three times a week for hourly sessions. The sessions were divided into two parts, the first consisting of a 'creative' period in which the patients utilized a variety of media to create anything they wished and the second being a 'free association' period in which the patients associated freely to their own and others' productions.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1351. Azima, H., & Wittkower, E. D. **Analytic therapy employing drugs: A case of spider phobia with Isakower phenomenon.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 190-205.—"This paper is a preliminary report on the induction of prolonged sleepiness by chlorpromazine, causing partial disorganization and regression. This disorganization and regression may in turn bring about a reorganization and progression of certain aspects of the psychic structure, and thus produce resolution of symptoms."—L. N. Solomon.

1352. Bach, George R. (Institute of Group Psychotherapy, Beverly Hills, Calif.) **Basic concepts in group psychotherapy: A field-theoretical view.** *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 161-166.—Despite clinical gratification it is scientifically and theoretically difficult to explain the complex process called group psychotherapy. The field-theoretical viewing of the individual personality as a "fluid ongoing process in constant functional interdependence with 'outside' extrapersonal events" helps in analysis of what takes place with different personality types in group therapy. Lack of real interdependence in therapy indicates "training patients in interdependent two way stimulation" to be the logical type of psychotherapy. The group does not favor expression of past insights nor transference. It offers new coping methods. The group therapist treats the individual by conscientiously creating an atmosphere for self-treatment. We need research to check our impressions and hypotheses.—F. P. Hardesty.

1353. Baker, A. A., & Freudenberg, R. K. **The therapeutic effect of change in the pattern of care for the long-stay patient.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 22-27.—A study of 50 deteriorated psychotic patients in which a more favorable adjustment was stimulated by a change in the nursing personnel who were responsible for them.—R. M. Frumkin.

1354. Barendregt, J. T. (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) **A psychological investigation of the effect of group psychotherapy in patients with bronchial asthma.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 115-119.—Rorschach examinations, 19 months apart, of 18 patients undergoing group psychotherapy during the interval and of 18 who did not, indicated in line with the hypotheses (predicted decrease in "oppression" responses, increment in "hostility" content, and decrement in "damage (bloody feet, rotten leaves) responses") the positive effect of group psychotherapy in asthmatic patients. 16 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1355. Beckman, Harry. (Marquette Univ. Sch. Med., Milwaukee, Wis.) **Drugs: Their nature, action and use.** Philadelphia, Penn.: W. B. Saunders, 1958. xvii, 728 p. \$15.00.—A textbook for undergraduate medical students, this can serve as a reference volume for psychologists, especially in the sections devoted to addiction, pharmacology of the central nervous system and of the autonomic nervous system, and to the dynamics of drug action.—W. L. Wilkins.

1356. Betlheim, Stjepan. (Universitaetsklinik, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) **Über Gruppentherapie von verheirateten psychisch Impotenten.** (Concerning group therapy of psychologically impotent married men.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 251-259.—The author has had an open therapy group of psychologically impotent married men for two years. Problems brought up by the married impotents dwelt around the marriage of their parents, Oedipal relationships, infidelity and its accompanying guilt and anxiety, as opposed to feelings centering around masturbation which were the main theme which was foremost in the single male impotents. Dream analysis was used in the group. The therapist was more passive with the married group, the group was more friendly with one another. The possibility of using group therapy effectively with impotent married men rests on the similarity in the degree and depth of the difficulty, and the extent to which hysterical symptoms are present. English and French summaries. 15 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

1357. Bindelglas, Paul M., & Gosline, Ernest. (Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y.) **Differential reactions of patients receiving group psychotherapy with concomitant somatic and drug therapies.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 275-280.—"The present study describes the effect of reserpine and chlorpromazine on the group process in two groups of hospitalized mental patients . . . these drugs produced definite effects on the therapeutic progress of the groups. The changes are associated with increased relatedness, loss of isolation, decreased hostility, and improved social awareness. It is suggested that some of the discouraging aspects of the group psychotherapy with psychotic patients have been removed by the use of these drugs."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1358. Bird, Brian. **A specific peculiarity of acting out.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 630-

647.—The specific peculiarity discussed is that acting out is related to the subtle unconscious symbiotic influence of one person upon another. Internalization of psychological conflicts in the acting out patient is not possible because of a developmental defect in the differentiation that normally occurs between his ego and the ego of his mother. His ego continues to be fully susceptible to stimulation by the id of his mother. The mother because of his own narcissism cannot allow the child to become a separate and distinct object. In the early stages the therapeutic aim should be to assist the patient to place the analyst in the position of his acting-out mother. Later, through steady interpretation of the patient's narcissistic relationship with his analyst, the patient will come to see himself as one individual and the analyst as another.—D. Prager.

1359. Blanc, M. **Réflexions sur la psychothérapie.** (Reflections on psychotherapy.) *Hyg. ment.*, 1957, 46, 281-288.—Critical comments about some psychoanalytic ideas concerning the nature of psychotherapy.—A. L. Benton.

1360. Boardman, William K., Goldstone, Sanford, & Lhamon, William T. (Texas Med. Center, Houston.) **Effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) on the time sense of normals: A preliminary report.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 321-324.—"The estimation of one second was studied in 4 men before and after administration of LSD. A schizophrenic-like increase in overestimation of short durations was not found, but the coefficient of variation of 3 Ss increased, suggesting that temporal frames of reference tended to become vague or 'lost.' The methods used are described and are reported to be unusually sensitive to the effects of LSD. As such, they 'should prove valuable as a standard against which to compare other types of assessment of the action of this drug.'—L. A. Pennington.

1361. Boenheim, Curt. (Tavistock Clinic, London.) **Group psychotherapy with adolescents.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 398-405.—In therapeutic work with adolescents, it is essential to bear in mind the factor of development. Attitudes or behavior patterns are not fixed as in adults. The process of forming relationships with parents and peers of the opposite sex is still in the making. "Those who apply blindly analytic methods to the treatment of children and youth do not appreciate the importance of the factor of development. . . ." 19 references.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1362. Brül, Oluf. **Die "paradoxe Intention"—beim Pferde.** (The "paradoxical intent"—in the horse.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 176-177.—An equine parallel to V. E. Frankl's therapeutic encouragement of the patient to verbally affirm his phobically avoided wish (see 31: 8026). An experienced coachman reported that the best way to bring runaway horses under control is to urge them on with shouts and touches of the whip. Gradually the horses return to their usual level of activity within the field of the coachman's control and direction.—E. W. Eng.

1363. Cahal, D. A. (Univ. of Leeds, Leeds, Eng.) **Some effects of nalorphine on the behaviour of healthy human volunteers.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 850-854.—Effects include flight of ideas, aphasia, in-

coherence of speech and confabulation—somewhat similar to LSD25, but more pleasant. Use of the drug is warned against.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1364. **Cameron, John L.** (Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, Rockville, Md.) **Some implications of ego psychology for group psychotherapy of chronic schizophrenia.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 355-362.—On basis of experience with hospital program of group psychotherapy, recommends that a specially trained nurse should serve as a staff member for each small group of patients and should be constantly in patients' environment so as to foster primary identifications. There should be a ratio of two "nurse therapists" to twelve patients and these twelve should be kept together in a separate accommodation for the greater part of the day. Each part of the day's activities of the patients should have a therapeutic aim, including such functions as eating, bathing or cleaning of the rooms. The work of Freud and Federn appears to provide best frame of reference for understanding and handling chronic schizophrenic patients.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1365. **Cares, Reuben M.** (Kings Park State Hosp., Kings Park, New York) **Asrican, Edward; Fenichel, Maurice; Sack, Paul, & Severino, Jean. Therapeutic and toxic effects of chlorpromazine among 3014 hospitalized cases.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 318-327.—An 18-month survey is presented of 3014 cases treated with chlorpromazine. The differential response to treatment of the various mental disease categories is discussed and the occurrence of physiological side effects is listed and specified. 17 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1366. **Cohn, Werner M., Speck, Ross V., & Howard, W. John.** **Sodium amytal as an aid in state hospital practice: Single interviews with 100 patients.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 289-300.—Absolute failure in only 11 cases. The amytal interview was useful in eliciting biographical information, gaining insight into dynamics, aiding diagnosis, clarifying delinquent acts, and improving the physician-patient relationship. The procedure was time-saving and the technique was simple. 23 references.—*D. Prager.*

1367. **Coleman, Marie L., & Nelson, Benjamin.** **Paradigmatic psychotherapy in borderline treatment.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 28-44.—This paper is an excerpt of a larger work. Borderline patients need help in identifying what they feel rather than why they feel. A paradigmatic orientation involving selected types of role playing including model-functioning promotes ego growth more effectively than do classical interpretations. Role playing and model functioning of the analyst involves the deliberate re-projection of the patient's pathological and healthy impulses in accordance with the therapist's psychoanalytic evaluation of the presenting resistance pattern. Paradigmatic techniques are not opportune or advisable at all times in all cases. To allow complete ventilation of self-damaging fantasies it is important that borderline patients be permitted to retain misconceptions of what the therapist thinks and does for indefinite periods but not forever. The therapist acts as a paradigm of the world in which the patient must learn to move. 51 references.—*D. Prager.*

1368. **Cutler, Robert P.**, (Evanston, Ill.) **Monroe, Jack J., & Anderson, Thomas E.** **Effects of**

"tranquilizers" upon pathological activity in psychotic patients: I. Chlorpromazine. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 616-622.—In a rigidly controlled "double-blind" experiment the effect of chlorpromazine on "pathological activity" and sleep behavior was studied in 12 chronically schizophrenic patients. "Use of 600 mg. of chlorpromazine daily significantly reduced pathological activity and increased somnolence during waking hours." The increase in sleep was not, however, sufficient to account for the reduction in pathological activity. These and other results are discussed in relation to other recent studies dealing with the effects of chlorpromazine on psychotic behavior patterns.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1369. **Dana, Richard H.** (U. Wis., Milwaukee.) **MMPI performance and electroshock treatment.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 350-355.—"This study is an evaluation of EST by means of MMPI test-retest scores for 20 experimental and 20 control Ss, matched on nine relevant background variables. Thirty-seven MMPI scales were used to provide data on (a) degree of illness, (b) symptoms, and (c) prognosis. The results show minimal experimental-control pretest differences. . . . Experimental group pre-post changes on five scales occurred (Schizophrenia, Mania, Psychotic Triad, Prognosis for Shock, Mania Obvious), indicating less severe disturbance and increased control. Significantly more experimental Ss were discharged and remained outside of the hospital over a two-year period. These results are interpreted as indications that faulty research design in this area often obscures or invalidates obtained results. Control groups must really be control groups. Measures of change in the control group may be used as bases for evaluating the significance of changes in the experimental group. Distinctions should be made among research goals of treatment evaluation, test evaluation, and evaluation of behavior change." 35-item bibliography.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1370. **Dean, Edward S.** **Drowsiness as a symptom of countertransference.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 246-247.—Two instances in which drowsiness was a symptom of countertransference in the analyst are presented and discussed.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1371. **Deniker, Pierre.** **Hibernothérapies et médicaments neuroleptiques en thérapeutique psychiatrique.** (Sleep treatments and neuroleptic medications in psychiatric therapy.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 253-298.—This comprehensive review of the literature on these topics formed the subject of a report to the 1957 International Congress of Psychiatry, Zurich, 1957. 315 references.—*A. L. Benton.*

1372. **DiMascio, Alberto;** (Boston Psychopathic Hosp., 74 Fenwood Road, Boston 15, Mass.) **Greenblatt, Milton, & Hyde, Robert W.** **A study of the effects of LSD: Physiologic and psychological changes and their interrelations.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 309-317.—Physiological and psychological changes during the day following the administration of lysergic acid diethylamide were recorded and interrelated. Implications of this study are indicated and the similarity between the sequelae of LSD administration and pre- and post-lobotomy changes are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1373. **Dittes, James E.** (Yale University.) **Galvanic skin response as a measure of patient's reaction to therapist's permissiveness.** *J. abnorm.*

soc. Psychol., 1957, 55, 295-303.—"Frequency of a patient's galvanic skin response is shown to be inversely related to the judged permissiveness of the therapist during a series of 42 hours of psychotherapy. The GSR is interpreted as a measure of the anxiety of the patient, or his 'mobilization' against any cue threatening punishment by the therapist, such as any cue which the patient has learned to perceive as evidence of low esteem. This anxiety presumably motivates varying subtle forms of resistance and defense against the feared punishment. Several alternative interpretations of the relation between permissiveness and GSR are rejected by various findings." GSR is related to the emotional significance of the patient's speech, as well as to the permissiveness of the therapist.—S. J. Lachman.

1374. Docter, Richard F. (Stanford Univ.) The effect of conventional electroconvulsive shock (ECS) vs. "brief stimulus therapy" (BST) on memory and nest-building in albino rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 100-104.—A comparison of the effects of unidirectional square-wave pulses (BST) and conventional ECS showed BST to be less disruptive than ECS on retention of a pre-shock water-maze habit, although both forms of shock produced decrement. There is also less disruption of nest-building performance by BST. "The results give increased weight to the claim that special forms of convulsive stimulation, such as BST, can produce grand mal convulsions without the degree of 'harmful side-effects' associated with ECS."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1375. Dreikurs, R. (Chicago Medical School.) Group psychotherapy from the points of view of various schools of psychology: I. Group psychotherapy from the point of view of Adlerian psychology. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 363-375.—"The most important therapeutic factor in our concept of psychotherapy is the removal of inferiority feelings, or . . . the increase in self respect." The social atmosphere of the therapeutic group with its status of social equality for all members "exerts one of the most effective therapeutic influences on each one of its members . . . it removes the need for distance . . . it permits an unrestricted feeling of belonging without necessary personal bonds or attachments. It is truly a feeling of human fellowship without any ulterior motives of personal benefits or advantages. . . ."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1376. Dreikurs, Rudolf. (Chicago Medical School, Alfred Adler Institute, Ill.) The cultural implications of group psychotherapy. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 186-197.—Group therapy has deep roots extending back to Mesmer and the French revolution. It thrives in a democratic community. It is, at times, confused with an attitude of laissez-faire. The author discusses the major goals of therapy groups and their place within our culture. French and German summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1377. Dreikurs, Rudolf. Psychotherapy as correction of faulty social values. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 150-158.—". . . changing the value system on which patients operate, constitutes an essential part of psychotherapy."—A. R. Howard.

1378. Dugan, J. Brooks. One aspect of the psychotic episode in the psychotherapy of schizophrenic patients. *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 177-180.—Honest recognition between patient and therapist of

the psychotic episode and its meaning in the life of the patient is emphasized as important in the prevention of relapse.—C. T. Bever.

1379. Dührssen, Annemarie. (Dr. med. A. Dührssen, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Barstr. 24a.) Die Beurteilung des Behandlungserfolges in der Psychotherapie. (Evaluation of the success of treatment in psychotherapy.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 201-210.—The effects of psychotherapy are evaluated on the basis of pre-therapy prognostic judgments, post-therapy prognoses and follow-up studies with 300 unselected patients 3 years after termination. Results revealed 83.7% with satisfactory recovery (includes 17% who remained symptom-free for only 2 years), 13.6% with relapses or lack of improvement and 2.6% difficult to classify. Therapists' judgments became more accurate with knowledge of the patients: 20%-25% of the patients initially judged to be promising candidates turned out to be failures, whereas only 4% with favorable terminal prognoses actually suffered relapses.—L. Katz.

1380. Dühlsler, Ernst, & Dühlsler, Käthe. Ein Jahr psychagogisches Kinderheim. (One year psychagogic children's home.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 202-205.—The child guidance home in Rittmarshausen has been operating for one year. Its program is geared to the needs of children and adolescents with various emotional difficulties who are in need of in-residence treatment. Mentally deficient children and delinquents are ineligible for admission. 36 children were admitted to the home during the first year, of whom 6 were released as untreatable, 4 as cured, and 6 as improved. The remaining 20 cases have a favorable prognosis. The therapeutic and educational program is carried out by a professional staff. Financial support comes from fees and public and private resources.—E. Schwerin.

1381. Ekstein, Rudolf, & Friedman, Seymour W. The function of acting out, play action, and play acting in the psychotherapeutic process. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 581-629.—The clinical material derived from the treatment of a neurotic delinquent adolescent boy suggests that acting out is a form of experimental recollection. Play action and play acting contain elements of acting out and of thinking. "The acceptance by the therapist of whatever means of communication the patient could use made it possible for the boy to imitate the therapist and finally to identify with him, thus complementing the predominantly negative introjects of the past with positive introjects. Acting out was given up, substituted for, at first, by phobic attitudes, and replaced finally with a genuine and stable adolescent personality whose obsessive-compulsive devices were now in the service of reality testing rather than merely the repetition of unconscious conflict." 16 references.—D. Prager.

1382. Eliasoph, Eugene. A group therapy and psychodrama approach with adolescent drug addicts. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 161-167.

1383. Ellis, Albert. (New York City.) Outcome of employing three techniques of psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 344-350.—The author compared his proportion of successes and failures with similar patients when he used, over a period of time, three different techniques of therapy. He began as an orthodox analyst, gradually shifted to a psycho-

analytically oriented psychotherapy, then to his present rational psychotherapy. His proportion of failures decreased, of successes increased in the same order. The difference in effectiveness of the first two forms of therapy was not significant statistically, but the third form did differ significantly from the other two.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1384. **Elrod, Norman.** Über einen Ansatz für die Psychotherapie chronisch Schizophrener. (On an approach for the psychotherapy of chronic schizophrenics.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 315-320.—Some psychotherapists assume self-interdependence with others; some schizophrenics, on the other hand, assume the possibility of living in radical apartness. How can these two make contact? Contact is made through the therapist's communication of his acceptance of the patient's apartness. From the instant of the patient's awareness of the shared quality of the "moment in the cage" of existence, he can begin to learn to live with self-affirmation.—*E. W. Eng.*

1385. **Ends, Earl J.**, (Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.) & **Page, Curtis W.** A study of three types of group psychotherapy with hospitalized male inebriates. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 263-277.—Analyses by Q-sort indicated that client-centered therapy achieved reworking of both self and ideal, psychoanalytic therapy achieved reworking only of self, and learning-theory therapy achieved neither. Control group data suggest that group therapy in which the therapist is not active achieves no gains for patients and may have harmful outcomes.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1386. **Erikson, Kai T.** Patient role and social uncertainty: A dilemma of the mentally ill. *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 263-274.—Whenever a psychiatrist makes the clinical diagnosis of an existing need for treatment, society makes the social diagnosis of changed status. The clinician must insist that treatment and its setting be geared to inner-dynamic realities of the patient's illness; the sociologist proposes that recovery may also depend upon gearing therapy to the social realities of the patient's changed status.—*C. T. Bever.*

1387. **Ernst, K.** Praktische Probleme der individuellen Psychotherapie in der Anstalt am Beispiel einer Schizophreniebehandlung. (Practical problems in individual psychotherapy in the institution, illustrated by a case of schizophrenia.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 297-305.—The difficulties in institution treatment—cost, lack of time for individual therapy, influence of other persons on the patient—belong as much in the treatment as does resistance, analysis of the ambulant patient in private practice. The institution naturally provides an atmosphere of group therapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1388. **Esquibel, Augusto;** (Spring Grove State Hosp., Catonsville, Md.) **Krantz, John C., Jr.,** **Truitt, Edward B.,** & **Kurland, Albert A.** The use of hexafluorodiethyl ether (indoklon) as an inhalant convulsant. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 461.—The use of a convulsant, hexafluorodiethyl ether, as an alternative for electroconvulsive therapy was tested in a total of 434 treatments administered to a group of 40 patients. Its effects are compared with those of ECT.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1389. **Fabisch, Walter.** (Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham, England.) The effect of chlorpromazine on the electroencephalogram of epileptic patients. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1957, 20, 185-190.—"Chlorpromazine in doses of 0.3 to 0.5 mg./kg. body weight intravenously can increase abnormal phenomena in the EEG of epileptic patients. In patients with unstable inter-seizure recordings activation of the EEG is seen more often than in patients with regular inter-seizure recordings. The abnormal features observed after the drug are essentially similar to those seen in the resting recording or after activation by overbreathing or photic stimulation in the individual case. Convulsive seizures were not observed with the technique described here during or after the activation. These findings and a survey of the literature suggest that chlorpromazine should be useful as an activating drug in clinical EEG work." 24 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1390. **Falstein, Eugene I., Judas, Ilse, & Mendelsohn, Robert S.** (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Fantasies in children prior to herniorrhaphy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 800-807.—A practical method was devised for teaching pediatricians how to gain some insight into the total life picture of a child who had previously been just another case hospitalized for an operation. Tape recordings were made of the psychiatrist's interviews with the children before their operations. (Hernia cases were used because the children were not "sick.") These played-back recordings were the central theme of staff discussions. Pediatricians, pediatric residents, nurses, etc., learned to perceive and understand specific defenses—denial, suppression, overcontrol, abreaction, identification, and the like.—*R. E. Perl.*

1391. **Fierz, Von H. K.** ("Bellevue," Kreuzlingen, Switzerland.) Beitrag zur internistischen Diagnostik in der Psychiatrie. (Contribution to medical diagnosis in psychiatry.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1957, 17, 73-81.—The author presents a patient with thyrotoxicosis. He discusses endocrinological, medical and psychiatric aspects and concludes that a medical diagnosis alone is insufficient for successful treatment. English and French summaries.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1392. **Fineberg, Henry H., & Johnson, Margaret.** (Children's Memorial Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Preliminary report of a preschool therapy group in a children's hospital. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 808-814.—A preschool therapy group was formed as an experiment in a pediatric hospital setting. It was felt that a prophylactic measure was needed for those children who because of long hospitalization did not have adequate opportunity for aggressive expression and were not adequately stimulated for emotional growth. There is a descriptive summary of four of the children and excerpts of some of the group meetings.—*R. E. Perl.*

1393. **Folkson, Aleck.** (Westminster Hosp., London, Eng.) Use of meprobamate in tension states. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 860-863.—Trial on 41 patients suggests that rash as well as tension states must be watched for.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1394. **Foulkes, S. H., & Parkin, Alan.** Out-patient psychotherapy: A contribution towards a new approach. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 44-48.—An account of the individual and group psycho-

therapy services for out-patients at Maudsley Hospital.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1395. Frank, Jerome D. Some values of conflict in therapeutic groups. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 142-151.

1396. Freeman, Henry, & King, Charles. (Community Service Society, N. Y. C.) The role of visitors in activity group therapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 289-301.—"Visitors were purposefully brought by members as a means of accomplishing some desired end in the course of treatment. . . . Some visiting is perhaps stimulated by the specific setting of the group therapy; some by the members need for protection, either physical or intrapsychic. Some visitors facilitated acting out for therapeutic movement or for resistance to treatment, and others reflected the member's ego strivings for social acceptance or contact."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1397. Freyhan, F. A. (Farnhurst, Del.) Psychomotority and Parkinsonism in treatment with neuroleptic drugs. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 465-472.—Study of 653 psychiatric patients under treatment with chlorpromazine and reserpine indicated that the incidence of drug-induced Parkinsonism was about 10% and 17% respectively. Incidence was twice as high in women patients regardless of the drug administered. "In a speculative sense (these drugs), through their regular action upon the subcortical motor system, enhance predispositional or latent factors which facilitate Parkinsonism. . . . We now possess drugs which alter the functional balance of the extrapyramidal system and can produce a reversible Parkinsonian syndrome that opens up new territories for research on interrelations of brain functions, psychomotor behavior, and psychopathology." It is therefore concluded that drug-induced Parkinsonism is not a "toxic reaction."—15 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1398. Gans, Robert W. The use of group co-therapists in the teaching of psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 618-625.—The co-therapy experience of two psychiatric residents is examined from the viewpoint of a significant teaching procedure which allows diverse exposure to the transference and countertransference transactions, more room and direction for the impact of psychodynamics and the emergence of self-awareness, and a system of checks and balances.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1399. Gibbs, James J., Wilkens, Bernard, & Lauterbach, Carl G. A controlled clinical psychiatric study of chlorpromazine. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 269-283.—There is little evidence to indicate that, either by psychiatric ratings or tests, two groups receiving chlorpromazine and psychotherapy improved significantly more than a control group. French and Spanish summaries. 20-item bibliography.—*S. Kavruck.*

1400. Gibbs, William F., & Gralnick, Alexander. Erythremia (polycythemia vera) as a complicating factor in electric shock therapy: Case report. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 285-288.—Electric shock therapy adds to the danger of polycythemia vera. Routine blood examination is indicated in all cases to be given ECT. If ECT is dictated in the face of polycythemia vera, preliminary venesection might prove valuable in preventing serious complications.—*D. Prager.*

1401. Gillie, Anne K. (Little Plumstead Hosp., Norwich, Eng.) The use of Pacatal in low-grade mental defectives. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 402-405.—On a trial with 30 Ss the drug had limited usefulness, except for sedative effect with epileptics.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1402. Gliedman, Lester H. (Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.) Concurrent and combined group treatment of chronic alcoholics and their wives. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 414-424.—Nine couples were studied intensively, both clinically and by means of an adjective checklist of marital status. The importance of the wives in the patient's recovery was stressed. Where there were healthy changes in the marital status due to treatment, especially from the wives' viewpoint, the patients' drinking decreased. In no instance was there amelioration in the patient's drinking in the presence of an unrewarding marital state. Despite the many years of chronic maladjustments in marriage, the group treatment program showed enough improvement in the mutual adjustment of the partners to each other to make treatment valuable without regard to whether the patient's drinking had also diminished or ceased. The highly selected nature of the population is presented as a caution in interpreting the results of the study.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1403. Gliedman, Lester H., Stone, Anthony R., Frank, Jerome D., Nash, Earl, Jr., & Imber, Stanley D. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore.) Incentives for treatment related to remaining or improving in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 589-598.—No differences in number of therapy sessions attended or improvement at the end of six months of treatment were noted between those patients appearing at an out-patient public clinic who presented congruent as opposed to non-congruent incentives for doing so. Patients are encouraged to express their non-congruent incentives, since remaining in therapy seems to depend upon the place of these incentives in the current life situation.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1404. Glynn, Eugene. The therapeutic use of seclusion in an adolescent pavilion. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1957, 6, 156-159.—Seclusion serves many practical purposes with a group of poorly controlled, impulsive, acting-out girls. It can also be used as a genuine therapeutic tool. The protection against overstimulation and the temptation to act out provides relief and as the program developed, seclusion was requested by the patients themselves.—*C. T. Bever.*

1405. Goldman, George D. (Wm. Alanson White Institute, N. Y. C.) Group psychotherapy from the points of view of various schools of psychology: III. Some applications of Harry Stack Sullivan's theories to group psychotherapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 385-391.—The therapy group is an ideal laboratory in which to observe and document the dynamic events that are characteristic of the patient's interactions with other people. "The group is an ideal place vividly to act out patterns of interaction . . . characteristic of the patient's particular relatedness . . . the relatedness of specific group members often stirs up unique reactions in fellow patients." The therapist in the group situation by gestures, facial expression or non-verbal acceptance, as well as through verbalizations, com-

municates his respect for others and this is sensed by all and helps in the formulation of a group atmosphere in which parataxes can be pointed out without overwhelming anxiety and their resolution can take place.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1406. Gordon, Hirsch L. (Ed.) (New York Medical College, N. Y. C.) **The new chemotherapy in mental illness.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. xvii, 762 p. \$12.00.—A collection of 118 pages by 167 authors are partially reprinted mainly from various medical journals where they first appeared between 1954 and 1957. These have been classified into the following categories: "(1) General surveys, . . . (2) clinical experience: (A) in psychiatry disease, . . . (3) clinical experience: (B) in related conditions, . . . [and] (4) side effects." 5-page bibliography.—M. E. Jarvik.

1407. Gore, Charles P., (Menston Hosp., Nr. Leeds, Yorkshire, England) Egan, George P., & Walton, Donald. **The place of reserpine in the treatment of the chronic psychotic patient.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 333-337.—"The effect of reserpine on the behaviour of chronic psychotic patients has been investigated by means of a controlled, and an uncontrolled study. The results indicate that it is only of limited value in the treatment of such patients. The extremely favourable results obtained by other workers were not confirmed."—N. H. Pronko.

1408. Greenhouse, H. Robert, & Pilot, Martin L. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) **Reserpine as an adjunct in the treatment of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 468-474.—In 32 of 71 cases the drug definitely helped, with 27 maintaining sobriety for 12 months or longer.—W. L. Wilkins.

1409. Grotjahn, Martin. (416 N. Bedford Dr., Beverly, Calif.) **Theorie und Praxis der Gruppenpsychotherapie.** (Theory and practice of group psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 178-186.—American psychologists and psychoanalysts have embraced group therapy with few questions. There are points, however, at which group therapy should be critically viewed and compared with psychoanalysis. Dr. Grotjahn feels that no experienced and scientifically oriented group therapist would forget that the methods and progress of group psychotherapy have their roots in analysis. English summary.—F. P. Hardesty.

1410. Gruen, Arno. **Old age as a factor in motivation for therapy.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 61-66.—Shows that aging might lead to motivation for psychotherapy due to recognition of infirmity or a feeling of anxiety and panic.—R. M. Frumkin.

1411. Gump, Paul; Schoggen, Phil, & Redl, Fritz. **The camp milieu and its immediate effects.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 40-46.—Data are presented to support several related propositions: (1) That milieu or program units and complexes are coercive of the behavior and experience of campers; (2) that the effects of such milieu factors may be determined; (3) that the milieu area and the staff social action area of a camp's therapeutic resources are quite interrelated; and (4) that it is possible to identify and to manipulate the specific characteristics of a given milieu unit to create certain behavioral results. Although experienced practitioners have concerned themselves with milieu factors for some time,

research—based upon knowledge of crucial milieu characteristics—is still in its infancy. Enough is known to indicate that these characteristics might be exploited to create effects consistent with therapeutic aims.—J. A. Fishman.

1412. Hagenauer, F., Rudy, L. H., & Himwich, H. E. **A comparative evaluation of two new central nervous system stimulants in severe psychoses.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 248-257.—Results obtained with 1,2-diphenyl-1-(4-piperidyl)-ethanol encourage further trials. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

1413. Hallowitz, David; Clement, Robert G., & Cutter, Albert V. (Guidance Center of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.) **The treatment process with both parents together.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 587-607.—The staff of the Guidance Center of Buffalo has been working with both parents together in a single process in the majority of the cases. A case is presented to demonstrate that the supposed obstacles and counterindication to attempting treatment of both parents together are not insurmountable and that such treatment has many valuable advantages. In the discussion Dorothy Hankins reviews how another agency has come to a consideration of joint treatment, commends the authors on being the first to examine so fully what is involved for parents and clinic in working together in the process of a series of joint interviews, and raises some questions about methods of integrating services for children and parents.—R. E. Perl.

1414. Hardwick, S. W., Pearse, J. J., (Stone House, Dartford, Kent, Eng.) & Petrow, V. **6 β -hydroxy-3,5-cyclopregnan-20-one in mental states.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 835-839.—The drug affects a wide variety of behaviors, and seems to enable some patients to cope more effectively with symptoms—possible this is related to a term introduced by Hoagland and Pincus as "anti-fatigue."—W. L. Wilkins.

1415. Held, René. (99, avenue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris.) **Psychotherapie de l'impuissance sexuelle.** (Psychotherapy of sexual impotence.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 3, 489-554.—A psychoanalytic exposition of various stages in the genesis of sexual impotence is followed by an outline of therapeutic and medicinal remedies. Case histories indicate that it arises from a complexity of factors. Often, sexual impotence is the precipitating manifestation of previous personal-social maladjustment. Moreover, it does not occur in isolation, but in conjunction with specific economic, social, and cultural conditions. The author dwells upon the relationships between sexual impotence and prostitution, hypochondriasis, conjugal neuroses, homosexuality, and perversion. Unfortunately, social stigmatization has retarded progress in diagnosis and treatment. 18-case studies.—L. A. Ostlund.

1416. Henry, Jules. (Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.) **The culture of interpersonal relations in a therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 725-734.—The formal structure of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School is deeply associated with the school's fundamental ideas of involvement, autonomy, self-realization, and separation between the world of the school and the world outside the school. This formal structure, called simple undifferentiated

subordination, includes: (a) One person (director) is responsible for the immediate direction of all tasks; and (b) the therapeutic task (i.e., the patient) is treated as a unit and managed by one person (the child care worker, called "counselor"). This type of structure stands in contrast to that of most psychiatric hospitals, where the structure is of the multiple differentiated type which encourages lack of involvement with patients, lack of autonomy and lack of interest in self-realization.—R. E. Perl.

1417. Hinckley, William W. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) **The Chestnut Lodge Kiosk: Observations on a psychiatric hospital's work project. Part II.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 437-449.—The building by patients of the Chestnut Lodge Kiosk "has demonstrated that a hospital that uses psychoanalytically oriented, intensive psychotherapy can profitably also give attention to the therapeutic consequences of work, group activity and patient participation in community responsibility. (See 33: 1852.) If there is one thing that the hospital was taught by the Kiosk experience, it is that large groups within the hospital culture can be wrong in predicting whether a given patient is too ill to rise to a given task."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1418. Hora, Thomas. (New York City.) **Group psychotherapy in the rehabilitation process of the borderline patient.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 406-413.—The borderline patient appears to possess a particular propensity for eliciting countertransference reactions in the therapist. This represents to him an emotional reaction from the therapist signifying special consideration and exclusive relationship. It is best if the borderline patients do not constitute a majority of the group. "Since the objective of treatment with borderline patients is ego growth and ego repair, the emphasis is upon relatedness and affect primarily, and content secondarily. The form of relatedness and the economy of affect are used as indicators of levels of ego integration."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1419. Illing, Hans A. (Los Angeles, California.) **Group psychotherapy from the points of view of various schools of psychology: IV. Jung's theory of the group as a tool in therapy.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 392-397.—"So far as one can predict, one could say that group psychotherapy will be accepted more and more by those practitioners who consider themselves as students of Jung, even though the master does not endorse these developments. Since it is the nature of the group to bring to the surface both factors, the collective and the individual unconscious, it is obvious that Jungian concepts have to offer a valuable contribution to group psychotherapy. . . ."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1420. Illing, Hans. (1009 S. Orange Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.) **Einige Probleme der Gruppenpsychotherapie in Strafanstalten.** (Some problems of group therapy in penal institutions.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 288-294.—Although a therapy method which has proven itself as group therapy should be put to use where there is a need, special problems arise in conjunction with group therapy in a penal institution. Formation of transference is complicated by the fact that (1) prisoners are often afraid of the new; (2) punishment and not treatment is the motto most generally true of penal

institutions in all countries; and (3) the authoritarianism atmosphere of prison environments conflicts with the opposite philosophy of group psychotherapy. The therapist is also confronted by divided responsibilities. The prisoners never mention in the group what they have revealed in their individual sessions. The penal group therapist must keep constantly in mind the realities of prison life. Group psychotherapy is regarded as neither the ideal nor the only treatment in such settings. English and French summaries. 33 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

1421. Imber, Stanley D., Frank, Jerome D., Nash, Earl H., Stone, Anthony R., & Gliedman, Lester H. (The Johns Hopkins U. School of Med.) **Improvement and amount of therapeutic contact: An alternative to the use of no-treatment controls in psychotherapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 309-315.—"The present study specified that patients having fewer and briefer sessions of psychotherapy will show significantly less improvement than patients with more and longer sessions, over the same period of time. Fifty-four psychiatric patients were assigned at random to three psychiatrists, each of whom treated an equal number of patients in group therapy and two different forms of individual therapy. In one of these latter forms, the patients were able to have only one-half as many psychotherapy sessions and the sessions lasted only one-half as long as patients treated in the other two forms. Over a six-month experimental period the patients with restricted therapeutic contacts showed less improvement on the criterion of change used. The significance of amount of therapeutic contacts is discussed."—A. J. Bachrach.

1422. Ison, M. Gail. (Idaho State Mental Retardation Program, Boise, Idaho.) **The effect of "Thorazine" on Wechsler scores.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 543-547.—"A fairly representative sample of Grafton State School was tested on the WAIS or WISC as was appropriate. They were split into an experimental and a control group. Thorazine (chlorpromazine) was prescribed for the entire sample. The experimental group received Thorazine while the control group received identical-appearing placebos. At the end of 31 days the subjects were retested by the same examiners and the means of the two groups were tested for significant differences. It was found that: (1) There was no significant change in IQ after administration of Thorazine for 31 days. (2) There was a statistically significant increase in the mean weighted score of the entire group on two sub-tests (Digit-Symbol and Comprehension). (3) Inspection showed no significant difference between the means of the Undifferentiated and Familial groups. (4) There was a significant increase in the mean weighted scores of the Brain-damage group on two of the six verbal sub-tests (Information and Comprehension), and the entire verbal group of sub-tests approached significance. These results and the smallness of the sample suggest that another study be made in order to determine if the noted difference is a real and consistent one. (5) Those positive changes in performance upon the subtests appear to be related to motor relaxation rather than an emotion and anxiety reducing type of relaxation. (6) Although statistical significance was not reached in most cases, there appeared a small

increase on the retest scores of the experimental over the controls."—*V. M. Staudt.*

1423. Jeri, Raúl. **Accidentes fatales durante el tratamiento por electronarcosis.** (Fatal accidents during treatment by electronarcosis.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1957, 20, 30-42.—Report of two cases of death attributed to electronarcosis. The author suggests several precautions to avoid such fatal accidents. English, French and German summaries. 3 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1424. Jones, C. H. **The routine termination of therapeutic hypoglycemic comas by peripheral electrical stimulation.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 479-484.—Peripheral electrical stimulation may be more effective than glucose by mouth in arousing patients from hypoglycemic coma but less effective than intravenous glucose. In addition to having therapeutic value in itself, peripheral electrical stimulation would appear to be worthwhile in patients treated by hypoglycemic coma who have very poor veins and for whom continued treatment may be hazardous. Further study appears indicated.—*D. Prager.*

1425. Jones, Maxwell. (Surrey, England.) **The treatment of personality disorders in a therapeutic community.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 211-220.—The Social Rehabilitation Unit at Belmont Hospital utilizes a community treatment approach for patients with antisocial personality disorders. The dynamics of this approach are explained. The type of patients treatable and current results are summarized.—*C. T. Bever.*

1426. Kadis, Asya L. **Early childhood recollections as aids in group psychotherapy.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 182-187.—Illustrations of the value of early recollections during both the planning and progress of treatment.—*A. R. Howard.*

1427. Kahn, E. **An appraisal of existential analysis. II.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 417-444.—Medard Boss and Roland Kuhn are two existential analysts whose ideas are presented and evaluated.—*D. Prager.*

1428. Kaila, Kaubo. **Über die ambulatorische Simultantherapie schizophrener Kranker und ihrer Angehörigen.** (Ambulatory therapy of schizophrenics and their families at the same time.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 334-338.—In treating the manifestly ill patient, it is necessary to treat his not obviously ill relatives at the same time, or at least that one most in contact with the patient.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1429. Kanzer, Mark. **Acting out, sublimation and reality testing.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 663-684.—Acting out and sublimation are rooted in types of reality testing that reflect the success or failure of the secondary processes at different stages of development to gain ascendancy over the primary processes. Acting out takes as its model the early phase in which direct motor discharge is succeeded by object control as a method of reality testing. Sublimations are associated with later phases in which intellectualization and symbol formations interpose barriers to the motor control of objects. Faults in identification dispose to acting out. Successful identification strengthens internalizing and sublimating tendencies. Ultimately sublimations should attain a conflict-free status that promotes

productive work as a final stage in reality testing. 31 references.—*D. Prager.*

1430. Kerdman, Louis, & Peek, Josephine E. **Modes of communication in the psychotherapeutic process.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 599-617.—An attempt is made to categorize and define some of the methods of communication, and to develop a schedule whereby therapists may determine how they are exchanging feelings, thoughts, ideas, with their patients and what avenues they may be overlooking.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1431. Kirby, Kathryn, & Priestman, Shirley. (Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Values of a daughter (schizophrenic) and mother therapy group.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 281-288.—"Mother-daughter group therapy, where the latter is schizophrenic, appears to attack the very core of the static nature of the parent-child relationship, mobilizing and altering the relatively fixed elements of interdependence patterns and creating in all participants an awareness of the need and possibility to change the pattern of their relation."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1432. Kornetsky, Conan. (Nat. Instit. Mntl. Hlth., Bethesda, Md.) **Relation of physiological and psychological effects of lysergic acid diethylamide.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 657-658.—Each of 10 normal volunteer Ss received 100 γ of LSD and, on separate days, 2 placebos. At intervals following drug ingestion each S was given a series of objective psychological tests (such as addition, pursuit rotor, tactual perception) and a 47-item symptom questionnaire for the subjective evaluation of the effects of LSD. Physiological recordings of blood pressure, pulse, respiration, temperature, and the like were also made. "Results indicated that the physiological effects of LSD were significantly correlated with objective psychological effects, but not with subjective psychological effects."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1433. Kramer, Edith. **Art therapy in a children's community.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. xvii, 238 p. \$6.75.—On the basis of seven years' experience working with emotionally disturbed boys, aged 8 to 13, in Wiltwyck, the author reports her experiences with the psychoanalytically-oriented art therapy program. After a brief delineation of art therapy per se and a description of the program in the school, numerous illustrations are presented with respect to problems of leadership, self-esteem, delinquency, anxiety, reality, learning, and aggression. Two full case histories are presented. 5-page references.—*T. E. Newland.*

1434. Kris, E. B., & Carmichael, D. M. **Chlorpromazine maintenance therapy during pregnancy and confinement.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 690-695.—Chlorpromazine therapy throughout pregnancy and the puerperium as a preventive measure in those cases where the danger of renewed psychotic breakdown exists seems to have definite value.—*D. Prager.*

1435. Kris, Else B., (After Care Clinic, 2 W. 13th St., N. Y., N. Y.) & Carmichael, Donald M. **Follow-up study on Thorazine patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 449-452.—A series of 160 patients was followed up to determine whether remission of symptoms was a lasting one, whether maintenance therapy was indicated and, if so, for how long

and possible effects of long term chlorpromazine administration. The results are illustrated with case histories and summarized.—N. H. Pronko.

1436. Kronhausen, Eberhard W., & Kronhausen, Phyllis E. **Family milieu therapy: The non-institutional treatment of severe emotional disturbances.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 45-62.—As a rule mental hospitals are not the proper place to treat emotional disturbances. The authors are married psychologists who treat emotionally disturbed patients in the family setting of their own home and receive outside psychiatric supervision. Family milieu therapy emphasizes the impact of an emotionally hygienic home environment on the disturbed individual. It stresses the interaction process in the nuclear family group as the primary therapeutic agent and considers specialized techniques only within this environmental concept. The authors make "great efforts to acquaint ourselves with the patients' parents, siblings, and other significant persons in his original environment in order to orient our interaction with him with this particular pattern in mind." With further refinement it should be possible to treat the majority of mental patients outside of hospitals.—D. Prager.

1437. Kučera, Otakar. **Reserpintherapie bei Kindern mit Verhaltensstörungen auf encephalopathischer Basis.** (Reserpine therapy in children's behavior disturbances due to encephalopathy.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 24, 75-84.—Among 15 children, 7 to 12 years of age, behavior disorders were referable to perinatal traumatic encephalopathic damage, with no localizing signs and only occasional mild intellectual impairment. About half the children improved considerably with reserpine when, in addition, environment was regulated toward the reduction of sensory stimulation. In some cases treatment was abandoned because of resumption of enuresis. English, French and Spanish summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1438. Kulcsar, S., & Erdelyi, S. **Recherches sur le test de Szondi au cours du traitement par la chlorpromazine.** (Investigations of the Szondi test during the course of chlorpromazine treatment.) *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 140-145.—"Our observations tend to support the hypothesis that largactil does not have a specific influence on mental disorder but only a symptomatic influence. The release phenomena and the changes in tension raise the possibility of a temporary interruption in mutual cortico-diencephalic relations."—A. L. Benton.

1439. Kraemer, W. P. **Transference and counter-transference.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 63-74.—"Certain aspects of transference and counter-transference are discussed in the light of material which developed in the analytical treatment of a female patient. Viewpoints of various analytical schools are compared and the general development towards a more dynamic relationship between analyst and analysand is described in some detail." 18 references.—C. L. Winder.

1440. Langen, D. (Universitaets-Nervenklinik, Tuebingen, Germany.) **Die Besonderheiten der Gruppenbehandlung bei klinischer Psychotherapie.** (Special aspects of group treatment with inpatient psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 219-226.—Group therapy differs markedly depending on

whether patients are on out- or in-patient status. (1) Inpatients face an entirely new environment; (2) the temporal factor is more limited by admission and discharge in institutional group therapy; (3) less selection and matching of cases can be attempted in the heterogeneous hospital population; (4) outpatient groups are often closed when so desired, whereas inpatient groups are in constant flux related to intake and discharge; and (5) group therapy is often the only form of therapy for outpatients; in the institution it is always combined with individual therapy. The ramifications of these differences are discussed at length. English and French summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1441. Lehmann, H. E., & Csank, J. **Differential screening of phrenotropic agents in man: Psychophysiological test data.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 222-235.—The tests found best suited for screening six different phrenotropic agents were: After-image sensitivity, tapping speed, critical flicker fusion frequency, reaction time, hand steadiness, and cancellation time. 30-item bibliography. 30 references.—S. Kavruck.

1442. Leopold, Harold. **Selection of patients for group psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 634-637.—"It is suggested that in the selection of patients for group therapy, the best approach is one which considers the relevance of the psychodynamics of the patient and the psychologic impact of the group upon him, and vice versa, as the most important criteria. Only the correlation of these two units—individual and group—in the selection process will guarantee a satisfactory choice and safeguard optimum results."—L. N. Solomon.

1443. Liebermann, L. P. **Joint-interview technique: An experiment in group therapy.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 202-207.—"During the last three years we have been experimenting with a new type of group therapy. This method—which we have called Joint-Interview Technique—includes adults and children with a common conflict in the same group. Before starting group work, the mother and the problem child are separately interviewed and tested, and a probable diagnosis concerning the family group structure is formulated. We have found that in the course of group work regression takes place in the adult members of the group to a level roughly identical with the developmental level of their children. The therapist is identified with the mother in the course of therapy. This transference situation provides an excellent starting-point for the better understanding of the behavior problems of the child or children. By these means it has been possible to influence and change the dynamic pattern of the family group reactions."—C. L. Winder.

1444. Little, Margaret. **"R"—the analyst's total response to his patient's needs.** *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 38, 240-254.—The course of an analysis is affected by the total response of the therapist. Both variable and invariable therapist behavior affects the therapy. The invariable behavior is necessary to furnish the relationship with its security, while the variable behavior lends substance and meaning to the relationship.—G. Elias.

1445. Lotsof, Erwin J., & Yobst, James. (Columbus Receiving Hosp., Ohio.) **Electric shock therapy and the mecholy test.** *Psychosom. Med.*,

1957, 19, 374-378.—Systolic reaction to mechloryl was studied in 126 psychiatric patients in the effort to test the predictive value of the method regarding the outcome from electroshock therapy. "The criterion employed was whether the patient improved or did not improve after a course of EST. In general, we found no consistent relationship between the grouping as based on the mechloryl test and the criterion. . . ." These results are discussed in relation to Funkenstein's findings. 15 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1446. Lowinger, P. *Rauwolfia serpentina in the control of anxiety.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 445-453.—Rauwolfia drugs are no more effective than standard treatment methods with or without sedation in controlling overt anxiety. Depressive symptoms were unaltered by Rauwolfia drugs.—*D. Prager.*

1447. Luthe, Wolfgang. *Das autogene Training in der konservativen Therapie der Hämorrhoiden.* (Autogenous training in the conservative therapy of hemorrhoids.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 155-161.—The application of J. H. Schultz's "autogenous training" to the treatment of hemorrhoids in the early stages is described. The therapeutic effects of this "psychophysiotherapy" occur through a general psychophysiological relaxation effect together with the desired organ-specific effect. 47 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

1448. MacLeod, John A., & Hirt, Janet V. (Cincinnati General Hosp.) *Selection of psychiatric inpatients for treatment at a municipal general hospital.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 735-744.—A review of 250 treatment cases seen in the psychiatric division of the Cincinnati General Hospital reveals some criteria for the selection of patients for brief treatment in the hospital. These criteria emphasize the premorbid adequacy of the ego function and the ability to use the community for environmental support. 86% of the patients selected for treatment improved and only 18.4% required transfer to a psychiatric hospital. Discussion by Dr. Frances S. Arkin.—*R. E. Perl.*

1449. Main, T. F. *The ailment.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 129-145.—A behavior syndrome is described in terms of object relations. "The patients suffer severely and have special needs which worry all around them. They tend to exact strained, insincere goodness from their attendants which leads to further difficulties, to insatiability, to a repetitive pattern of eventually not being wanted and to betrayal; it also leads to splits in the social environment which are disastrous for the patient and the continuance of treatment. . . . It is true that these patients can never have enough, but this is a problem for treatment and not for management."—*C. L. Winder.*

1450. Malamud, William; (Boston U. Sch. Med., Boston, Mass.) Barton, Walter E., Fleming, Alice M., Middleton, Peter McK., Friedman, Tobias T., & Schleifer, Maxwell J. *The evaluation of the effects of derivatives of rauwolfia in the treatment of schizophrenia.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 193-200.—A series of schizophrenics was treated with six derivatives of rauwolfia. The results were compared among themselves as well as with those obtained through the use of placebos. Course of illness was studied during the administration of the treatment and for a period of 6 months to one year after termination of treatment. In general, drugs were more bene-

ficial but differentially than were the placebos, although some placebos did effect improvements. Specific effects were also noted as were long-lasting as well as short-time beneficial effects of the drugs.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1451. Markham, Jean. (New Haven Clinic, Conn. Comm. on Alcoholism, New Haven, Conn.) *Case-work treatment of an alcoholic woman with severe underlying pathology.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 475-491.—Detailed case history of the therapeutic contacts with a 32-year-old mother of three children, with dynamic interpretations by Dr. Leonard M. Lasser.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1452. Meares, Ainslie. *The door of serenity: A study in the therapeutic use of symbolic painting.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. 119 p. \$4.50.—Through a series of some 200 paintings produced by a schizophrenic patient, 24 samples of which are reproduced in the book, in full color, an interpretation of the patient's mental conflict and progress-in-therapy is presented through the unconscious symbolism expressed in the paintings. The need for flexibility and alertness on the part of the psychiatrist in his attempt at understanding the patient's communications is stressed in this very human case record.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1453. Meduna, L. J. (Ed.) (Coll. of Med., U. Ill., Chicago, Ill.) *Carbon dioxide therapy: A neurophysiological treatment of nervous disorders.* (2nd ed.) Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. xii, 560 p. \$14.50.—This volume is the result of a symposium organized by the Carbon Dioxide Research Association. (See 26: 3442.) The editor, who is founder of the technique, describes his methodology as well as presenting a theory about the effect of his treatment. The result is a theory of psychoneurosis based on neurological homeostasis. Other investigators describe the effect of this carbon dioxide treatment with anxiety states, phobias, pediatric problems, obsessive-compulsive neurosis, obstetrics, depressive states, and sex deviations. In addition modifications of Meduna's techniques are reported, as well as physiological and psychological reactions to carbon dioxide treatment. Extensive statistical data are presented as evidence of the usefulness of the technique. 281-item bibliography.—*A. H. Urmer.*

1454. Meerwein, F. *Die Bedeutung der Anstalt für die Gegenübertragung der Therapeuten.* (Significance of the institution for the therapist's countertransference.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 248-253.—Recognition of the patient's deep love frustration and the therapist's role in its satisfaction makes for potential danger in countertransference. Suggestions for avoiding this danger are presented.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1455. Moreno, J. L. (P. O. Box 311, Beacon, N. Y.) *Die epochale Bedeutung der Gruppentherapie.* (The epochal significance of group psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 139-150.—Discussion of epoch making events in group psychotherapy during the year of the 25th anniversary of the first convention of group therapists is followed by a brief note regarding the birthplace of group therapy. Both scientific and theoretical differences are pointed out between psychoanalysis and group therapy. Literature on sociometry, sociatry and psychodrama is cited with notes pertaining to the theoretical prin-

ciples of the structure, function and goals of therapy groups. English and French summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1456. Moreno, J. L., Moreno, Zerka, & Moreno, Jonathan. The discovery of the spontaneous man: With special emphasis upon the technique of role reversal. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 103-129.

1457. Morse, William C. An interdisciplinary therapeutic camp. *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 15-22.—The development of the University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp with psychiatrically oriented diagnostic and short-term treatment facilities for socially and emotionally disturbed boys. University professors are in residence at the camp and are responsible for its clinical program and interdisciplinary seminars. Educational psychology, sociology, social work, psychology, pediatrics and physical education are represented on the staff and child psychiatry contributes through extensive consultation. A systematic staff program of integrated research on the basic problems of clinical work with children is a recent addition. Only children in treatment with various social agencies are accepted—none known to be psychotic, but some are intensely neurotic, others show fears, phobias, and withdrawal reactions. Agency workers frequently visit camp and work jointly with camp personnel in order to maintain continuity in the treatment process. The procedures for selecting counselors for training at the camp are at least as rigorous as those used to select campers. The camping program, the therapeutic staff, and assets and limitations of the camp.—J. A. Fishman.

1458. Morse, William C., & Wineman, David. The therapeutic use of social isolation in a camp for ego-disturbed boys. *J. soc. Issues*, 1957, 13(1), 32-39.—As the tempo of disturbed behavior increases and it becomes clear that the child will have to be removed from his group, some recent and savage incidents of disturbed behavior are selected as the basis for the pre-isolation interview. This tends to be a sympathetic discussion of what has come to be a problem of such dimensions that for the sake of the camp the child's behavior can no longer be permitted. The child has to choose voluntary separation from the group as the last remaining alternative to leaving camp. If the camper chooses isolation without excessive resentment and hostility he is moved from his cabin and a case worker works out his activity program for the next 24 hours. Most children are separated for 2 or 3 days. The main ingredients of isolation are communicated as follows: No one is angry with you, your gratifications in camp are fully insured, and we want you to try to figure out what is wrong. The case of "Doc" is presented to illustrate the process of therapeutic isolation.—J. A. Fishman.

1459. Moustakas, Clark E., & Smillie, David. (Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.) The significance of individual creativity for psychotherapy. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 159-164.—A discussion of views of creativity, the unique individual's relationship to society, and limitations in traditional evaluations of psychotherapy.—A. R. Howard.

1460. Mouton, Jane S., & Blake, Robert R. Conflicting careers: A short play written by group and role playing methods. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 130-141.

1461. Nash, Earl H., Jr., Frank, Jerome D., Glideman, Lester H., Imber, Stanley D., & Stone, Anthony R. (Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.) Some factors related to patients remaining in group psychotherapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 264-274.—Group therapy is a more stressful situation for many patients and therefore often harder to accept than is individual therapy. It taxes the patient's resources for dealing with others. It exposes them to an unfamiliar situation in which they may reveal personal problems to strangers while feeling little if any support from the doctor. "Under these circumstances it is not surprising that, in contrast to the other form of treatment, the more socially ineffective patients dropped out of groups and those who remained tended to be less ineffective than those who accepted the individual treatment. Highly ineffective patients stayed in the groups only when they were also in marked distress, that is, strongly motivated to accept any help that was offered."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1462. Opler, Marvin K. (Cornell U. Med. Coll. N. Y., N. Y.) Group psychotherapy: Individual and cultural dynamics in a group process. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 433-438.—The dynamics of the group, the individuals, and the cultural backgrounds represented by the physician and the treated individuals, are assessed as they operate in group psychotherapy. 15 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1463. Pallister, Philip D., (Montana State Training School, Boulder, Montana) & Stevens, R. Robert. Effects of Serpasil in small dosage on behavior, intelligence and physiology. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 267-274.—"It has been demonstrated that 0.1 mg. daily of Elixir of Serpasil adequately controls behavior in the agitated and lower grade mentally retarded without danger of hypotensive shock, mental disturbance, edema, cardiac disorders, or loss of appetite. There is, however, a definite weight increase associated with this dosage. Small doses of Serpasil have no effect on intellectual ability." 28 references.—V. M. Staudt.

1464. Payne, R. B., Hauty, G. T., & Moore, E. W. (Sch. Aviation Med., USAF.) Restoration of tracking proficiency as a function of amount and delay of analeptic medication. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 146-149.—Human Ss were run on a complex tracking task sufficiently long to lower efficiency markedly. They were then given various placebo and dosage levels of amphetamine sulphate, and were again tested. Results were analyzed in terms of losses relative to peak efficiency and gains relative to immediate premedication levels. Both variables were related to dosage by second-order equations. Absolute efficiency loss was linearly related to delay of dosage. The results are discussed in relation to Hebb's theories of vigilance and cue functions. 16 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1465. Persky, Harold. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Adrenal cortical function in anxious human subjects. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 95-100.—Results indicated that "anxious Ss responded to intravenous corticotropin administration with an increase in hydrocortisone level in the plasma only slightly greater than that observed in normal Ss. At the same time anxious Ss excreted considerably larger quantities of hydroxycorticoids

in the urine." These and other results . . . "suggest that anxious Ss produce hydrocortisone at a rate several times as great as that of the normal S. On the basis of indirect evidence, it is further hypothesized that the hypercorticism of the anxious Ss is a result of primary overactivity on the part of the anterior pituitary gland."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1466. **Perutz, Lotte.** Treatment teams at the James Jackson Putnam Children's Center. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1957, 28, 1-31.—Reports the observations of the author while participating in psychiatric-psychological-social work teams treating emotionally disturbed families. The treatment team collaborated in the diagnosis and treatment of entire families, and it also served as a vehicle for training professional trainees.—*G. Elias.*

1467. **Pflanz, M.** (Dr. med. M. Pflanz, Med. Poliklin. d. Univers. Giessen, Frankfurter-str. 63.) **Pharmakopsychologie und Psycho-somatische Medizin.** Pharmacologic psychology and psycho-somatic medicine.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 35-42.—Classification of pharmacologic agents is discussed as to their effect. Difficulties of research with such agents are: Need to safeguard the integrity of human subjects, suggestibility of subject and experimenter, accurate evaluation and description of results, variabilities of results with personality of subject. Obstacles of administration of drugs for research and psychotherapy are pointed out; the value of tranquilizers in making certain patients more accessible to psychotherapy is discussed. 62 references.—*L. Katz.*

1468. **Pittrich, H.** **Das Schriftbild im Dienste der Psychotherapie.** (The use of handwriting in psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 150-155.—Handwriting is of value for initial diagnosis as well as for showing the extent of personality change during psychotherapy. This is illustrated by 2 samples of handwriting before and after a year of psychotherapy.—*E. W. Eng.*

1469. **Plank, Robert.** (Cleveland, Ohio.) **Spontaneous projection of meaningful forms.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 142-147.—The writer presents examples from literature, art, games, geography, and ritual of "spontaneous projection," that is, the attribution of adjectives or names connoting some feeling tone to various aspects of the environment. Differences in feeling tone are evidenced in the naming and description in geography, literature, etc., of natural phenomena such as clouds, mountains, snow, smoke, fire, etc. 24 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

1470. **Pohlman, A. Dorothea.** The use of d-amphetamine sulfate as an adjunct to psychotherapy. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 159-165.—During psychotherapeutic treatment, 52 patients were given d-amphetamine sulfate. The drug has been found useful in speeding up the therapeutic process, in establishing patient rapport, in breaking down rigid emotional patterns, and in fostering desirable attitudes. English, French and Spanish summaries. 16-item bibliography.—*S. Kaxruck.*

1471. **Porteus, S. D., & Barclay, John E.** (Territorial Hosp., Kaneohe, T. Hawaii.) **A further note on chlorpromazine: Maze reactions.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 297-299.—"Repeated administrations of the Maze Test to patients receiving chlorpromazine, in comparison with a control group, reveal a continued deficit of about two years. The

decline in maze scores is comparable to that shown by patients who have undergone lobotomy."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1472. **Rankin, Joseph E.** (Catholic Univer. America, Washington, D. C.) **A group therapy experiment with mothers of mentally deficient children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 49-55.—A group therapy program with mothers of mentally deficient children which was conducted at Catholic University of America is described.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1473. **Rappa, J. E., & Tanowitz, H.** The use of unidirectional current in the treatment of mental disorders. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 647-656.—The paper reports the use of the Reiter Machine CW47C in Brooklyn (N.Y.) State Hospital. The combination of this machine and succinylcholine appears superior to all previous techniques of a similar nature in the electric convulsive therapies. There are fewer postconvulsive difficulties, fewer respiratory and drug problems, reduction in personnel needed, and easier handling of disturbed problems. The disadvantages of the machine are that the electrodes may be applied incorrectly, greater training needed to operate the machine, and no amnesia for the treatment.—*D. Prager.*

1474. **Rashkis, Harold A.** (E. Pa. Psychiat. Instit., Philadelphia.) **A general theory of treatment in psychiatry.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 491-499.—Alterations in a postulated 2-factor theory (the phenomenological or perceptual field and the organization factor) are discussed in relation to etiology and treatment. "Therapies are discussed in terms of their tendency to influence perceptual reorganization, either by restructuring of the perceptual field or by revising the function of the organization factor. The question is raised as to whether any of our current therapies achieve a true reorganization of the organization factor." 30 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1475. **Regan, Peter F.** (Cornell U. Med. Coll., N. Y.) **Effective utilization of electric convulsive treatment.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 351-356.—A series of 200 unselected cases was studied during ECT treatment to find out what psychopathologic situations might be expected to produce satisfactory or unsatisfactory results. These are indicated and discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1476. **Rees, T. P., & Whiteley, J. S.** (Warlingham Park Hosp., Eng.) **Occupational therapy in mental disease.** *World ment. Hlth.*, 1957, 9, 109-118.—Based on the premise that "all occupational therapy should be therapeutic" the author presents a historical review of the subject followed by a discussion of the objectives and scope of occupational therapy which he relates to the functions of the occupational therapist in the contemporary mental hospital setting.—*J. C. Franklin.*

1477. **Reiser, David E., Stein, Eleanor, & Taboroff, Leonard H.** (Univ. of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah.) **Therapy of a child conducted in the setting of an automobile.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 608-615.—A six-year-old boy with a psychoticlike illness was treated primarily in the setting of an automobile. His interest in automobiles was one of very few islands of adequate functioning in which his conceptualizations and communications were relatively appropriate. The thera-

pist used this medium to communicate with the child and reports the progress of treatment.—R. E. Perl.

1478. Renneker, Richard E. (Mount Sinai Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) **Countertransference reactions to cancer.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 409-418.—"A group of analysts recently terminated a Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis project investigating psychosomatic correlations in cancer of the breast. One phase of the research involved the psychological treatment by 4 analysts of cancerous women by the psychoanalytical technique and by psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy." This article presents information from these treatment situations on the problem of countertransference and its management. The problem of the surgeon with cancer patients is also discussed.—L. A. Pennington.

1479. Renzi, Alfred A., & Milch, Lawrence J. **Effectiveness of procyclidine hydrochloride and cyrimine hydrochloride in the prevention of airsickness.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 58-20, 3 p.—Procyclidine hydrochloride (Kemadrin®) and cyrimine hydrochloride (Pagitane®), active anti-Parkinson drugs, were tested for their effectiveness against airsickness in young basic airmen, under conditions of simulated turbulence. The drugs, when administered 1 hour before each flight and in 5-mg. doses, significantly reduced the incidence of airsickness. Data indicate that procyclidine hydrochloride afforded a greater degree of protection than cyrimine hydrochloride.

1480. Ritter, Richard M., Payne, Robert B., & Hauty, George T. **The effect of drugs and controlled progress feedback upon two-member team behavior.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-58, 7 p.—In order to explore scientifically certain popular allegations concerning adverse effects of clinical doses of d-amphetamine, this study examined the hypothesis that stressful factors inherent in a group-task situation constitute sufficient conditions for the occurrence of such effects. 96 male volunteers were randomly paired, and the pairs were trained to operate a two-hand coordinator which had been modified to allow dual participation. Following training, the pairs were randomly assigned to 8 combinations of 4 drug treatments (placebo; d-amphetamine; a mixture of d-amphetamine, scopolamine, and diphenhydramine hydrochloride; and a mixture of scopolamine and diphenhydramine hydrochloride) and 2 misinformative progress feedback conditions designed to vary intrapair harmony throughout the task period. Following a rest period of 1 hour, treatment effects were appraised in terms of task proficiency achieved over a 48-trial test period, manual perspiration sampled in the early and late portions of the test period, and attitudes toward the task and toward one another's adequacy as a partner expressed at the conclusion of the test period. Although these indexes were clearly sensitive enough to do so, none of them implicated d-amphetamine as a determinant of undesirable reactions.

1481. Robertson, Malcolm H. (Purdue U.) **A comparison of client and therapist ratings on two psychotherapeutic variables.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 110.—Abstract.

1482. Rose, Sidney. (New York City.) **Group psychotherapy from the points of view of various schools of psychology: II. Horney concepts in**

group psychotherapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 376-384.—"Horney is optimistic in her belief that there are basic healthy strivings which can be freed to develop into constructive integrating patterns as neurotic patterns are worked through. This I have found feasible in groups. It manifests itself in the group in the mutuality and the group spirit that eventually emerges." Horney's concept of dealing with the 'here and now' manifests itself in the interaction process within the group and can be examined on the levels of the group, the interpersonal or the intrapsychic.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1483. Rosenthal, Hattie R. **Psychotherapy for the dying.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 626-633.—In doing psychotherapy with the dying, some specific problems may cause the patient acute suffering and thus become the subject of psychotherapeutic endeavors. Such problems are discussed as: The unfulfilled self, fear of loss of power, combating fear of death through re-arousal of creative impulses.—L. N. Solomon.

1484. Rubenstein, Eli A., & Lorr, Maurice. (VA & Cath. U.) **Patient types in outpatient psychotherapy.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 356-361.—"A sample of 72 male, nonpsychotic veterans in outpatient treatment was subjected to a cluster analysis on the basis of intercorrelations of ratings on 59 graphic rating scales. Forty-seven of these patients clustered into eight groups. This smaller subsample was subjected to an obverse factor analysis using the same correlations. Nine distinct patient types were isolated and are described. Standard psychiatric diagnoses on these patients showed no significant relationship to the types. The relationships of these types to various independent measures are given. Correlations among the patients representing the types themselves indicate they fall into five broader groupings, which are described." 20 references.—L. B. Heathers.

1485. Sager, Clifford J. **The psychotherapist's continuous evaluation of his work.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 298-312.—The therapist should always have an objective picture of his patient's abilities to function at work, creatively, within himself, and in his interpersonal relations. Therapists must make their results available for the study of others with a view to ascertaining what it is that produces change in patients.—D. Prager.

1486. Sainz, Anthony A. **The treatment of drug and alcohol withdrawal effects with Thorazine.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 275-284.—Chlorpromazine is the drug of choice in the treatment of withdrawal symptoms after alcohol, opiates, and barbiturates. It is highly effective, safe, and shows negligible side effects.—D. Prager.

1487. Sandison, R. A., & Whitelaw, J. D. A. (Powick Hosp., Worcester, Eng.) **Further studies in the therapeutic value of lysergic acid diethylamide in mental illness.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 332-343.—Of a total N of 100, 64 recovered or were improved. In combination with chlorpromazine with 14 patients results on well-preserved schizophrenics of one to two years duration are promising. 24 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

1488. Schindler, W. (5 G Portmann Mansions, London W. 1, Eng.) **Exhibitionistic "acting-out"**

and transference in family group-therapy. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 243-250.—"The therapeutic group of six or seven members . . . quickly moulds itself into the Family Pattern." Transference takes place continually in group therapy. A spontaneous form of psychodrama is most successful in family group therapy where the topic of the play is suggested by the patients. "Acting-out" and abreaction are more effective when the feelings to be worked through are the results of recent trauma. Illustration of exhibitionistic forms of acting-out are included. These patients, too, are assisted by attitudes manifested by the group toward their behavior. French and German summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1489. Schulman, Irving. (The Penn. Hosp., Philadelphia.) **Modifications in group psychotherapy with antisocial adolescents.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 310-317.—". . . group psychotherapy can play a significant role in the treatment of the adolescent delinquent. . . . However, one's approach must be modified to take into consideration the unusual character distortions of these youngsters—an approach that attempts to develop a constructive authority-dependency relationship, one that recognizes the need for increased therapist participation, one that considers the delinquent's drive for immediate impulse satisfaction, and lastly, one in which the goals of therapy are not unrealistically optimistic." The most effective therapeutic approach appears to be a combination of milieu, individual and group therapy.—D. D. Raylesberg.

1490. Schulte, Walter; Harlfinger, Hanspeter, & Stiawa, Rudolf. (Landesheil- und Krankenanstalt Guetersloh, Germany.) **Gruppentherapeutische Bemühungen bei Psychosen: Diskussionskreis, Anstaltszeitung "Schwalbe" und Brettspielgruppe.** (Group therapeutic attempts with psychotics: discussion circles, institutional newspaper "Schwalbe" and board game groups.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 205-218.—The authors believe they have developed special models for group therapy with psychotics in their institution. The Thursday Club is a discussion group on restless women's wards to which male patients are invited with the doctor-therapist assuming the host's role. Institutional publication "Schwalbe" evolved from group suggestions as a means for patient expression. A third technique consists of a game group, refreshments, and interactions of the recreational variety with the doctor-therapist present. Goal of the three models is the development of healthy rather than analytical or cathartic aspects of the groups. English and French summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1491. Schultz, J. H. (Bayern-Allee 17, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany.) **Über einige gruppenpsychotherapeutische Erfahrungen im autogenen Training.** (Concerning some group therapy experiences in autogenic training.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 236-243.—Autogenic training has a place between hypnosis, suggestion and practice or training. It has lent itself early to group work practices. The numbers in groups have an effect on the therapeutic efficiency of the group and leader. Small groups allow for demonstration of self-hypnosis and for more effective work in intensive therapy. The goals of calmness, relaxation, self-regulation, however, can be acquired in larger groups.—F. P. Hardesty.

1492. Semon, Ralph G., (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Lowell, Mass.) & Goldstein, Norman. **The effectiveness of group psychotherapy with chronic schizophrenic patients and an evaluation of different therapeutic methods.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 317-322.—"The effectiveness of group psychotherapy with chronic schizophrenic patients and the relative merits of two different therapeutic methods were evaluated. Thirty-nine patients were selected and assigned to five matched groups, four experimental and one control. The two methods of group therapy were designated Active-Participant and Active-Interpretive, and were characterized by contrasting styles of leadership. The experimental groups each had 50 hours of therapy. The measure of therapeutic effectiveness used was the Palo Alto Hospital Adjustment Scale. The results permitted the conclusion that chronic schizophrenic patients improve in group therapy with respect to interpersonal functioning. Differences in the relative merits of the two methods of group therapy were not demonstrated." 15 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

1493. Shontz, F. C., & Fink, S. L. (Highland View Hosp.) **The significance of patient-staff rapport in the rehabilitation of individuals with chronic physical illness.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 327-334.—"The semantic differential method was used to examine certain cognitive aspects of the rehabilitation process in a hospital for people with chronic physical illnesses. The factors of age, sex, length of time in the hospital, participation in an intensive treatment program, and improvement in physical and occupational therapy were investigated. Each variable was analyzed in terms of the 'semantic distance' between patients and occupational and physical therapists. Among the findings were the following: The group of patients hospitalized more than one year were significantly different from the group of patients hospitalized less than one year in terms of directly expressed semantic associations, perhaps because of an increased indifference on the part of the former group. 'Semantic distance' between patient and therapist was found to be significantly reduced under conditions of intensive treatment."—A. J. Bachrach.

1494. Sivadon, Paul Daniel. (Neuilly-sur-Marne (S.-et-C.) France.) **Techniques of sociotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 205-210.—Based on experience at the hospital of Ville-Evrard, Paris, the author describes techniques which foster the therapeutic milieu. The structuring of a 'social field' for each patient necessitates physical planning. Procedures of admitting and introducing new patients are of critical moment. Resocialization and active sociotherapy are discussed with emphasis on the promotion of opposition of a group of patients to their environment which facilitates the mobilization of energy of each individual and favors cohesion of the group.—C. T. Bever.

1495. Slavson, S. R., (321 E. 18 St., New York, N. Y.) **Einige Merkmale der analytischen Gruppenpsychotherapie.** (Some features of analytical group psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 150-161.—A special form of analytical group therapy can be used on non-psychotic adults. Differentiation is made between usual social groups and therapy groups and the manner in which group members relate to one another and to the therapist. The social

"fixity" of a usual social group militates against anxious, weak or disturbed persons finding places in such groups. They need fluid, flexible groups to express emotion or establish relationships. The most important characteristic of the therapy group is the tolerance for free, uninhibited communication. Only in therapy groups can "acting-out" be tolerated and used toward purposeful ends. English and French summaries.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

1496. **Smith, Jackson A.**, (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst. Omaha, Neb.) **Rutherford, Avonell, & Fanning, Rita.** A comparison of phenaglycodol (Ultrane), meprobamate and a placebo in abstinent alcoholics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, **114**, 364-365.—A "double-blind" study of a group of 45 chronic alcoholics treated in their abstinent phase, showed no significant clinical change in their behavior or subjective state regardless of whether they received phenaglycodol, meprobamate or placebo.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1497. **Smith, Jackson A., Warner, Ruth; Wolford, Jack A., & Rutherford, Avonell.** (Univ. of Nebr. Coll. of Medicine, Omaha.) **Tranquilizing medication in the aged mentally ill.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, **12**, 549-552.—Twenty-five aged mentally ill female patients who were considered improved on chlorpromazine therapy were evaluated (1) while taking the drug, (2) while free of the drug, and (3) while receiving increasing amounts of promazine. Of the 22 who completed the study, only 8 apparently benefited from continuous administration of either preparation.—*D. T. Herman.*

1498. **Sourkes, T. L., Sloane, R. B., & Drujan, B. D.** (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) **Pyrocatechol amine (catecholamine) metabolism and effects of electroconvulsive therapy.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 204-206.—Certain explanations relative to the efficacy of ECT assume an alteration in the functional activity of the sympathoadrenal system. To check upon this view the investigators analyze the relationship between the rate of excretion of pyrocatechol amines in the urine and the clinical result of ECT given to variously diagnosed psychiatric patients. Results indicated that shock did not alter in any consistent way the urinary excretion rate of pyrocatechol amines. The data did not therefore "yield confirmation (to) the sympathoadrenal stimulation" view. However, those Ss with a higher rate tended not to improve with ECT. Additional study is needed to determine the prognostic value of this finding.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1499. **Stemmermann, M. G., & Owen, T. V.** **Serial autonomic testing in psychiatric disorders.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, **18**, 236-247.—The Funkenstein test of central nervous sympathetic reactivity appears to be a valuable adjunct to psychiatric treatment. It may be compared to the sedimentation rate in general medicine as a sensitive guide of chronic disorder. There is a high degree of correlation between the psychiatrist's clinical evaluation of patient progress and the test evaluation. French and Spanish summaries.—*S. Kaerck.*

1500. **Stenbäck, Asser, Viitamäki, R. Olavi, & Kukkonen, Simo.** (Lappvik Hospital, Helsingfors, Finland.) **Personality changes in electroconvulsive treatment. A study of the effect of three successive electroconvulsive treatments with special**

reference to spacing of treatments. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1957, **32**(3), 345-359.—A memory test given to 37 patients revealed general improvement of results in the post-treatment investigation, allegedly due to the emotional changes brought about by ECT. Post-treatment Rorschach-tests evidence psycho-organic symptoms which are thought to be significant for the therapeutic effect, although they are clinically frequently unobservable after a few ECTs only. 39 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

1501. **Stern, Erich.** (Ed.) **Die Psychotherapie in der Gegenwart: Richtungen, Aufgaben, Probleme, Anwendungen.** *Handbuch der klinischen Psychologie. Band 2.* (Psychotherapy today: Directions, goals, problems, and applications. Handbook of clinical psychology. Vol. II.) Zürich, Switzerland: Rascher Verlag, 1958. vii, 474 p. sFr. 33.—A theologian, a group therapist, and 13 psychiatrists joined the physician-author in an international volume on the current state of psychotherapy. Following Stern's Introduction, Part I features reviews of Freudian psychoanalysis (E. Blum); Adlerian individual psychology (R. Dreikurs); Jungian analytic psychology (H. K. Fierz); hypnosis, suggestion, and relaxation therapy (B. Stokvis); Pavlovian psychotherapy (H. Kleinsorge); sleep therapy (H. Kleinsorge); narcoanalysis (L. Gayral); existential analysis (A. Storch); group psychotherapy (S. R. Slavson); occupational therapy (W. Enka); and synthetic psychotherapy (W. Kretschmer, Jr.) Part II contains discussions of the physician-patient relationship (A. Maeder); psychotherapy with psychotics (C. Müller); pastoral counseling (A. Köberle); public mental health (H. Meng); results of psychotherapy (B. Stokvis); and psychotherapeutic aftercare (A. R. Bodenheimer). An integrative summary chapter by Stern concludes the volume. Extensive chapter references.—*H. P. David.*

1502. **Stern, Max M.** **The ego aspect of transference.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, **38**, 146-157.—Transference is viewed, not as a repetition of oedipal conflicts, but mainly as repetition of the infant's early attempts to master trauma by leaning (depending) defensively on his parents. The fixation in transference results from the individual's clinging to this infantile defensive dependence. An amalgamation occurs of libidinal and defensive feelings in the attachment of the child to his parents; and this recurs in subsequent transferences. 40 references.—*G. Elias.*

1503. **Sternbach, Oscar, & Nagelberg, Leo.** **On the patient-therapist relationship in some "untreatable cases."** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, **5**, 63-70.—There is a special defense against the underlying destructiveness in untreatable cases. A condition of helplessness and weakness has to be maintained at all costs. When the worker dramatically portrayed the patient's destructiveness, the patient was able to feel her destructiveness but at the same time react in a constructive fashion. The seemingly frustrating attitude of the worker is essentially a therapeutic device designed to help the patient outgrow her resistances against feeling and expressing the aggressive side of her personality.—*D. Prager.*

1504. **Sternberg, Ulrich; Spitz, Herman, & Goyné, James B.** **Evaluation of chlorpromazine and reserpine therapy with follow-up study.** *J.*

clin. exp. Psychopath., 1957, 18, 258-268.—Using the Rorschach test, use of the drugs resulted in improvement in almost 75% of the experimental group. On follow-up it was found that 25% of the acute schizophrenics (8 cases) were ill, 56% of the chronic schizophrenics were ill, and 45% of the manic depressive reaction remissions had not improved. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

1505. Stokvis, Berthold. (Leidener Psychiatrischen Universiteit, Holland.) **Das Rollenspiel in der Psychotherapie.** (Role playing in psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 282-288.—Following an historical survey the author describes the interpersonal relations and the interaction encouraged by psychodrama. Psycho- and socio-drama can be used with limited success with psychoneurotic and psychosomatic patients and with children. English and French summaries.—F. P. Hardesty.

1506. Stranahan, Marion; Schwartzman, Cecile, & Atkin, Edith. (Girls Service League, N. Y. C.) **Activity group therapy with emotionally disturbed and delinquent adolescents.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 425-436.—The Group Psychotherapy Project of the Girls Service League has conducted ten different therapy groups over a period of two to three years. The groups consisted of six to ten boys or girls ranging in age from thirteen to fifteen referred by the New York City Youth Board. The majority of referrals were Negro and Puerto Rican boys from homes which were economically deprived and socially and emotionally pathological. "We believe . . . that boys hitherto inaccessible to treatment can be approached through this group method, involved in the group process and helped to achieve positive changes in behavior and relationships. The most important factor in effecting these changes has been in the use of identification with the therapist to offset their previous negative experiences with adults."—D. D. Raylesberg.

1507. Stranahan, Marion; Schwartzman, Cecile, & Atkin, Edith. (Girls' Service League, N. Y. C.) **Group treatment for emotionally disturbed and potentially delinquent boys and girls.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 518-527.—For several years the Girls' Service League has run a Group Psychotherapy Project for adolescent children referred by the N. Y. C. Youth Board and the Board of Education because they were severe school problems and unresponsive to efforts of school or social agencies and having unreachable or unworkable parents. There seemed to be three phases in treatment: (1) Unsatisfiable demands on the therapist with little non-aggressive response to one another, (2) positive feelings, open dependency, requests for help, and (3) genuine concern for other group members, group solidarity. This method was able to reach many isolated, disturbed, otherwise unreachable adolescents who have been brought along to a better functioning in home, school and community and now have sufficient faith in adults and verbal communication to want individual therapy. Differences between boys' and girls' groups are discussed.—R. E. Perl.

1508. Strupp, Hans H. (The George Washington U., School of Med.) **A multidimensional comparison of therapist activity in analytic and client-centered therapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 301-308.—"In an effort to compare the therapist's

activity in two forms of psychotherapy, a multidimensional system for analyzing therapeutic communications has been applied to two published case histories: A case treated by short-term therapy based upon psychoanalytic principles, and a case treated by client-centered therapy." Among the findings was the fact that the client-centered therapist's activity "consisted principally of reflections of feeling," a technique which was sustained throughout treatment with minor variations. In the results it was seen "that the analytically oriented therapist used techniques which were generally more inferential" than the client-centered therapist. The implications of comparison of therapeutic techniques are discussed.—A. J. Bachrach.

1509. Taylor, F. Kräupl. **Group therapy with in- and out-patients.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 36-43.—The best results are achieved in group therapy when patients are put into congenial groups where they are welcome and popular, and where the discussion of disturbing and embarrassing topics leads to an emotional reorientation, to greater tolerance and better self-acceptance.—R. M. Frumkin.

1510. Teirich, H. R. (Sautierstr. 54, Freiburg, Germany.) **Gruppentherapie mit Studenten.** (Group therapy with students.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 260-270.—81 college students were seen in the author's private practice over a period of more than three years. Therapy groups were formed and techniques of using peripheral happenings to contribute to therapeutic effectiveness are described. Examples of patients' evaluations of therapy groups are included. English and French summaries. 43 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

1511. Titchener, James L., Zwerling, Israel; Gottschalk, Louis A., Levine, Maurice; Silver, Hyman; Cowett, Allen; Cohen, Senta, & Culbertson, William. (U. Cincinnati, Ohio.) **Consequences of surgical illness and treatment; interaction of emotions, personality, and surgical illness, treatment, and convalescence.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 623-634.—"The over-all adaptation to surgical illness and treatment has been studied in a series of 200 randomly selected surgical patients by means of observations during hospitalization, convalescence, and recovery by a multi-disciplinary team of investigators." Selected results indicated that increased anxiety "preoperatively was associated with the maintenance of a good or an improved personality adjustment. The same affects appearing postoperatively were associated with a worse adjustment after convalescence." It is judged that when "guilt, anxiety, or depression is on the rise in the immediate postoperative period, such a reaction may forewarn the physician of the development of psychiatric difficulties during convalescence. Preventive psychotherapy should then be seriously considered."—L. A. Pennington.

1512. Tolentino, Isidoro. (U. Rome, Italy.) **Considerazioni psicodinamiche sulla proiezione in un caso di delirio di rapporto sensitivo trattato con la psicoterapia.** (Psychodynamic considerations with respect to projection in a case of sensitive delusions of reference treated by psychotherapy.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 343-356.—The case reported is of a 30-year-old male manifesting delusions of reference and sexual impotence. Psycho-

analytically oriented therapy revealed the role of projection and latent homosexuality in the genesis of the disorder. The mechanism of projection is discussed and the therapeutic steps leading to successful resolution of the disorder are reported. English, French and German summaries. 58 references.—*E. Rosen.*

1513. **Tornow, Karl.** *Darstellung der analytischen Behandlung eines Jugendlichen vom 18. bis 21. Lebensjahr.* (Presentation of the analytic treatment of a youth between his 18th and 21st year of life.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 193-198.—This is the first of two articles dealing with the detailed presentation of the analytic therapy conducted over a period of 3¼ years on an 18-year-old, male patient. Referral symptoms were difficulty in relating to others, repression of aggression with a suicidal attempt, feelings of inadequacy, and sexual difficulties resulting from an oedipal fixation. The course of treatment is discussed.—*E. Schwerin.*

1514. **Tracht, Vernon S.** (UCPA, Chicago.) *Development of emotional and social maturity through counseling and therapy.* *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 12-13.—Since the emotional concomitants of a physically handicapping condition are of such importance, counseling had great potential value. But it must result in the client's actually doing things. This calls for facilities in which he can relate and work, and suggests the importance of the counselor's working also with the parents and other adults in the handicapped person's milieu.—*T. E. Newland.*

1515. **Trouton, Derrick S.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *Placebos and their psychological effects.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 344-354.—As the majority of novel psychiatric treatments owe some of their success to the placebo effect, the study of the reaction is important. It is related to possible personality factors, but explanation in terms of learning is preferred, with diminution of responses to the situation on repetition being related to lack of reinforcement and increase in responses to the result of disinhibition. 56 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1516. **Vanderkamp, Harry;** (VA Hosp., Battle Creek, Mich.) **Norgan, Anne; Wilkinson, Gladys W., & Pearl, David.** *The mecholyl test as a predictor of improvement in insulin coma therapy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 365-366.—125 male schizophrenics referred for insulin coma therapy were studied in order to assess the prognostic value of various mecholyl chloride reactions besides systolic blood pressure. Such variables as pulse rate, sweating, salivating, flushing, etc., were found to be good indices of improvement.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1517. **Vogel, Sidney.** (New York City.) *Some aspects of group psychotherapy with alcoholics.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 302-309.—"Not enough is yet known about alcoholism to adhere strictly to specific technical procedures based on any one theoretical orientation. . . . Group therapy is only part of our armamentarium. At the present stage in the development of the therapy of alcoholism, it seems to have certain advantages."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1518. **von Zerssen, D.** (Dr. med. Detlef von Zerssen, Hamburg 21, Winterhuder Weg 83.) *Die psychischen Nebenwirkungen der pharmakotherapie mit Hormonen des Hypophysen-Nebenhierenrin-*

den-Systems. (The psychic side effects of pharmacologic therapy with hormones of the pituitary-adrenal system.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 1-10.—The effects of treatment with hormones and steroids generally are an increase in psychic activity, at least during initial phases of treatment. The retarding effect of "endogenous hyper-corticism" (Cushing's disease) is the result of a chronic condition which is produced only with prolonged and excessive steroidal treatment. Recommendations for treatment with steroids, counterindications in physical illness and indications for use in psychic disturbances are offered. 183 references.—*L. Katz.*

1519. **Weber, George H.** *The use of the conference method in the in-service training of cottage parents.* *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1957, 3, 49-61.—An account of the use of the conference method with cottage parents as a means of helping them to develop more effective work skills in dealing with delinquents for whom they are responsible.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1520. **Wendt, H.** *Gedanken zum Wesen der Behandlung.* (Thoughts on the nature of treatment.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 166-168.—The essential features of medical therapy are discussed with special reference to the position of the psychologist who lacks medical training. "The psychologist can provide valuable diagnostic and therapeutic aid in constant, close collaboration as a member of the clinic team," but his main contribution, increasingly important in many areas, "does not lie in the treatment of patients."—*C. T. Bever.*

1521. **Winkler, W. Th.** *Dynamische Phänomenologie der Schizophrenien als Weg zur gezielten Psychotherapie.* (Dynamic phenomenology as a way to directed psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 192-204.—"Dynamic phenomenology" seeks to describe psychic transformations themselves rather than the psychic formations described by "statistic phenomenology." Dynamic phenomenology has disclosed 4 different defensive measures in the schizophrenic and near-schizophrenic psychoses: (1) Inversion, or change of an active symbolic expression to a passively experienced imaginal impression; (2) subject-object exchange of roles; (3) ego mythification; (4) ego anachoresis, or withdrawal of ego feeling from unintegrated content. All of these defensive operations act to reduce personal guilt in the presence of existential "norms."—*E. W. Eng.*

1522. **Wollen, Clarence A.** *Psycho-therapy in a child guidance clinic.* *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1956, 15, 44-47.

1523. **World Health Organization Study Group.** *Treatment and care of drug addicts.* *WHO tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 131. 19 p. \$30.—This study group report summarizes "the scientific knowledge and clinical experience on the treatment and care of drug addicts" with a practical set of principles derived from the summary "which might be applied to the management of addicts with different etiology and pathology and in various cultural surroundings."—*J. C. Franklin.*

1524. **Wyatt, Frederick.** (Univ. of Michigan.) *Therapeutic effort and therapeutic situation.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 616-620.—The

therapeutic situation has been differentiated from the therapeutic effort (questioning, explaining, interpreting) in considering the effect of psychoanalytic therapy. In the therapeutic situation the common rules of personal interaction are discarded; the patient is encouraged to talk about intimate matters, the relationship is not reciprocal, he is not expected to remain self-possessed, etc. Definite and peculiar psychological effects result from the situation itself, aside from the therapeutic effort.—*R. E. Perl.*

(See also Abstracts 498, 698, 842, 933, 1627, 1664, 1681, 1693, 1702, 1795, 1801, 1810, 1818, 1820, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1842, 1843, 1851, 1854, 1861, 1878, 1883, 1889, 1893, 1900, 1906, 1911, 1950, 1993)

CHILD GUIDANCE

1525. **Bruner, Josef. Trotzige Kinder.** (Children with temper tantrums.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 50-61.—After giving a number of descriptive examples, the author outlines certain common characteristics which tend to underlie the behavioral manifestations of temper tantrums. He attempts to distinguish temper tantrums from other, behaviorally sometimes similar, manifestations such as disobedience, obstinacy, aggressiveness, excessive excitability and lasting resistance. Between the ages of 2-6 and 4-0 and again in adolescence temper tantrums are often part of a normal developmental pattern. When temper tantrums appear at other ages they are usually a type of fixation or regression and primarily the result of mistakes made in the rearing of the child. The concluding section of the article develops some of the appropriate measures for dealing with children who have temper tantrums. French summary.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

1526. **Friedemann, A.** (Institut fuer Psychohygiene, Biel, Switzerland.) **Gruppentherapie und Gruppendiagnostik an Kindern.** (Group therapy and group diagnosis of children.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 295-304.—Relatively little has been reported regarding group therapy with children, possibly due to the greater spontaneity and freedom of childhood. Acting-out provoked in group experience must face and be controlled by reality factors. The child plays out his "family-drama" in the school; the reason for this repetition is that it allows the child to conquer newness, to come to terms with the strange or unusual in order to reduce or neutralize anxiety provoking situations. The author's therapy group is not allowed to express motorial anarchy; aggression can come to verbal expression. A group composed of limited children (Hilfsschuelern) is sociographically presented and the diagnostic possibilities of the method discussed. English and French summaries. 20 references.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

1527. **Deutsch, Danica.** (Alfred Adler Consultation Center & Mental Hygiene Clinic, N. Y. C.) **A multiple approach to child guidance.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 171-175.—"After an initial interview and psychiatric diagnosis, the mothers who come for help at the Alfred Adler Consultation Center and Mental Hygiene Clinic participate in group discussion, while their children are observed and involved in art and/or in play therapy, at first individually and subsequently in groups. At the end of the session, the therapists of the three groups meet for the pooling

of their findings and discussion of further steps to be taken. Fathers appear occasionally, siblings regularly, and even grandparents participate when available. The cooperation of teachers is also elicited. Our experience proves that 'problem children' can best be helped in the shortest time if their families, and even the school, are simultaneously involved in the counseling process."—*A. R. Howard.*

1528. **Hubmann, Emilia. Leichtsinnige Jugendliche.** (Irresponsible adolescents.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 61-71.—Irresponsibility is said to manifest itself in superficiality, lack of emotional control, and one-sided striving for ease and pleasure at the expense of or with total disregard for higher values. This is the result of placing value only on outside appearances and on the greatest pleasure at the moment. It can result in lying, stealing, spendthrift behavior, embezzlement, sexual misconduct and other waywardness. Based on the answers of 13 teachers in secondary schools and institutions, with regard to 183 irresponsible adolescents, it is estimated that about 20% show hereditary predispositions to this behavior (mental defect, psychopathic type of emotional flattening or weak will). External causes, such as spoiling, neglect, poor example and other mistakes in the child's education, were estimated to be present in from 34% to 83%. Insufficient roots were found in about 20%. Looking at possible constructive aspects, the author states that education of irresponsible adolescents is an education for "seriousness" and basically a question of the development of conscience. Teaching the child tranquility, reflection, responsibility and the sharing of joys and sorrows of others plays an important role. The best help in this process is the example of the educator. French summary.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

1529. **Kaufmann, Marie-Theres. Wie ergänzen und unterstützen die Pro Infirmis—Fürsorgestellen die Arbeit der Heilpädagogen?** (How do the social service agencies of Pro Infirmis supplement and support the work of the child guidance workers?) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 71-76.—The social worker cannot carry out the necessary diagnosis and therapy for her wards, instead she strives to obtain these services from the specialist, i.e., the child guidance worker. The social worker must help the parents to achieve a positive attitude toward their child's difficulties. If she considers referral of the child for therapy helpful, she can facilitate the work of the therapist by providing a clear explanation of the situation to the therapist. On the other hand the therapist may refer the parents to the social service agency when special (social) measures need to be taken. Finally, the article gives some information on how material aid can be obtained through the Swiss Pro Infirmis social agencies. French summary.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

1530. **Thalman, Wellington A.** (Dir. of the Child Guidance Clinic at Southern Ill. Univ.) **The child guidance clinic: A mental health service agency and an aid to teacher education.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1957, 31, 111-116.—The author analyzes the functioning of the Child Guidance Clinic at a university: (1) A different history for each person; (2) adults learn from traumatic experiences; (3) the origin of the Child Guidance Clinic at SIU; (4) cooperation with other agencies; (5) type of problems stud-

ied; (6) the traveling clinic; (7) consulting services; (8) special courses organized by the clinic; (9) clinic opportunities to graduate assistants; and (10) purpose of the clinic and administrative support.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1531. Widem, Paul. (Marlborough Day Hospital, London, England.) **The telephone intake interview in a child guidance clinic.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1957, 38, 485-489.—The observations herein are based upon the writer's experience in the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill., a public child guidance clinic, "... where the decision for determining the appropriateness of a case for diagnostic service is made—in the majority of cases—through the medium of the telephone." The differences between the telephone and face-to-face interview are pointed up in terms of parental feeling and limitations in service.—*L. B. Costin.*

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1532. Angers, William P. (Vocational Service Center, YMCA of Greater New York.) **The harmful effects of evaluative labeling.** *Counseling*, 1957, 15(4), 1; 3-4.—Points out the obstacles to a person's educational and vocational future which can arise from ratings and other evaluations being made by a school, counselor, etc., and then passed on as a matter of record to other agencies (future employes, other schools, etc.). Ways of making such reports more accurate are discussed.—*F. Costin.*

1533. Bois, J. S. A. **Examen d'orientation.** (Guidance test.) Group, 1 form, 33 minutes testing time. Montreal, Canada: J. S. A. Bois, 1947.—A group of 5 aptitude tests with 3 to 16 minute time limits designed to provide vocational guidance for those just out of school in choosing between being a laborer of various skill levels, clerk, secretary, salesman, or accountant. A follow-up of 10,000 male and female subjects indicated that the total score was of less value than the profile of subtests: Arithmetic, Copying a Diagram, Spatial Relations, Block Counting and Verbal.—*R. L. McCornack.*

1534. Carper, James W., & Becker, Howard S. **Adjustments to conflicting expectations in the development of identification with an occupation.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 51-56.—"... conflict does not necessarily occur in assuming an occupational identity. When conflict does occur it centers around disparities between parental and occupational expectations." Important elements involved in the process are cited.—*A. R. Howard.*

1535. Cloud, Lester A., Jr., & Zaccaria, Michael A. (Officer Military Schools USAF Lackland AF Base.) **A holistic versus an atomistic approach to interest measurement.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 224-227.—Five pairs of short job descriptions, each containing five sentences, were prepared. "In the holistic method the respondents rated themselves on a cluster of five statements at one time, whereas with the atomistic method, each of the five statements ... were responded to separately." The atomistic method obtained higher reliabilities. The advantages and disadvantages of the holistic approach are described.—*M. M. Reece.*

1536. Cummins, L. Ross. (Bates Coll.) **Non-directive placement in liberal arts colleges.** *Per-*

sonnel guid. J., 1957, 36, 41-44.—College placement activities are generally highly directive, and placement officers are employer-centered or society-centered. Some possible areas for more permissive attitudes are discussed, and it is hoped that placement officers will become less directive.—*G. S. Speer.*

1537. Fine, Sidney A. (U. S. Employment Service.) **USES occupational classification and Minnesota Occupational Rating Scales.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 218-223.—Patterns of worker trait requirements and of work performed components were related to the Minnesota Occupational Rating Scales. "The relatively gross data on the various Trait components do have discriminatory value." Additional research is urged to determine the best form of occupational classification.—*M. M. Reece.*

1538. Fine, Sidney A., & Heinz, Carl A. (U. S. Employment Service.) **The estimates of worker trait requirements for 4000 jobs.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 168-174.—This is a brief review and summary of the Department of Labor's recent publication, "Estimates of worker trait requirements for 4000 jobs as defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles."—*G. S. Speer.*

1539. Gulati, J. S. **Use of occupational material in vocational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 127-135.—Article discussing the general uses and functions of occupational information with suggestions as to adequate filing systems of interest to USA readers, largely because of the listing of government and private sources of occupational information in India.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

1540. King, Leslie A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Stability measures of Strong Vocational Interest Blank profiles.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 143-147.—For a sample of 242 freshmen, test and retest profiles on the SVIB were compared on grade changes, and letter grade and group pattern shifts, using Powers' D-score method, rank correlation, and ratings of the extent of interest changes by counselors (validity criterion). The stability measures were all significantly intercorrelated with the validity criterion (.55 to .68).—*P. Ash.*

1541. Hoyt, Donald P., Smith, James L., Jr., (Kansas St. Coll.) & Levy, Seymour. (Queens Coll.) **A further study in the prediction of interest stability.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 228-233.—The integration of individual interest patterns was found to be significantly related to stability of interests as determined by the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. The "consistency of response to a core of similar items" was not statistically significant. No practical significance is attributed to the findings. 15 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

1542. Mack, Raymond W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Occupational ideology and the determinate role.** *Soc. Forces*, 1957, 36, 37-44.—Individuals in relatively indeterminate occupations (e.g., unskilled labor) are more likely to define life goals in monetary terms; individuals in more determinate occupational roles are more likely to view their work as an end in itself.—*A. R. Howard.*

1543. Masuda, Koichi. (Kobe U.) **Super ni okeru shokugyō shidō gainen no hatten.** (The development of Super's concepts in vocational guidance.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 171-183.—

Super's theory of vocational guidance was historically reviewed. Super, unsatisfied with the National Vocational Guidance Association's definition, introduced 2 new concepts into vocational guidance, i.e., vocational adjustment and vocational maturation. The writer points out the difficulty in application of his theory to the real situation in vocational guidance clinics. English summary, p. 194. 23 references.—S. Ohwaki.

1544. Moshin, S. M. Place of psychological tests in vocational guidance. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 4, 1-8.—A general essay on psychological tests with reference to their character is indirect measures and the importance of norms as fixed reference points. Psychological tests are "extremely handy" and can be scored "without calling for any special skill or talent." Aptitude testing has been over-emphasized in vocational guidance; tests do not provide complete information and cannot make decisions for the client. Guidance workers' main task is to try to bring about a change in the client's value system. Psychological tests should not be treated as the sine qua non of a guidance program.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

1545. Patterson, C. H. (U. of Ill.) Theories of vocational choice and the emotionally disturbed client. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 377-390.—Present theories of vocational choice do not seem to be helpful in counseling emotionally disabled people. "... the counselor must attempt to evaluate the abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality of the client in terms of the demands and requirements of the occupation." Much more information is needed about the nature and type of pressures and demands made by different occupations. 25 references.—W. Coleman.

1546. Roe, Anne. (VA Hospital, Montrose, N. Y.) Early determinants of vocational choice. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 212-217.—"This paper suggests some hypotheses about the relationships between early experience and attitudes, abilities, interests, and other personality factors which affect the ultimate vocational selection of the individual."—M. M. Reece.

1547. Roeber, Edward C. (U. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.) Vocational guidance. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 210-218.—During the past 3 years vocational guidance gained in stature through endorsements by nationally prominent groups and through research. Interest was shown in trying to establish a rationale for vocational guidance. This interest was evidenced not only by individuals within the profession of vocational counselors, but also by individuals from economics, psychology, and sociology. This cross-fertilization of ideas from several disciplines has begun to clarify some of the basic issues involved in vocational guidance. 93-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

1548. Rossi, Peter H. and Inkeles, Alex. Multi-dimensional ratings of occupations. *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 234-251.—Thirteen occupations were rated along five dimensions by 2146 former Soviet citizens. The results include: Confirmation of earlier studies in that subgroups of the population agree on the general standing assigned specific occupations, and occupations having similar places in the occupational structure tend to have similar rating profiles. Multi-dimensional ratings permit assessment of the determinants of general over-all ratings like "general desira-

bility." For this study the "personal satisfaction which inheres in the job is the prime determinant of its rated desirability . . . a precisely differentiated image of various occupations is widely diffused throughout modern industrial populations, and this must be recognized as important in understanding the integration of the larger social structure of such societies." 19 references.—H. P. Shelley.

1549. Scott, C. Winfield. (Rutgers Univ.) Counseling today and the YMCA. *Counseling*, 1957, 15(2), 1-2; 4.—Describes the great need for counseling today, and the part YMCA services can play in satisfying that need. This is a summary of an informal talk made at a meeting of the Committee on Counseling held in New York City, November, 1956.—F. Costin.

1550. Shah, R. M. (Ahmedabad, India.) On career counselling. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 112-115.—General article describing factors affecting occupational success and the need for teamwork among specialists in education, clinical psychology and vocational guidance.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

1551. Strodbeck, Fred L., (U. Chi.) McDonald, Margaret R., & Rosen, Bernard C. Evaluation of occupations: A reflection of Jewish and Italian mobility differences. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 546-553.—"The strategy in the present paper is to focus upon a delimited aspect of mobility in an effort to detect Jewish and Italian cultural differences as they may be present in the perspectives of adolescent boys. The aspect of mobility considered is the evaluation of occupations of different status. The underlying assumption is that boys who find high status occupations more attractive will in later life have a better chance of occupying the higher positions." The hypothesis was upheld and the occupational expectation of the subject was related to parental expectations, and "... the Italians were . . . more accepting of lower status occupations."—G. H. Frank.

1552. Strong, Edward K., Jr. (Stanford U., Palo Alto, Calif.) Interests of fathers and sons. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 284-292.—"Estimation of 'true' resemblance must represent resemblance between fathers and sons, as such, and not resemblance between all men, or even the general resemblance between men in any two samples under consideration. Correlations between chance pairs have been deducted from correlations between true pairs to provide a more accurate measure of resemblance. Father-son resemblance must be construed to mean resemblance in certain respects but not in all respects. . . . An interest profile should express a pattern of interests even better than a single scale. On such a basis one may explain the higher resemblance between profiles (.40) than between scores on interest scales (.30 to .35) and the definitely higher correlation between profiles than between items (.27)."—P. Ash.

1553. Super, Donald E. (Columbia Univ.) The preliminary appraisal in vocational counseling. *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 154-161.—The elements of the appraisal procedure are elicited from a review of current thinking about the process. These elements are (1) data about the client, (2) inferences from the data which help to develop a picture of the client, (3) hypotheses derived from these inferences, and (4) predictions which describe future behavior. 19 references.—G. S. Speer.

1554. Thomas, David S., & Mayo, George Douglas. (Naval Air Technical Training Command.) **A procedure of applying knowledge of results to the predictions of vocational counselors.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 416-422.—Following the counseling of 1315 Marine recruits and predicting their vocational succession in 11 Marine Aviation occupations, counselors were provided knowledge of results of their predictions. They then counseled another group of 1647 recruits into the same vocations. Highly significant gains were made in the accuracy of predictions, suggesting that the knowledge of results procedure is effective in improving counselor predictions.—W. Coleman.

(See also Abstracts 417, 1765)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1555. Alexander, Leo. **Objective approaches to treatment in psychiatry.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1958. viii, 139 p. \$4.50.—This monograph in the American Lectures in Objective Psychiatry series (No. 327) discusses in 7 chapters the rationale and uses of electrotherapy, drug therapy, frontal lobotomy, and psychotherapy with particular reference to conditioned response theory. 139 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1556. Baeyer, W. von. (Psychiatrische und Neurologische Klinik der Universität Heidelberg, Germany.) **Die Freiheitsfrage in der forensischen Psychiatrie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Entschädigungsneuroses.** (The question of freedom in forensic psychiatry with special reference to the "compensation-neuroses.") *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 337-343.—There is a relative but varying degree of freedom of the will involved in all human behavior as opposed to "deterministic or indeterministic simplifications." In some cases the degree of freedom becomes pathologically restricted, but it is impossible to generalize in terms of responsibility under the law. 17 references.—M. Kaelbling.

1557. Baker, A. A., Thorpe, J. G., & Jenkins, V. **Social status after five years in a mental hospital.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 113-118.—"Out of 1281 patients admitted to Nethune Hospital in 1949, sixty-one were still in the hospital 5 years later. Psychiatric assessment suggested that forty-one were unlikely to leave hospital because of severity of their illness, but that discharge was possible in the case of sixteen." It was found that "... in no case was there a home available to which the patient was willing to go and also well enough to do so." The need for some kind of trial visit to a foster home is thus demonstrated.—C. L. Winder.

1558. Barbara, Dominick A. **The Demosthenes complex.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 439-446.—"In his attempts to actualize his idealized self and to approximate the demands of his Demosthenes complex, the neurotic speaker creates absolute values which at times become impossible to achieve and show a complete disregard for feasibility." The process of self-idealization is a destructive and unhealthy pattern. It usually tends to lead in a direction toward actualizing the idealized image, away from the real self. As it continues to develop, it consumes energies which could ordinarily be directed toward and used for healthy and spontaneous living.—D. Prager.

1559. Benton, Arthur L., & Blackburn, Harold L. (State University of Iowa.) **Practice effects in reaction-time tasks in brain-injured patients.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 109-113.—"A study of performance trends in simple and choice reaction time tasks in nonpsychotic, brain-injured patients and a matched group of control patients indicated that, within the limits investigated (30 trials in each task), there were no significant practice effects with respect to mean reaction time for either group in either task. The performances of those brain-injured patients whose initial reaction times were within normal limits also failed to reflect significant practice effects. . . . The brain-injured patients showed a significant increase in intra-individual variability in simple reaction time with continued practice. However, this difference in trends was not found in the choice reaction task."—A. S. Tamkin.

1560. Bird, Brian. **Feelings of unreality.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 256-265.—Feelings of unreality (depersonalization) have the defensive function of repudiating conscious awareness of external events which cannot be tolerated by the individual's ego. The ego defends itself through feelings of unreality in three ways: By treating reality as if it were not real (derealization), by treating the perceiving apparatus of the person itself as unreal (depersonalization proper), and by creating a shift in the sense of time (*déjà vu*). 19 references.—C. Elias.

1561. Brengelmann, Johannes C. (Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London SE 5.) **Extraversion, neurotische Tendenz und Rigidität im Umkehrversuch (Prismenbrille).** (Extraversion, neurotic tendency and rigidity in experiments with inversion prisms.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 339-362.—Subjects wearing inversion prisms traced a design. The scores of their performances were correlated with personality factors of extraversion, rigidity and neuroticism. Extraverts and rigid persons made significantly more mistakes compared with introverts and non-rigid persons. Neurotic tendency did not correlate significantly with any of the test scores. An inversion right-left or upside-down had no differentiating effect upon the results. English and French summaries. 22 references.—W. J. Koppitz.

1562. Bowman, Claude C. (Temple U., Phila., Pa.) **Normal deviations from reality.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 439-443.—Common types of deviation from reality are enumerated in the following areas: National culture, job specialization, social class, minorities, love and friendship and self-conceptions. It is argued that such deviations rather than preventing mental health may actually facilitate mental health and high morale in society.—N. H. Pronko.

1563. Cassel, Robert H. (Dixon State School, Dixon, Ill.) **Differentiation between the mental defective with psychosis and the childhood schizophrenic functioning as a mental defective.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 103-107.—The need for research on the differentiation between the mental defective with psychosis and the childhood schizophrenic functioning as a mental defective is discussed. 18 references.—V. M. Staudt.

1564. Chassan, J. B. **On the unreliability of reliability and some other consequences of the assumption of probabilistic patient-states.** *Psychia-*

try, 1957, 20, 163-171.—The underlying variability of psychiatric phenomena requires the development and use of data systems consisting of repeated observations within a framework of probabilistic definitions of patient-states. The research needs of clinical psychology and psychiatry are not adequately met by the experimental designs of other fields. The development and application of more dynamic statistical systems and design concepts are required.—C. T. Bever.

1565. Cobb, Stanley. **Foundations of neuropsychiatry.** (6th ed.) Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1958. ix, 313 p. \$5.00.—This is a revision of the volume formerly known as *A Preface to Nervous Disease* (see 27: 5967). "The book is written to give practitioners and students of medicine the facts and correlations needed to understand the simpler workings of the central nervous system."—L. A. Pennington.

1566. Cohen, Robert A., & Goffman, Erving. **On some convergences of sociology and psychiatry: A psychiatrist's view; a sociologist's view.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 199-203.—The six leading papers of this issue are dedicated to the growth of the interdisciplinary approach and are introduced by a psychiatrist and sociologist who comment on their significance.—C. T. Bever.

1567. Crow, Lester D., & Crow, Alice. (Eds.) **Readings in abnormal psychology.** Ames, Iowa: Littlefield, Adams, 1958. x, 381 p. \$1.95.—A series of 59 papers organized according to four general areas: (a) Human behavior and adjustment; (b) behavior abnormalities and mental illness; (c) behavior disorders: prevention, control, and therapy; and (d) specific areas of behavior deviation, intended to supplement textbooks in Abnormal Psychology.—R. Schaefer.

1568. de Morsier, G., & Lasserre, R. **Porphyrie aiguë intermittente familiale avec troubles nerveux et mentaux, crises épileptiformes et opisthotoniques.** (Intermittent acute familial porphyria with nervous and mental disturbances, and epileptic and opisthotonic seizures.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 233-244.—The cases of a mother and a daughter suffering from this disease are reported and the literature is reviewed. 24 references.—A. L. Benton.

1569. Diatkine, R. (30, rue de Miromesnil, Paris.) **La notion de régression.** (The concept of regression.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 3, 405-425.—Regression is rooted in that phase of the individual's libidinal evolution during which he searches for oral, anal, and genital satisfaction. Should undischarged anxiety result, these tensions become transferred into defense mechanisms. The normal infant liquidates his anxiety through play, fantasy, and positive family relationships. In contrast, pre-neurotic children resolve their problems via defense mechanisms such as isolation, reaction formation, and obsessions which endure. The prepsychotic infant projects his fantasies and confuses them with reality. In a few unusual cases, intellectual precocity is coupled with extreme libidinal retardation. On the basis of personal clinical experience, the author suggests that the evolution of a neurosis or psychosis is not due to a disappearance of higher level functioning. Instead, it should be considered the ultimate adaptation due to a background of dysharmonic evolution. 7-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

1570. Dolto, F. **Cas cliniques de régression.** (Clinical cases of regression.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 3, 427-472.—At each archaic stage of libidinal organization the human being considers himself constituted of two dynamic body images. Their alternating rhythm gives him the sensation of existence, of a living unity. (1) A fundamental dynamic representation elaborated by satisfactory, external experiences which the individual cannot see diminished without losing the sensation of living. This image is responsible for the experience of spatial existence. (2) A dynamic representation of progress and fulfillment, involving changes in structure, tensions, and flow of energy. This is accompanied by an ephemeral image which provides a sense of time. Their proper development depends largely upon family relationships. In conclusion, regardless of the form that regression takes, it represents a dramatically human search for symbolic cohesion. 2 case studies.—L. A. Ostlund.

1571. Ebermann, Harry, & Möllhoff, Gerhard. (Psychiatrisches Landeskrankenhaus Wiesloch i. Baden, Germany.) **Psychiatrische Beobachtungen an heimatvertriebenen Donauideutschen.** (Psychiatric observations in German refugees from the Balkan.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 399-405.—Neuropsychiatric disorders are found more frequently in these displaced persons compared with the rest of population in the area of their new settlement. However, while neuroses and hysterical manifestations are up to 5 times higher, psychophysiologic reactions of the autonomic nervous system and schizophrenia occur less frequently. Perseverance of the old social structure, now inappropriate, and lack of "affective rapport with the new milieu" are held to be much more conducive to the development of illness than material losses. 25 references.—M. Kaelbling.

1572. Ehrhardt, H. (U. Marburg, Germany.) **Psychiatry in post-war Germany.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 414-416.—The factors that keep German psychiatry to its traditions are indicated and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

1573. Eskey, A., Friedman, Gladys Miller, & Friedman, Ira. (Cleveland Receiving Hosp. and State Institute of Psychiatry.) **Disorientation as a prognostic criterion.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 149-151.—"The study is an investigation of the prognostic significance of disorientation in terms of the rapidity of improvement. One hundred disoriented patients were matched with 100 oriented patients on the basis of age, sex, and psychiatric diagnosis. . . . Results indicate that there is no significant difference between groups with reference to length of time they remained in the hospital. No significant difference was shown between patients disoriented for time alone and those disoriented for both time and place. The results were explained in terms of Gestalt principles of similarity and contrast, i.e., that we are more prone to be impressed by dramatic improvements where the patient is strikingly different from his initial disturbed state."—A. J. Bachrach.

1574. Everberg, G. (Omsgaardsvej 7 A, Hellerup, Copenhagen.) **A family-study with otological, neurological, and ophthalmological aspects.** (Unilateral deafness, speech defect, dyslexia, petit mal, aphasia (Kramer-Pollnow Syndrome?), astigmatism (amblyopia), disseminated sclerosis and goitre.)

Acta psychiat., Kbh., 1957, 32(3), 307-324.—18 members of a family had one or several of the defects listed in the title. 34 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

1575. **Fox, Henry M.**, (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston) **Gifford, Sanford; Murawski, Benjamin J., Rizzo, Nicholas D., & Kudaravskas, Edmund N.** Some methods of observing humans under stress. *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 7, 14-26.—Biochemical, psychophysiological, and psychodynamic aspects of stress are discussed in the effort to integrate findings into a working hypothesis, to wit: "Measurable substances in the blood and urine representing activity of the adrenal medulla or of the adrenal cortex provide a humoral indication of the intensity of homeostatic responses to stress. Functional balances in the central nervous system may reflect the same disturbance. The psychological manifestations may include primitivation of ego defenses expressed in behavior and phantasies with corresponding demonstrable alterations in the quality of perception. The hypothesis leads to the conclusion that the most promising methods for observing the human organism under stress attempt to correlate disturbances in relative constant biological and psychological rhythms, equilibria, and defensive balances." 15 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1576. **Friedman, Paul**, (Beth Israel Hosp., New York, N. Y.) & **Linn, Louis.** Some psychiatric notes on the Andrea Doria disaster. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 426-432.—As passengers on the Ile de France, the authors had an opportunity of 12 hours' duration to make psychological observations during the Andrea Doria disaster. The following topics are commented upon: The initial shock and recovery phases of the survivors, their prejudices and paranoid attitudes, problems of communication, of leadership and those resulting from an application of the rule "women and children first" which tends to isolate children from their parents, and reactions to delay in reunion of families, reactions of the passengers of the Ile de France, instances in which they showed perceptual distortion and survivors' attitudes toward personal property and clothing.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1577. **Goertzen, Stanley M.** Speech and the mentally retarded child. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 244-253.—This report cites the leading studies dealing with the relation of mental retardation to speech and suggests, on the basis of material gleaned from a variety of sources, the general lines that should be pursued by teacher and therapist in trying to improve the speech of children with low intelligence. 38 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1578. **Grunberger, Bela.** Essai sur la situation analytique et le processus de guérison. (The analytic situation and the healing process.) *Rev. Franç. Psychanal.*, 1957, 21, 373-458.—The dynamics of analysis are treated under several headings: Narcissistic aspects, narcissism and the oedipus, narcissistic trauma, the narcissistic contribution, the narcissistic union, reestablishment and the superego.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1579. **Huxley, Aldous.** History of tension. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1957, 85, 3-9.—"Although tension, as a psychosomatic illness, has no history, at least some of the causes of tension lie within the public domain and can be made the subject of historical study. . . . Tension . . . arises in persons who, because of some con-

genital or acquired weakness, are unable to cope with certain distressing situations." The "so-called 'tranquillizing drugs' are merely the latest addition to a long list of chemicals . . . for . . . making possible some degree self-transcendence and a temporary release from tension." Self-transcendence may be achieved by chemical means and by social means. In connection with the first, excitants, narcotics and hallucinogens are considered; the second involves crowd behavior, mentioned as "herd-poisoning" and "crowd-intoxication." "Herd-poison" permits relief from burdens of responsibility. In light of pharmacological advances "many of our current views about the nature of the mind will have to be reconsidered and reevaluated. . . ."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1580. **Katz, Joseph. Balzac and Wolfe: A study of self-destructive overproductivity.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5(2), 3-20.—"The chief symptom of Balzac and Wolfe was a compulsive relentless grind of self-destructive overproductivity aimed at overcoming their anxious, unfulfilled dependency needs, and obsessively warding off the dangers and guilts inherent in success in surpassing father and in winning complete possession of mother." In the pursuit of fame the excessive drives towards their mothers and against their fathers worked to the detriment of highest literary standards. "Apparently, it is the basic relationship with the mother which provides the important key as to whether the inherent potentialities of a person will be realized in a manner reflecting due credit and positive contribution, or in a destructive manner aimed at revenge. This self-destructive pattern could also be traced in the tragic lives of many other great creative figures." 44 references.—*D. Prager.*

1581. **Kligerman, Charles.** A psychoanalytic study of the confessions of St. Augustine. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 469-484.—Augustine was possibly the greatest introspective psychologist before Freud. He recognized the importance of earliest infancy and of sibling rivalry in personality development. His mother was disappointed maritally and over-stimulated her oldest son with excessive seductiveness. The defense against such seduction was hostile identification followed by masculine protest. There was rage, frustration, and guilt felt toward mother and an identification with the sadistic sexuality of his promiscuous father. There was psychosomatic asthma linked with his fear of alienation from mother due to sexual temptation. The end result of his conversion experience was an identification with mother and a passive feminine attitude to the father displaced to God.—*D. Prager.*

1582. **Koff, Robert H.** The therapeutic man Friday. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 424-431.—"The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" is the disguised reminiscence of a paranoid schizophrenic, complete with fantasies of world destruction, rebirth, and world reconstruction. Friday, as therapist, gradually brought Crusoe back to contact with human beings. Narcissistic patients and children will permit contact only with an adoring, willing slave who actively identifies with the patient in all respects, learns the patient's language, and even speaks it haltingly or with poor grammar if necessary. The therapist of such patients must be a willing slave for many years, just as Friday was to Robinson Crusoe.—*D. Prager.*

1583. Laing, R. D. **An examination of Tillich's theory of anxiety and neurosis.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 88-91.—"The analytic theory of object-relations is based on the finding that the recognition of our own separate existence, and the separate existence of the other person, is gained only slowly and often painfully. The longing to be reunited, and even the experience of reunion, however sublime is, from the ontogenetic point of view, partly regressive. Moreover, in the light of Mrs. Klein's findings in particular, Tillich does not seem to give sufficient weight to the elements of hatred and destructiveness which are involved in the drive to be reunited. However, he does seem to be stressing the object-seeking and preserving, which is basic in all loving. Anxiety remains an ultimate risk even in mature object-relations, since there is no escape from the tragic paradox that whereas our relatedness to others is part of us, the real other person is not."—C. L. Winder.

1584. La Plante, Janet Dorothy. **Factors influencing the request for and disposition of AMA discharges.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1957, 28, 32-58.—Explores the circumstances surrounding requests by Illinois mental patients for discharge from mental institution against medical advice. Dissatisfaction with some phase of the hospital was the most commonly given reason for the discharge application.—G. Elias.

1585. Lorr, Maurice, & O'Connor, James P. (Catholic Univ., Washington, D. C.) **The relation between neurosis and psychosis: A re-analysis.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 375-380.—Re-rotation of the factors reported by Trouton and Maxwell suggests that the first two rotated factors are second order factors appearing at the first order level—the first being a broad schizophrenic reaction and the second a neurotic factor with emphasis on long duration, gradual onset, and family abnormality. The other factors were acute situational depression, retarded depression, hypochondriacal reaction, and a doubtful intelligence factor. It is concluded that "psychoticism" and "neuroticism" factors are not established.—W. L. Wilkins.

1586. Madden, Edward H. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **Psychoanalysis and moral judgeability.** *Phil. phenomenol Res.*, 1957, 18, 68-79.—Psychoanalysis does not reinforce traditional determinism nor, on the other hand, can it be used to support self-determinism and moral responsibility. The real import of psychoanalysis for morality is that neurotic behavior is not morally judgeable.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1587. Malmo, Robert B. (McGill Univ., Montreal.) **Experimental approach to symptom mechanisms in psychiatric patients.** *Psychiat. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 7, 33-49.—The author, in reviewing ongoing studies from his laboratory, states that the impression is "under stress, psychoneurotic patients appeared to show a higher level of physiological reaction than controls, and that level of reaction seemed particularly high in patients suffering from pathological anxiety." The question of what "produced the condition . . . underlying the clinical condition of chronic anxiety . . . may be conceived of almost entirely in terms of constitutional factors . . . an inherited, deficient inhibitory mechanism." These and other considerations suggest hypotheses for experimental test, such as a longitudinal physiological

study of patients suffering severe states of anxiety (who) should reveal changing physiological reaction under conditions of standard stimulation. 32 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1588. Meyer, Bernard C., & Weinroth, Leonard A. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York, N. Y.) **Observations on psychological aspects of anorexia nervosa: Report of a case.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 389-398.—By means of a detailed case report the authors define and document their view that anorexia nervosa is in its origins pre-oedipal and that despite the usual obsessive facade, the basic difficulty is a psychotic process. Treatment by "insight therapy" fails. Suggestions for management are given.—L. A. Pennington.

1589. Mora, George. **On the borderline psychopathology between brain damage and psychosis in a child.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 24, 65-75.—In a small boy, a typical behavior, coupled with several head injuries without loss of consciousness, raised the question of psychosis or brain damage. The diagnosis was mixed: Brain damage plus psychotic process. Treatment of both neurotic parents improved total handling of the child. French, German and Spanish summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1590. Ott, Bernhard. (Universitäts-Nervenklinik Homburg/Saar.) **Über psychische Veränderungen bei Hämochromatose.** (Psychic changes with hemochromatosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 356-360.—A case history and an autopsy report which led to a final diagnosis of chronic brain syndrome with hemochromatosis. The psychopathological manifestations noted were lability of affect, psychomotor retardation, paranoid suspiciousness and occasionally confusion resembling fugue states. This picture complicated by suicidal tendencies led to an initial diagnostic impression of an endogenous depression. 43 references.—M. Kaelbling.

1591. Payne R. W., (Institute of Psychiatry, U. of London, Maudsley Hosp.) & Hirst, Heather L. **Overinclusive thinking in a depressive and a control group.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 186-188.—"The present results suggest that depressives 'overinclude' significantly more than normals on Epstein's test (see *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 384-388). In fact depressives are probably more abnormal with respect to 'overinclusion' of thinking than are schizophrenics. It is possible that 'overinclusion' is related to 'psychoticism' rather than to schizophrenia specifically [and] that it is also possible that the depressives in the present study were more 'psychotic' than the schizophrenics in Epstein's study. It is [also] possible on the other hand that 'overinclusion' is merely related to the specific symptom of depression."—A. J. Bachrach.

1592. Perry, Stewart E., & Shea, Gertrude N. **Social controls and psychiatric theory in a ward setting: A case study in the microsociology of knowledge.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 221-247.—The case described illustrates the processes by which knowledge and the form of knowledge seemed to be conditioned by the microcosmic society of the ward services in which the psychiatric researcher worked. The patient presented marked problems to the social control of his behavior. Data on the patient's hospitalization provides information on the social structure and the psychiatric philosophies operating on the

ward. The psychiatric theory of 'transference diffusion' presented in a crucial staff conference served social as well as intellectual functions.—C. T. Bever.

1593. Petrilowitsch, Nikolaus. *Zur Frage nach dem Gefühlsverlust bei den Depersonalisations- und Derealisationsercheinungen.* (On the loss of feeling in phenomena of depersonalization and derealization.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 17-25.—Symptoms of depression resulting in alienation from oneself, characterized by phenomena of depersonalization, are discussed by means of case histories. The "feeling of feelinglessness" is explained as resulting from a discrepancy between the demands of the intact personality core on feeling and behavior, and the diminished amount of feeling available to the individual because of a loss of drive. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.

1594. Posinsky, S. H. *The death of Maui.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1957, 5, 485-489.—If Maui, the renowned Polynesian culture hero, could enter the womb of his ancestress, pass up her body, and escape from her mouth, then there would be immortality for himself and the human race. But she is awakened by a bird singing as Maui is entering her womb and crushes Maui to death between her thighs. The universally desired return to the mother, either on oedipal or preoedipal level, is equivalent to immortality and omnipotence; but such a return is impossible and must result in death.—D. Prager.

1595. Racamier, P. C., & Blanchard, M. (Hôp. Psych. Premontre, Aisne.) *De l'angoisse à la manie.* (From anxiety to mania.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 3, 555-594.—Mania is best understood as an elaboration of melancholia, and, more generally, depressive anxiety. It results from anxiety concerning moral suffering and may provoke suicidal tendencies. This viewpoint negates shock therapy. Instead, it is crucial to gain an understanding of the events leading to the illness. Moreover, if the clinician is able to probe the patient's phenomenological world, he may gain insight that will guide his therapy. After penetrating the manic's mask of resistance, which screens his frantic flight from reality, one discovers the profound disintegration which had been disguised by the manic symptoms. 32-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

1596. Rapaport, Ionel. (Institute of Psychiatry, Univ. Wisconsin.) *Contribution à l'étude étiologique du mongolisme: Role des inhibiteurs enzymatiques.* (Contribution to the etiological study of mongolism: Role of enzymatic inhibitors.) *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 468-481.—The observation that dental caries is rare in mongolism led to the hypothesis that enzymatic inhibitors play a role in this disease. A study of the geographic distribution of mongolism in four Midwestern states showed a parallelism between the frequency of the disease and the fluoride concentration of the drinking water. A study of the familial antecedents in cases of mongolism suggested a greater frequency of familial cases in areas rich in fluorides. In these areas the maternal age was lower than that typically noted. The high frequency of crystalline opacities in mongols seem, in the light of recent studies implicating enzymatic inhibitors in the pathogenesis of cataract, to support the hypothesis of a similar pathogenic mechanism in mongolism. 23 references.—A. L. Benton.

1597. Reid, John R. (Psychiatric Inst., U. Maryland, Baltimore, Md.) *Logical analysis.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 397-404.—On the question as to whether a nosological psychiatric classification should be based on overt behaviors, intra-psychic mechanisms or etiological factors, it is probable that all three will continue to be used. But it would be less contradictory, clearer and more useful to use as a starting point, overt get-at-able behaviors which can be operationally checked as we proceed into deeper territory.—N. H. Pronko.

1598. Richter, Horst-Eberhard. *Über Formen der Regression.* (On forms of regression.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 275-285.—Freud described four different kinds of regression: (a) Topical regression, i.e., in the direction of images rather than motility; (b) temporal regression, or repetition of earlier psychic formations; (c) formal regression, which, as primitivation, accompanies b; and (d) ego regression, or shift to an earlier stage of ego formation. Ego regression may be observed in the psychoses, disintegrative group phenomena, and organic brain damage. Examples of each are given. 29 references.—E. W. Eng.

1599. Roizin, L. *Essay on the origin and evolution of neuropathology.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 531-555.—Neuropathology has gradually abandoned superstitions, arbitrary hypotheses and speculations and has replaced these with a scientific approach. "By turning the focus of its histochemically and biophysically reinforced light toward the future, neuropathology aims to penetrate depths hitherto unexplored."—D. Prager.

1600. Schwartz, Morris S. *Patient demands in a mental hospital context.* *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 249-261.—A detailed and systematic sociological investigation is attempted of a "sick situation" within a mental hospital which concerned the excessive demandingness of a patient. A frame of reference is presented which facilitates the analysis of the types of processes and structures which contribute to the development, persistence, and elimination of untherapeutic processes. The patient's pattern of difficulties soon was responded to by quite uniform and stabilized responses of the staff. An identifiable configuration of reciprocal demands and counterdemands, withholding, anxiety, negative affect, and of selective perception emerged. With planned intervention in the management of the patient, the behavior dramatically changed. In analyzing the phenomena of human relations and mental illness, one directs attention both simultaneously and successively to psychodynamics, sociopsychological or small-group dynamics, and institutional or societal dynamics.—C. T. Bever.

1601. Scodel, Alvin, & Lipetz, Milton E. (Ohio State U.) *TAT hostility and psychopathology.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957, 21, 161-165.—Acting-out and non-acting-out psychotics and a neurotic group were compared on TAT hostility. Psychotics with histories of suicidal or assaultive behavior did not show significantly greater TAT hostility than psychotics whose histories reveal no such behavior. Neurotics showed significantly greater TAT hostility than psychotics.—A. R. Jensen.

1602. Shapiro, M. B., Field, Jack, & Post, F. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *An enquiry into the determinants of a differentiation between*

elderly "organic" and "non-organic" psychiatric patients on the Bender Gestalt Test. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 364-374.—Design A and Design 4 are scored for an angles measure and a diagonals measure and the chief ability of the test to differentiate the groups is based on these. Elderly brain-damaged patients cannot copy the right angles in a square so well.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1603. Shepherd, Michael. (The Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, S. E. 5, England.) **An English view of American psychiatry.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 417-420.—The author presents his views of American psychiatry gathered by him as a Travelling Fellow of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation in the U. S. A., 1955-56. 26 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1604. Solley, Charles M., (The Menninger Foundation) Jackson, Douglas N., & Messick, Samuel J. **Guessing behavior and autism.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 32-36.—"As a test of predictions derived from Osgood's theory of meaning and Murphy's theory of autism, 4 experiments in guessing behavior were conducted. Adjectives highly correlated with goodness and positive value were selected, and translations of these semantic codes into experimental manipulations were specified. . . . A random series of 2 profiles was presented to S, each profile being associated with one of the experimental manipulations. Later a different random series of the same 2 profiles was presented, and S was asked to guess the order in which they would appear. Profiles associated with operations reflecting the adjectives near, high, and bright were significantly overguessed while their opposites were underguessed."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

1605. Sterba, Richard F. **Oral invasion and self-defence.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 204-208.—Cites two cases of patients who support Anna Freud's thesis that some children undergo a negativistic stage in which they refuse help from others in order to assert their independence. These people tend, in later life, to look at love as something to be avoided for fear that they will be engulfed by the loved one and thus lose their individual identity and independence.—*G. Elias.*

1606. Strauss, Hans. (315 Central Park West, N. Y. 25, New York.) **Besonderheiten der nicht-psychotischen seelischen Störungen bei Opfern der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung und ihre Bedeutung bei der Begutachtung.** (Peculiarities of nonpsychotic mental disturbances and their significance in the evaluation of victims of national-socialistic persecution.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 344-350.—In chronic reactive depression (Entwurzelungs-depression) and in disturbances of adaptation and development of juveniles the author finds causal connections with the persecution experience. However, in cases of hysterical reactions, states of reactive tension, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive neuroses he found no causative, at most only an aggravating relationship.—*M. Kaelbling.*

1607. Szasz, Thomas S. (State U. of New York, Upstate Med. Cen., Syracuse, N. Y.) **The problem of psychiatric nosology: A contribution to a situational analysis of psychiatric operations.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 405-413.—The thesis is developed that most contemporary formulations of psychiatric nosology are refractory to solution because

of a number of basic ambiguities in psychiatric concepts and operations. Certain issues are discussed as they relate to scientific clarity and progress in this area. These demand operational descriptions of specific "psychiatric situations." Furthermore, specific items of a nosology need to be scrutinized, a point illustrated by the diagnostic label, "schizophrenia," which is shown to be a "panchreston" (or "explain-all") and a block rather than an aid to understanding. 43 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1608. Szurek, S. A. **Teaching and learning of psychoanalytic psychiatry in medical school.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 387-396.—A brief review of some current trends and anticipated needs in the teaching of psychoanalytic psychiatry in medical school is followed by a discussion of what one set of ideal competences in psychiatry of a graduating senior could be. 19 references.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1609. Taban, C.-H. **Mélancolie et fonction cortico-surrénale.** (Melancholia and adrenocortical function.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 52-80.—The majority of patients studied showed an inversion in the albumin/globulin ratio, a change which is possibly analogous to that observed in older people. Values for adrenocortical urinary metabolites were normal in manic-depressive-depressed patients, low normal in patients with recurrent depression, very low in patients showing Cotard's syndrome, and variable in patients with depression complicated by other disease. The results of Thorn's ACTH tests indicated that the low values in patients with Cotard's syndrome cannot be interpreted as due to a basic adrenal hypofunction. 49 references.—*A. L. Benton.*

1610. Todd, J. **The syndrome of Capgras.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 250-265.—In 1923 Capgras, a French psychiatrist, spoke of the illusion of doubles in which the patient feels that persons known to him have been replaced by doubles. Vié in 1930 distinguished between negative doubles in which non-existent differences result in negation of identity and positive doubles in which there is an affirmation of imaginary resemblances leading to false recognition. 7 cases of Capgras illusion are described. Depersonalization, archaic thinking, and defensive mechanisms are involved in the Capgras syndrome. It is seen typically in psychotic females saturated with suspicion but with clear sensoria. 15 references.—*D. Prager.*

1611. Usdin, Gene L. (Tulane Sch. Med., New Orleans, La.) **The physician and testamentary capacity.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 249-256.—Psychiatric aspects of legal propositions involved in evaluating testamentary capacity are reviewed. 52 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1612. Veith, Ilza. (Dept. Med., U. Chicago, Ill.) **Psychiatric nosology: From Hippocrates to Kraepelin.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 385-391.—The contributions of workers from Hippocrates down through the ages is traced out with stress on the contributions of Kraepelin's predecessors in the 19th century, the synthesis of which resulted in Kraepelin's nosography, itself viewed as "the final confirmation of the Hippocratic postulate that there is no single 'sacred disease' but that all diseases are equally sacred or equally natural."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1613. Walker, Nigel. **How does psychoanalysis work? Five theories on the nature of the thera-**

peutic factor in psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 16-27.—The cathartic, self-knowledge, and habit relearning theories were followed by the process theory in which the effect of successful psychotherapy is to reduce the number of ego dystonic processes to very small proportions and the object-relations theory in which the past is reviewed in order to correct the patient's attitude to the figures of his infancy through transferring the attitude onto the analyst temporarily. The last theory suggests more emphasis on the transference although it is not yet agreed that this change yields better results. Benjamin Nelson's comment states that the prime innovation of Dr. Walker's paper lies in the recognition of the need to integrate the Habit Relearning and Object Relations theory so that the improvement of the patient's object relations can be described as the relearning of habits by re-viving the patient's habitual reactions to the figures of his infancy and inducing him to relearn these in a new way through his reactions to his analyst.—D. Prager.

1614. **Warner, Silas L.** (Div. Mental Health, City of Philadelphia.) **Spotting the neurotic and helping the maladjusted.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 136-139.—Jobs and people should be matched. Even some psychotics can do well in suitable jobs. Some neurotics will do many extra hours of work or turn out extremely accurate and reliable work. The character disorder is the most difficult employee to spot and may cause a great deal of trouble. Alcoholics should be referred early for the treatment of their choice. Seriously depressed employees should be referred for medical or psychiatric consultation before they attempt suicide. Employees with early senile changes should be kept in routine work they know well.—M. B. Mitchell.

1615. **Wissfeld E.** (Nervenklinik der Stadt und Universität Frankfurt a. M., Germany.) **Über die Krankheiten, bei denen poriomane Zustände vorkommen.** (On diseases, in which poriomane states occur.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 389-399.—50 patients (36 male, 14 female, average age 20), who had shown a periodic drive to run away without plan and often without clear recollection later, were examined. 22 had an abnormal EEG. Clinical diagnosis was "epileptoid psychopathy" in 16, "organic brain damage" in 12, "idiopathic mental deficiency" in 7, "reaction to situational conflict" in 7, "milieu-damage" in 6, and "emotional or moral lability, neglect" in 4 girls. Combinations of these categories were held responsible in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cases. 21 references.—M. Kaelbling.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1616. **Allen, Gordon.** (Nat. Inst. Men. Health.) **Patterns of discovery in mental deficiency.** *Eugen. Quart.*, 1957, 4, 206-207.—Genetic research on mental deficiency can be approached on 3 levels: 4 general genetic mechanisms with their 4 major patterns of research; future avenues for research opened up with each specific defect explored; and the multiple methods of description, deduction, induction, and intuition. Each pattern is illustrated by examples.—G. C. Schwesinger.

1617. **Barnett, Charles D., & Cantor, Gordon N.** (George Peabody College for Teachers.) **Discrimination set in defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*,

1957, 62, 334-337.—"Forty male defectives who were unable to learn to discriminate between an up-right and an inverted triangle in a previous study were given the same learning task again. Half of the subjects (experimentals), prior to their second encounter with the triangle discrimination, were trained to a criterion on a comparable task involving black and white semi-circles. Special instructional techniques were used to insure learning in this 'warm-up' task. The remaining subjects (controls) spent a comparable amount of time in a warm-up situation engaged in color-naming. The two groups, leveled for M.A., were then compared in their performances on the triangle task. The experimentals were significantly better than the controls. The high M.A. group surpassed the low M.A. group. There was no significant interaction between treatment group and M.A. level, indicating that transfer of training occurred in the experimental group at both the high and low M.A. levels."—V. M. Staudt.

1618. **Bellack, Stephen,** (Lincoln State School, Lincoln, Ill.) & **Albaum, Joseph.** **The thyroid function in mongoloids as determined by the measurement of protein bound iodine.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 275.—The findings of this study confirm previous observations that "the thyroid function is not significantly affected in mongoloid patients."—V. M. Staudt.

1619. **Bensberg, Gerard J.,** (George Peabody College for Teachers) & **Cantor, Gordon N.** **Reaction time in mental defectives with organic and familial etiology.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 534-537.—"(1) Twenty-four mentally defective Ss having an organic etiology were matched on the basis of C.A. and M.A. with 24 Ss of familial etiology. All Ss were given a simple and a discrimination reaction time task. (2) It was predicted that there would be no difference between the organic and familial groups on the simple task, that the familials would be significantly faster on the discrimination task, and that there would be a significant interaction, the difference between the organics and familials being greater on the discrimination task than on the simple task. (3) For the total groups, the familials were significantly faster than the organics on the simple task and on the discrimination task. A significant interaction of the nature predicted was found. (4) The correlations between M.A. and performance on the simple and discrimination tasks were not significant for the organic group. However, for the familial group, significant correlations of $-.57$ and $-.64$ between M.A. and scores on the simple and discrimination tasks were found. (5) When the organic group was divided into a group have a 'clear cut' etiology and a group of questionable etiology, different results were obtained. The 'clear cut' organic group was significantly slower than the familials on the simple and discrimination tasks, but the interaction between etiology and type of task was not significant. The 'questionable' organic group did not differ significantly from the familials on the simple and discrimination tasks, but in this case there was a significant interaction. It was concluded that these ambiguous findings reflect the heterogeneity of the brain injured group in regard to the effects of organicity on performance in reaction time tasks."—V. M. Staudt.

1620. **Blackman, Leonard S.** (Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, Univer. of Illinois.) **Toward the concept of a "just noticeable difference" in IQ remediation.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 322-325.—The author states that "research aimed at raising the intellectual level of mentally retarded children gives no indication of whether the differences found, regardless of statistical significance tests, really make a difference at home, in the classroom, or on the playground." He suggests the use of the JND concept in IQ remediation.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1621. **Brandon, M. W. G.** (Fountain Hosp., London, Eng.) **The intellectual and social status of children of mental defectives. Parts I & II.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 710-738.—73 certified mentally defective women bore 150 children. While the women were very similar to other institutionalized groups, with mean Terman-Merrill IQ of 63 and Wechsler of 80, they perhaps should not be regarded as feeble-minded. At follow-up 41 were deceased. The others had mean IQ of 89, and the intelligence of the children should be regarded as within normal limits. The mother with the lowest IQ (Wechsler 55) produced the child with the highest IQ (SB 132); the mother with the highest IQ (113) produced one of the defective children (IQ 44). It is concluded that women who have been certified as mentally defective do not appear to have large numbers of defective children—the percentage in the present survey being 3.7. 61 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1622. **Chambers, Guinevere S., & Hamlin, Roy M.** **Rorschach "inner life" capacity of imbeciles under varied conditions.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 88-95.—The main conclusions from an analysis of 100 imbecile Rorschachs are as follows: (a) Imbeciles have some capacity for M and related introverted responses. (b) "Repetition of the Rorschach steadily increases the number of M and H responses on the later Rorschachs." (c) "One group was moved and thereafter lived in a very different environment from the other group. The only difference suggested as associated with this change was concentrated chiefly in the second Rorschach, immediately following the move. H and R increased at the time of the move, whereas no such change was apparent for the subjects who did not move. The differences in M are in the same direction but cannot be clarified from our data." (d) "The data give some indication that imbeciles classified as 'familial' produce fewer 'introverted' responses than do imbeciles where probable specific injury or developmental cause of mental deficiency is suspected." (e) "No differences in introverted responses were associated with the administration of glutamic acid."—*V. M. Staudt.*

1623. **Charles, Don C.** (Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.) **Adult adjustment of some deficient American children. Part II.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 300-304.—A report of a long-term investigation of mentally deficient individuals is presented. Types of agencies participating in the care and training of deficient persons in the United States are enumerated.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1624. **Clader, Dorothy E.** (Univer. Colorado Medical Center.) **Accelerated intellectual growth and personality development as seen in phenylketonuric subjects during medical treatment.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 538-542.—3 cases

of children with a medical diagnosis of phenylketonuria are described. Progressive psychological evaluations of the 3 children were made. Brief summaries of behavioral changes in the 3 cases are described.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1625. **Clarke, A. D. B.** (The Manor Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, England.) **A symposium: The social adjustment of the mentally deficient: I. Recent English research.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 295-299.—In introducing the symposium the author observes that the concept of mental deficiency is not a scientific one, but rather social, legal and administrative. The problem of mental deficiency in England with special reference to social adaptation is discussed.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1626. **Costello, C. G.** (St. George's Hosp., Morpeth, Eng.) **The control of visual imagery in mental disorder.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 840-849.—Twenty dysthymics, 20 hysterics, and 20 normals were given a space test, the Necker Cube and the Gordon test of visual images; they can be divided into three groups: those who can control their visual images, those called vivid-autonomous whose images are vivid and difficult to control, and those called weak-unstable. Mental disorder is not a concomitant of inability to control visual images, but the kind of control a patient has can be related to the sort of disorder he has.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1627. **Craft, Michael.** (Royal Western Counties Hosp., Starcross, Devon, Eng.) **Tranquillizers in mental deficiency: Hydroxyzine.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 855-857.—Test-retest with Terman-Merrill tests showed no effects.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1628. **Doll, Edgar A.** (Bellingham, Washington.) **H. H. Goddard and the hereditary moron.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 343-344.—"Goddard founded the first full-time research laboratory on mental deficiency at the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey . . ." He translated the Binet-Simon scale into English and standardized it "on a then reasonably adequate American population" which opened the way for a new classification of feeble-minded; and this in turn illuminated educational, social, and occupational potentials of the mentally subnormal. He coined the word moron to refer to the highest or marginal degree of mental deficiency, devoted much research to this level of mental deficiency. "He was warmly regarded for his honesty, candor, humor, consideration, humility—and sensitiveness."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1629. **Donovan, Helen.** (Bureau for Speech Improvement, Board of Education—City of New York.) **Organization and development of a speech program for the mentally retarded children in New York City public schools.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 455-459.—The speech program for mentally retarded children in New York City public schools is described. It was found after two years that the results of this program were most encouraging.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1630. **Ferguson, Robert G.** (Phila. Com. on the Mentally Retarded.) **A study of the problem of mental retardation in a large urban community.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 490-501.—A Commission on the Mentally Retarded was appointed in Philadelphia to survey the community in order to determine the nature and scope of the problem and to

formulate and assist the implementation of recommendations for a comprehensive program of services for the mentally retarded. Material was organized into three major areas: (a) Understanding, development and guidance; (b) occupational, social and residential living; and (c) related services such as research, legislation, etc. Since mental retardation is not a disease entity but a symptom of a variety of inadequacies, the problem should be integrated in the field of mental health but considered separately from mental illness. Inadequate facilities and lack of assistance for parents should be corrected immediately. There is a continuing need for planning by an objective and representative community body which will supply professional leadership in this area.—R. E. Perl.

1631. Forssman, Hans, (Univer. Göteborg, Sweden) & Thysell, Torsten. **A woman with mongolism and her child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 500-503.—A report is presented of a mongolian mother, her child and the child's father.—V. M. Staudt.

1632. Gallagher, James J. (U. of Ill., Urbana.) **A comparison of brain-injured and non-brain-injured mentally retarded children on several psychological variables.** *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1957, 22(2), Ser. 65. ii, 79 p.—Institutionalized mentally retarded children, 24 brain-injured and 24 familial type, were matched on Binet MA and compared on measures of perception, learning aptitude, intellectual scatter, language development, quantitative ability and personality characteristics. Predicted differences in perceptual ability and learning aptitude were not found. The brain-injured group were superior on tasks requiring verbal imitative responses; the familial group were superior on associative verbal tasks. On personality traits the BI children were rated hyperactive, lacking attention, fearful, less popular and more uninhibited than their familial pairs. 50 references.—E. L. Robinson.

1633. Gibson, Robert. (Manitoba School, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.) **Mandibulofacial dysostosis with oligophrenia in siblings.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 504-506.—A sibship is described "where the father showed mild symptoms of mandibulofacial dysostosis, and two out of three siblings were affected. Of these one presented the complete form of the disease. In both cases physical abnormality was associated with oligophrenia of imbecile grade."—V. M. Staudt.

1634. Ginglend, David R. (Plainfield, N. J., Public Schools.) **Some observations on evaluating the progress of severely retarded or "trainable" children in a school program.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 35-38.—Evaluation of the progress of severely retarded children in a school program is described and discussed under 5 headings: area of mental health, area of social development and adjustment, area of language development, area of physical development (motor and muscular), and area of intellectual development.—V. M. Staudt.

1635. Heiser, Karl F. (Glendale, Ohio.) **Mental deficiency in the urban community.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 484-489.—The term "mental deficiency" is a misnomer used to represent a large variety of physical, behavioral and emotional pathologies which should be known and dealt with

for what they are. It is a community problem and should be dealt with as such by the normal community agencies. Research is needed by a variety of disciplines. There is an urgent need for good, supervised foster homes as a better and less expensive substitute for the large custodial institutions.—R. E. Perl.

1636. Heller, Arthur D. (Prudhoe and Monckton Hospital, Northumberland, England.) **The Draw-a-Person Test in mental defectives.** *Ment. Hlth.*, London, 1957, 16, 90-95.—It is the opinion of the researcher that the test has value in a system of examining mental defectives. The subjects for the study were 201 male and 114 female defectives with Binet IQ scores of from 20 to 90. A scoring system based upon items in the drawing with weights between 0 and 30 was devised. The results of this study indicated that female patients in the lower IQ groups attained greater scores than males of the same IQ groups. The converse was true with the male and female patients of the higher intellectual levels. "In general mental defectives with a higher IQ show congruous numbers of score points in the drawing tests." However, exceptions to this finding indicate the need for a study of a specific diagnostic value of the test.—R. A. Hagin.

1637. Hesselschwerdt, Paula; (Columbus State School, Columbus, Ohio) Sherman, Helen; Smith, Sadie, & Sterling, Mildred. **Some basic considerations in social work with the mentally retarded.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 131-136.—4 aspects of social work with the mentally retarded, as the authors experienced them, are described: (a) the more personalized aspects of the worker-client relationships, (b) the use of authority in the case work process, (c) the language of help, and (d) the non-neurotic aspects of parents' reactions to mental retardation.—V. M. Staudt.

1638. Hormuth, Rudolph P. (Division of Health Services for Mentally Retarded Children, Children's Bureau, New York.) **Community clinics for the mentally retarded.** *Children*, 1957, 4, 181-185.—The needs to be considered in planning for community clinics for the mentally retarded must include such items as: (a) various clinic patterns, (b) differences within the category, (c) care of infants, (d) the pre-school children, and (e) the adolescents and young adults.—S. M. Amatora.

1639. Hunt, Betty, (Columbus State School) & Patterson, Ruth M. **Performance of familial mentally deficient children in response to motivation on the Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 326-329.—This study attempted to determine the effects of two levels of motivation on 50 mentally deficient boys diagnosed as familial. The hypothesis "in null form was that concrete motivation would not increase the performance on a given task and that the addition of verbal urging would not be any more effective." The results suggest "that motivation with verbal urging is slightly more effective than concrete motivation which is not emphasized." The psychological implications of the study are also discussed.—V. M. Staudt.

1640. Johnson, D. F. (School of Fine Arts, Kansas Univer., Lawrence, Kansas.) **Art education for the educable mentally retarded child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 442-450.—Art education is dis-

cussed here in terms of the developmental sequence in graphic expression, objectives of the art program, and teaching techniques in art education. 28 references.—V. M. Staudt.

1641. Johnston, Alfred H., (Lakeland Village, Medical Lake, Wash.) & Martin, Charles H. **The clinical use of reserpine and chlorpromazine in the care of the mentally deficient.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 292-294.—"Both drugs, reserpine and chlorpromazine, were found useful as tranquilizers for hyperactive, aggressive and destructive patients. Their halls, formerly often in a turmoil, became more peaceful and quiet. Destruction of property and clothing diminished, compensating for the cost of the drugs. The attitude of the ward personnel improved and physical restraint of patients could be eliminated. In some patients, when one drug failed, a change in medication was found beneficial. In all cases individual selection of drugs and an adjustment in dosage and schedule were necessary for best results."—V. M. Staudt.

1642. Korsakov, S. S. **On the psychology of microcephalics.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 108-121.—"The translator says that this paper 'based on the study of one microcephalic idiot is a masterpiece of clinical observation, description and scientific thought. The ideas have lost their novelty and, in the years that followed, have been expressed in different terms, but the work retains its unique value and wealth of clinical information.'—V. M. Staudt.

1643. Kramer, Morton; (National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.) Person, Philip H., Jr., Tarjan, George; Morgan, Richard, & Wright, Stanley W. **A method for determination of probabilities of stay, release, and death, for patients admitted to a hospital for the mentally deficient: The experience of Pacific State Hospital during the period 1948-1952.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 481-495.—"A series of analyses is presented demonstrating 'a method for determining the probability of release, death and retention for patients admitted to a hospital for the mentally retarded.'—V. M. Staudt.

1644. Leland, Henry, (Muscatatuck State School, Butlerville, Indiana) & Goldberg, I. Ignacy. (National Assoc. for Retarded Children.) **Rehabilitation of the institutionalized mentally retarded.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 12, 528-530.—"In order to determine the present status of psychology in state institutions, a questionnaire was sent to 101 institutions in the United States and Canada. . . . Replies were received from 72% of the total sent. Thirteen reported that they have no psychologists. . . . The 72 institutions which replied have 109,010 patients served by 143 full-time and 14 part-time psychologists—approximately 725 patients per psychologist." In general, the functions of psychologists in these institutions are very similar. The "role of the department of psychology, as with other services in an institution, should not be as an autonomous unit with separate function, but as an integral part of a patient-centered team."—S. J. Lachman.

1645. Levy, James M., (Winfield State Training School, Winfield, Kansas) Jones, B. E., & Croley, Hugh T. **Effects of methylphenidate (Ritalin) on drug-induced drowsiness in mentally retarded patients.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 284-287.—

"This double-blind study, in which institutionalized mentally retarded patients receiving ataractic and anti-convulsant drugs were administered Ritalin, suggests the following conclusions: 1. In 59 subjects who showed varying degrees of ataractic or anti-convulsant drug induced lethargy and drowsiness, Ritalin in a dosage level of 20 mg. t.i.d. was effective in increasing their alertness as indicated by the subjective evaluation of the ward aides over two bi-weekly periods. 2. In 16 cases, selected from the total 59 patients who showed marked degrees of ataractic or anti-convulsant drug induced lethargy and drowsiness, Ritalin in a dosage level of 20 mg. t.i.d. was effective in increasing their alertness as indicated by the charts of daily behavior recorded by the ward aides. 3. The Ritalin produced no significant changes in the total group in undesirable or antisocial behavior, number of seizures, or sleep patterns."—V. M. Staudt.

1646. MacGillivray, Ronald C. (Lennox Castle Hospital, Nr. Glasgow, Scotland.) **Hypertelorism with unusual associated anomalies.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 288-291.—"The literature on hypertelorism—Grieg's disease—is briefly reviewed, it is suggested that the condition is a specific morbid entity and that the term should be restricted to this usage and not applied when an increased inter-pupillary distance occurs as an incidental feature of some other disease. A further case with unusual associated abnormalities, notably a capillary naevus and mental deterioration, is reported and the etiology and relationship to certain other forms of oligophrenia are discussed."—V. M. Staudt.

1647. May, W. Theodore, (Univ. of Tenn., College of Medicine, Memphis, Tenn.) & Perry, Harold W. **The relationship between the Stanford-Binet (Form L) vocabulary and the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale in a group of mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 330-333.—"This study attempted to ascertain the relationship between the Stanford-Binet, Form L, Vocabulary IQ's with CMMS IQs of a group of 51 mentally retarded (educable) children. The product-moment and rank-order correlation coefficients of .43 (1% level of significance) was obtained. This, it is felt, is not an adequate degree of relationship for the two tests to be used interchangeably, thus substantiating the conclusions of two previous studies . . . on normal and cerebral palsied children with wider intelligence ranges. Marked revisions of the CMMS seem to be in order."—V. M. Staudt.

1648. Michael-Smith, Harold; Giannini, Margaret J., & Slobody, Lawrence B. (N. Y. Medical College & Flower & Fifth Ave. Hosp., N. Y. C.) **The relationship of the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital Clinic for Mentally Retarded Children to a community-wide program in an urban setting.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 502-507.—"Although with the mentally retarded as with other handicapped individuals, services need not be established for the purpose of serving them alone, there are just too few services to offer psychiatric and other assistance in solving problems. The purposes of the clinic here described are: (1) To make an etiological and pathological diagnosis of the individual's mental retardation; (2) to determine the effect of the child's mental retardation on his intellectual,

physical, emotional and social growth; (3) to determine the adjustment of the family to the presence of the mentally retarded child; (4) to give therapy to the total child, including physical, mental, emotional and social aspects; (5) to counsel parents as to prognosis and future management; (6) to inform physicians, medical students, nurses, psychologists, etc., about mental retardation; (7) to serve as a guide for the establishment of other clinics; and (8) to engage in research on prevention and treatment.—*R. E. Perl.*

1649. **Murphy, Mary Martha.** (State Colony, Woodbine, N. J.) **Rhythmical responses of low grade and middle grade mental defectives to music therapy.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 361-364.—Mental defectives who responded to music with whole body rocking ($N = 32$) were compared with those who responded with hand clapping ($N = 32$) only. The diagnostic backgrounds of the two groups were similar except that familial types occurred more frequently among the clappers. The average MA of the clappers was higher than that of the rockers. Clappers seemed more socially responsive than rockers. Clappers whose MAs overlapped with that of rockers had higher Vineland's than the rockers.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1650. **O'Connor, N.** (Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E. 5.) **Imbecility and color blindness.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 83-87.—"The Ishihara Tests for Color Blindness when used with 144 imbeciles, although not when used with feeble-minded patients, gave results which strongly suggest a significantly higher incidence of color blindness than is found with normals. If this finding is verified, it is likely that the incidence of color blindness with imbeciles will be at least 13% as compared with about 8% for normal young adults from the same area of Southern England."—*V. M. Staudt.*

1651. **Preston, Eleanor Marie.** (Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences.) **A comparative study of programs for the education of the severely retarded as compared with opinions of what teachers in these programs believe they should be.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 263-266.—The aim of this investigation was "to describe existing programs of education for the severely mentally retarded in the public schools of California and to compare them with what teachers in such programs believe they should be." Conclusions, educational implications and needs for additional research are discussed.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1652. **Rabin, Herbert M.** (Lincoln State School.) **The relationship of age, intelligence and sex to motor proficiency in mental defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 507-516.—Results are presented of a study which "investigated the relationship of age, intelligence, and sex to motor proficiency, as measured by the Lincoln-Oseretsky Motor Development Scale, in institutionalized endogenous mentally defective children, ages 10-14." 22 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1653. **Rehn, A. T.** (Lapeer State Home and Training School, Lapeer, Mich.) & **Thomas, Ethelbert, Jr.** **Family history of a mongoloid girl who bore a mongoloid child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 496-499.—A presentation in pedigree form is given of the family history of a mongoloid girl who gave

birth to a mongoloid child. "The report is presented only to further the present meagre material on reproduction in the mongoloid and not in itself to provide substantiation for any theory of the etiology of mongolism."—*V. M. Staudt.*

1654. **Siegel, Saul M.** (Univer. of Buffalo.) **Discrimination among mental defective, normal, schizophrenic and brain damaged subjects on the Visual-Verbal concept formation test.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 338-343.—"This study indicates that mental defectives have great difficulty in formulating and verbalizing even simple concepts, and that the Visual-Verbal Test sharply differentiates such individuals from those of normal intelligence. That the concepts involved are simple is evident from the fact that subjects of normal intelligence (down to 85 IQ) make very few single misses and no double misses on the task. Use of this test in clinical settings must be accompanied by a great deal of caution. Although the single miss criterion differentiates the mental defectives from brain damaged subjects, the numerical difference in means is quite small. Also, although the double miss criterion discriminates the mental defectives from the other clinical groups, the degree of discrimination varied with the IQ level of the defective group. It is evident that in a clinical setting, mental deficiency must be ruled out before this test can be used for other purposes."—*V. M. Staudt.*

1655. **Sjögren, Torsten, & Larsson, Tage.** **Oligophrenia in combination with congenital ichthyosis and spastic disorders: A clinical and genetic study.** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, Suppl. 113, 112 p.—This is the first description of a syndrome characterized by low-grade stationary oligophrenia, congenital stationary pronounced ichthyosiform erythrodermia and congenital symmetric spastic pyramidal symptoms. Of 28 cases described 3 had also a degeneration of the pigmented epithelium of the macula. There is high excess mortality. No reduced syndrome or solitary occurrence of the components was found among parents and sibs. The disease has a genetic causation. Exogenous factors were of no significance. The mode of inheritance is monohybrid autosomal recessive. Genealogic and geographic analysis suggests that for a great majority of the patients the disease had its origin in a single gene mutation. 59 reference.—*R. Kaelbling.*

1656. **Thomas, D. H. H.** (Cell Barnes Hosp., St. Albans, Eng.) **Impressions of the social problem of mental retardation in the United States of America.** *World ment. Hlth.*, 1957, 9, 126-133.—More widely differing philosophies and facilities for the education and care of the mentally retarded are found in the U. S. compared with England. The author observes that patterns of institutionalization in the U. S. have resulted in a greater tendency to produce "loss of emotional rapport between patient and family," and show a lack of "field application in the clinical practice . . . of the implications of medical genetics" particularly with regard to integrating the mentally retarded "into the structure and life of the people." Compared with England the shortage of qualified nurses is especially striking in the U. S.—*J. C. Franklin.*

1657. **Thorne, Gareth D.** (North Carolina Institutions for Mentally Retarded Children.) **Sex**

education of mentally retarded girls. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 460-463.—“Certain aspects of a study relating to sex education with groups of girls at Caswell Training School have been presented here. This represents the first follow up study of a program reported in the American Journal of Mental Deficiency some months ago. It is the impression of the staff involved in the program at Caswell that such instruction is most necessary to provide each student with information that is needed to cope with certain natural processes of life.” The author reports that many were eager to learn and expressed sincere appreciation for increased understanding of themselves.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1658. **Timberlake, William H.** (Walter E. Fernald State School) **Belmont Elizabeth H., & Ogonik, John.** **The effect of reserpine on 200 mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 61-66.—“Reserpine in one milligram daily dose, as used for uniformity in this study, resulted in improvement in the behavior of 40% of over-active, abusive, destructive, impulsive or withdrawn, mentally retarded patients, during the 2 months of medication. 25% (47 patients) improved considerably. Intellectual capacity was not altered. The reserpine was well tolerated by most of the patients. Drowsiness when it occurred was generally transient. The patients not only became calmer but frequently were also more accessible and could be reasoned with. Advantage should be taken of this improved relationship between the child and his associates.”—*V. M. Staudt.*

1659. **Tizard, J.** **The mental deficiency services today and tomorrow.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1956, 15, 85-92.

1660. **Walton, D.** (Rainhill Hospital, near Liverpool) & **Begg, T. L.** **Cognitive changes in low-grade defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 96-102.—An attempt to investigate further the effect of age on the mental growth of imbeciles is described.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1661. **Weatherwax, Joy** (Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.) & **Benoit, E. P.** **Concrete and abstract thinking in organic and non-organic mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 548-553.—An investigation is described which attempted to determine whether the presence of brain injury in children significantly influences their capacity for abstract thinking. The authors feel that their study “recommends some caution in the matter of denying that organic children are capable of abstract thought; on the other hand, more investigation is needed to determine the factors that operate to facilitate or impede the growth of this ability.”—*V. M. Staudt.*

1662. **Wildenskov, Hans Otto T.** (The Keller Institution, Bredninge St., Denmark.) **Family care in Denmark. Part III.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 304-309.—The family care program for the mentally deficient in Denmark is described.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1663. **Winthrop, Henry** (Univ. of Wichita) & **Taylor, Hayward.** **An inquiry concerning the prevalence of popular misconceptions relating to mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 344-348.—On the basis of responses to a questionnaire

answered by 133 subjects concerning their beliefs in respect to feeble-mindedness the following conclusions were drawn: “(1) Sex differences in the holding of popular misconceptions concerning mental deficiency, were found for two of a sample of nine major false beliefs declared current three decades ago by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. (2) A large percentage of a current sample of adults, among whom are to be found laymen somewhat familiar with the problems of mental deficiency, still hold to some of the misconceptions which were common three decades ago. . . . (3) With respect to one of these beliefs, concerning the possible confusion of mental deficiency with mental disease, approximately two-thirds of our sample still entertains this common misconception. (4) With respect to the belief that feeble-mindedness is a mental disease, that it is curable, and that the feeble-minded should be sterilized, more than one-quarter of our sample clings to these misconceptions. (5) A good deal of semantic confusion may underlie popular misconceptions concerning mental deficiency. (6) If large percentages of people held each of the popular misconceptions of our sample in the decade 1920-1930, then there has been a substantial reduction in the degree to which some of these misconceptions are held today.”—*V. M. Staudt.*

1664. **Wolfson, Isaac N.** (Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.) **Clinical experiences with Serpasil and Thorazine in treatment of disturbed behavior of mentally retarded.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 276-283.—“(1) 156 patients (90 female and 66 male) were treated with Serpasil, Thorazine, or both drugs separately or in combination for a period of one to ten months. (2) Of 71 treated with Serpasil, 19 showed marked, 19 moderate, 20 slight improvement and 13 no improvement. (3) Of 63 patients treated with Thorazine, 16 showed marked, 13 moderate, 17 slight improvement and 17 no improvement. (4) Of 22 patients who received both drugs separately or in combination, 8 showed marked, 5 moderate and 9 slight or no improvement. (5) During the use of the two drugs there was a reduction of 64% of camisoles and 66% of restraints. (6) The usual complications associated with the use of the drugs were observed, but they were not of serious consequence. (7) Both drugs have definite value in treatment of disturbed behavior of mentally retarded. (8) This limited study did not reveal any advantages or disadvantages of one drug over the other. (9) The apparent difference in number of various degrees of response to both drugs is of no significance because of the small number of patients under consideration.”—*V. M. Staudt.*

1665. **Wunsch, William L.** (Rhode Island Mental Hygiene Services.) **Some characteristics of mongoloids evaluated in a clinic for children with retarded mental development.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 122-130.—“This study surveyed the characteristics of the 77 mongoloid children evaluated in a 3-year period at a state clinic for retarded children. Although the entire study group lived at home in Rhode Island at the time of evaluation, 3 subsequently moved out of State, 5 entered institutions for the retarded and 1 died. The 77 mongoloid children represented about 20% of all patients seen at the clinic. Almost half the group (46.7%) were from 5 to 9 years of age at time of evaluation and males

represented 58.4% of the total. About three-fourths of the children were classified as trainable and almost 4% as educable. Actually, 36 children or almost half the study group were in public school classes. Factors accounting for non-attendance were age, intelligence level and others, although lack of facilities was not a major cause. 51% of the children exhibited the docile-affective behavior usually attributed to mongoloids. A larger proportion of boys were in the aggressive-hostile group which totaled 14.3%. . . . Assessment of intellectual capacity through individual psychological examination showed that about 20% of the study group were severely retarded while two-thirds fell within the moderately retarded range."—*V. M. Staudt*.

1666. Zulliger, Hans. *Untersuchung eines Falles von Pseudo-debilität*. (A case study of pseudo-feeble-mindedness.) *Psyche. Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 388-400.—A 16-year-old boy was diagnosed as feeble-minded on the Binet-Simon intelligence test. But diagnosis with the Z-Test, Rorschach, Behn-Rorschach, Düss Fables, and the Koch Tree Drawing Test all revealed good intellectual ability under evident inhibition. Test responses indicated the kind and extent of the inhibition, as well as the nature of the historical inhibiting circumstances. The boy underwent psychotherapy and subsequently continued his higher education with success.—*E. W. Eng.*

(See also Abstract 1472)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1667. Abegg, W. *Die existenzielle Angst im frühen Kindesalter*. (Existential anxiety in early childhood.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 24, 110-113.—The point of departure is Heidegger's view that anxiety is man's basic condition. In adults it is overlaid by "being lost in the publicity of 'they.'" As a child he seeks passionately the experience of "loving meeting" (Binswanger). In children, anxiety is always accompanied by a somatic symptom, an expression of his experience as a menace to his existence. English, French and Spanish summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

1668. Anthony, E. J. *An experimental approach to the psychopathology of childhood: Encopresis*. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 146-175.—Continuous type encopresis is related to low-pressure or neglectful toilet training and represents a failure of socialization characterized by low levels of aspiration by the mother. Discontinuous type encopresis is related to high-pressure or coercive toilet training and high levels of aspiration and achievement by the mother. In the former condition the aversion reaction is weak and in the latter it is strong. Emotional dysinhibition and general undersocialization are correlates of continuous encopresis. Emotional inhibition and oversocialization are correlates of discontinuous encopresis. Habit training is required in the former, psychotherapy in the later. 33 references.—*C. L. Winder*.

1669. Bauer, Robert W., & Johnson, Derwood E. (Evansville State Hosp.) *The Question of Deterioration in alcoholism*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 296.—Brief report.

1670. Bendig, A. W. (U. of Pittsburgh.) *Extraversion, neuroticism, and manifest anxiety*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 398.—Brief report.

1671. Bendig, A. W. (U. of Pittsburgh.) *Manifest anxiety and projective and object measures of need achievement*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 354.—Brief report.

1672. Bernstein, Isidor. *The role of narcissism in moral masochism*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 358-377.—"Excerpts from the analysis of three patients are presented to illustrate some genetic, dynamic, and economic aspects of narcissism in the genesis of moral masochism. They were children of a narcissistic parent or parents to whom they became ambivalently, helplessly dependent. The child's body attributes, ego functions, and instinctual drives were in the service of the parental narcissism and immature instinctual drives."—*L. N. Solomon*.

1673. "Boots." *The feelings of a fetishist*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 742-758.—"Boots" collects rubber boots under the guise of part-time trading in scrap rubber and by explaining his boot collection as a hobby. "Boots" is a self-professed homosexual fetishist. He believes in "once a fetishist, always a fetishist." He functions in society without psychiatric care. He points out that not all homosexuals are fetishists. He states that a fetish is often a throw-back resulting from early childhood memories which are especially vivid.—*D. Prager*.

1674. Bostock, John, & Shackleton, Marjorie. *Enuresis: A major social problem*. *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1956, 15, 92-96.

1675. Buss, Arnold H., & Durkee, Ann. (Carter Memorial Hosp., Indianapolis.) *An inventory for assessing different kinds of hostility*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 343-349.—"This paper described the construction of an inventory consisting of the following scales: Assault, Indirect Hostility, Irritability, Negativism, Resentment, Suspicion, Verbal Hostility, and Guilt. The first and second versions of the scale were item analyzed, and the final revision consists of 75 items. The hostility items were scaled for social desirability, and social desirability was correlated with probability of endorsement. The *r*'s of .27 and .30 for college men and women, respectively, were considerably smaller than those of previous studies. Factor analyses of college men's and women's inventories revealed two factors: An attitudinal component of hostility (Resentment and Suspicion) and a 'motor' component (Assault, Indirect Hostility, Irritability, and Verbal Hostility)."—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1676. Delay, J., Deniker, P., & Barande, R. *Le suicide des épileptiques*. (Suicide among epileptics.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 401-436.—A relatively high proportion of suicidal attempts was found in a group of 346 epileptics. It appears that current medicological provisions are inadequate to protect the epileptic in this respect. 4 p. references.—*A. L. Benton*.

1677. Dixon, James J., De Monchaux, Cecily, & Sandler, Joseph. *Patterns of anxiety: An analysis of social anxieties*. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 107-112.—"Although there is a strong general factor of social anxiety, we must differentiate between a number of types of social fear which may mean very different things. Detailed examination of the focus of anxiety may throw light in particular upon the nature and development of the patient's super-ego, and upon his pattern of internalization and projection."—*C. L. Winder*.

1678. Farrell, Malcolm J., (Walter E. Fernald State School) Ogonik, John, Jr., & Pichey, J. Raymond. A preliminary study of behavior problems in a state school and therapeutic plans for prevention and rehabilitation. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 26-31.—A discussion of the program at the Walter E. Fernald State School is presented.—V. M. Staudt.
1679. Faust, Bernd. Differentialdiagnostische Betrachtung zu verschiedenen Arten habitueller Ipsation im Kindes- und Jugendalter. (Differential-diagnostic considerations of the various types of habitual ipsation in childhood and adolescence.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 198-201.—Masturbation is frequently not a "perversion" but a pars pro toto attempt to satisfy otherwise unmet affectional needs. It is therefore necessary to reclassify the various categories under which the term masturbation may be subsumed. This point of view is illustrated by brief case histories. 17 references.—E. Schwaerin.
1680. Ghysbrecht, P. F. R. M. Betrachtungen über den Doppelselbstmord. (Some remarks on double suicide.) *Psychol. Beil.*, 1957, 3, 94-107.—Various theoretical and philosophical aspects of double suicide are discussed in terms of phenomenological concepts. The author considers several cases and offers some hypotheses of his own. English and French summaries.—H. P. David.
1681. Gibbons, Robert J., & Armstrong, John D. (Alcoholism Research Found., Toronto, Ont.) Effects of clinical treatment on behavior of alcoholic patients. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 429-450.—Behavioral changes, when observed, show considerable shift in behavior from pretreatment to post-treatment. Changes in drinking pattern for the N of 555 were related to social stability, use of disulfiram, and payment of fees, and unrelated to age, number of years of drinking and duration of outpatient contact. Subjective standards of improvement or success are regarded as untrustworthy.—W. L. Wilkins.
1682. Gross, Alfred A. An ethical approach to the problem of sexual deviation. *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1956, 9, 59-70.—Current treatment of homosexuals through legal and penal means is discussed. "What is proposed is that research on a much wider scale than has hitherto been undertaken set about the task of ascertaining whether the penal laws as they now stand represent the best means of expressing the moral ideas of the people."—H. D. Arbitman.
1683. Haines, William H. (Criminal Court, Cook County, Chicago.) The sex offender in Illinois. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 120-126.—A review of statistics on this problem dating from 1938 is given. The author also reviews the history of the Criminal Sexual Psychopath Law in the United States.—L. A. Pennington.
1684. Hallgren, Bertil. Enuresis: A clinical and genetic study. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, Suppl. 114, xii, 159 p.—The material consists of 229 propositi, 173 secondary cases, and 530 unaffected siblings and parents. It is analyzed according to the duration of enuresis, as to sex-distribution, for diurnal and nocturnal occurrence in regard to primary and acquired cases, as well as in its relationship to diurnal urinary frequency, to encopresis, to heavy sleep, to pyloric stenosis, infertility, and other physical complications, to mental retardation, emotional disturbances and other "regressive" symptoms. While the etiology of nocturnal enuresis is heterogeneous there is a high probability that it is genetically determined in a "nuclear" group, the degree of manifestation of the genes being modified by environmental factors. 100 references.—R. Kaelbling.
1685. Hammer, Emanuel F. A psychoanalytic hypothesis concerning sex offenders. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 177-184.—The study included 60 persons committed for sex offenses and 20 for non-sexual offenses. The Freudian hypothesis that the sex offense occurs in the service of negating feelings of bodily damage and genital mutilation was supported. English, French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.
1686. Hammer, Emanuel F., & Glueck, Bernard C., Jr. Psychodynamic patterns in sex offenders: A four-factor theory. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 325-345.—200 sex offenders at Sing Sing in New York were studied over a 5-year period. Almost every case showed: (a) as a reaction to massive oedipal entanglements, castration fear or feelings and fear of approaching mature females psychosexually; (b) interpersonal inhibitions of schizoid to schizophrenic proportions; (c) weak ego-strength and lack of adequate control of impulses; and (d) concrete orientation and minimal capacity for sublimation. The sex offense represents an attempt of the patient to employ substitute sex outlets for the mature female because of the threatening psychosexual and psychosocial potential with which the mature female is endowed.—D. Prager.
1687. Hartelius, Hans. (Centrallarettet, Kristianstad, Sweden.) Suicide in Sweden 1925-1950: A statistical analysis and psychodynamic interpretation. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, 32, 151-181.—Official statistics are analyzed for incidence of suicide classified as to sex, marital status, rural-urban distribution, and the different methods used for self-destruction. Over the years poisoning has increased most, whereas drowning decreased. In males, hanging and the overall incidence declined. A sociological and psychodynamic interpretation is presented. In 9 tables the statistical material is made available. 55 references.—R. Kaelbling.
1688. Hermann, Imre. Augenleuchten, Schamgefühl und Exhibitionismus. (Ocular light reflection, feeling of shame, and exhibitionism.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 50-53.—The original perception by the small child of light reflections in the adult eye as "shining eyes" is considered as a source of anxiety. The memories of this perception are displaced and elaborated into the experience of shame. Morbid attempts to overcome this may lead to exhibitionism. Anxiety about "shining eyes" is instinctive and has a phylogenetic basis. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.
1689. Holz, William C., Harding, George F., & Glassman, Sidney M. (U. S. Army.) A note on the clinical validity of the Marsh-Hilliard-Liechti MMPI sexual deviation scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 326.—In a study testing the clinical validity of the Marsh-Hilliard-Liechti MMPI Sexual Deviation Scale, the authors conclude that the scale "measures generalized psychiatric maladjustment." They note that the findings of Marsh, et al., "apparently re-

sulted from the gross differences between their comparison groups. This study indicates that their scale cannot be used to distinguish between sexual deviates and other maladjusted groups."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1690. Jackson, Joan K. (Univ. of Washington Sch. Med., Seattle, Wash.) **The definition and measurement of alcoholism. H-technique scales of preoccupation with alcohol and psychological involvement.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 240-262.—Contrived items constructed from the Jellinek questionnaire allow differentiation of alcoholic groups by severity of pathology on two scales, which allow a measurement of alcoholism as well as a degree of involvement. Usefulness in counseling is pointed out. 15 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1691. Jackson, Joan K. (Univ. of Washington Sch. Med., Seattle, Wash.) **H-technique scales of preoccupation with alcohol and of psychological involvement in alcoholics: Time order of symptoms.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 451-467.—The thesis that alcoholism is progressive in nature and the symptoms scalable is largely supported. Span of onset defines the speed with which alcoholic symptoms are adopted; symptom span is also suggested as a useful concept.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1692. Kelman, Harold. **A unitary theory of anxiety.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 127-160.—Resume of past and present theories of anxiety was presented. It is necessary to distinguish between fear and anxiety. Attributes of healthier and sicker anxiety were described. The organism-environment is a single, integral reality. When the mean level of tension in this unitary system is exceeded, anxiety becomes manifest. Anxiety is an essential aspect of living. Selye's ideas on stress partially confirm the theory of anxiety here presented. F. A. Weiss, J. W. Vollmerhausen, and H. Gershman were discussants. 44 references.—*D. Prager.*

1693. Kotkov, B. **Unresolved sexual fantasies in group therapy.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 313-322.—There is a dichotomy between spiritual, non-animalistic, non-sexual people and dirty, sexual, sinful people. Emotions are to be controlled and concealed. The therapist like the parent will condemn sex. One is both the raper and the raped. There is a dichotomy between the non-sexual mother surrogate and the prostitute. Women may eat men up, suck them dry, and then abandon them. To get married means breaking the incest tabu. It is fantasized that the church regards sex as sinful. Marriage means fighting and sex means violent killing. A woman is the temptress leading a man to destroy her in a sadistic manner. Masturbation leads to impotence or insanity. A large penis is essential to adequate sex. The vagina may snap the penis off. Mates are utilized as scapegoats, nurturers, or as luminaries. There is guilt about overdependence on the mate and the use of promiscuity to prove potency and to flee from homosexual anxieties.—*D. Prager.*

1694. Levinson, Harry. (Division of Industrial Mental Health, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.) **Alcoholism in industry.** *Menninger Quart.*, 1957, 11, 20 p.—This special issue of the Menninger Quarterly describes current development in programs for dealing with alcoholism in industry. Such programs are taking three major directions: "Clinics

outside of industry but jointly sponsored by industries for their own specific service; community clinics, partly sponsored by industries and to which industries may directly refer cases; and programs developed primarily around Alcoholics Anonymous, either through the company medical department or through a specialized counselor for alcoholics." 29 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1695. Lofthus, Johan. (Dept. Ment. Hyg., Oslo, Norway.) **Blood alcohol test and clinical examination of automobile drivers in Oslo.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 217-228.—Despite the fact that degree of intoxication is affected by individual factors in the person examined (or in the examiner), and by environmental factors, the clinical judgment of intoxication cannot replace the blood test.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1696. Lykken, David T. (U. Minn., Minneapolis.) **A study of anxiety in the sociopathic personality.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 6-10.—As compared with 15 normal controls, "primary" sociopaths showed significantly less 'anxiety' on a questionnaire device, less GSR reactivity to a 'conditioned' stimulus associated with shock, and less avoidance of punished responses on a test of avoidance learning. The 'neurotic' sociopaths scored significantly higher on the Taylor Anxiety Scale and on the Welsh Anxiety Index." Cleckley's descriptive criteria were used. 24 references.—*H. P. David.*

1697. Manis, Jerome G., & Hunt, Chester L. (Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, Mich.) **The community survey as a measure of the prevalence of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 212-216.—In 245 households (2% of the community) 23 had had a serious problem with alcohol—this represents 4.3% of the adults in the community. This cross-section technique results in a larger percentage than the Jellinek formula.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1698. Menninger, William C. (Topeka, Kansas.) **Alcoholism: A national emergency.** *Menninger Quart.*, 1957, 1(2), 7-10.—To combat the "monstrous problem" of alcoholism, we must look at it as a health, or social, and a legal problem as well as a moral one. We must stress public education: research, professional training, and adequate facilities for treatment.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1699. Nagler, S. H. **Fetishism: A review and a case study.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 713-741.—The paper reviews analytic literature on fetishism and presents in detail a case of homosexual foot fetishism. "It is suggested that the fetishist is a passive, dependent individual of extremely low self-esteem, who seeks slavishly in fantasy to win favor and acceptance. Feeling inadequate to the full role of the male he serves the woman adoringly, religiously, or slavishly, to gain her love and her tolerance for his inadequate performance. In the case of the homosexual fetishist, he serves the man to gain his own acceptance as a male and thus is permitted to salvage his self-esteem."—*D. Prager.*

1700. Pearson, John S., & Kley, Irene B. (Rochester State Hosp., Minnesota.) **On the application of genetic expectancies as age-specific rates in the study of human behavior disorders.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 406-420.—"The long recognized tendency of many abnormal behavior patterns to run in families may prove useful in understanding,

predicting, and controlling such behavior, regardless of whether the ultimate cause lies in social heredity or in biological heredity and regardless of the extent to which these are correlated." The writers suggest that it is now possible to determine age-specific statements of probability that various disorders will develop in various subpopulations which should be studied longitudinally to discover the differences between those Ss who develop the disorder and those who do not. Examples of the uses of genetic expectancies are given. 25 references.—*W. J. Meyer.*

1701. Pihkanen, Toivo A. (Inst. Occup. Health, Helsinki, Finland.) **On static atactic functional disorders caused by alcohol.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 183-189.—With alcohol dose of 1 g. of absolute alcohol per kg. body weight, static ataxia was nearly double with brandy what it was with beer.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1702. Pollack, Max, & Goldfarb, William. (Henry H. Hutton Center for Child Research.) **Patterns of orientation in children in residential treatment for severe behavior disorders.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 538-552.—A group of children, ages 6 through 9, in residential treatment for severe behavior disorder were compared with a group of public school children for orientation for time, place, and person. The disturbed children were significantly inferior to normals. A subgroup of schizophrenic children was distinguishable from the others in their impairment of orientation. 16 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

1703. Robins, Eli; (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Schmidt, Edwin H., & O'Neal, Patricia. **Some interrelations of social factors and clinical diagnosis in attempted suicide: A study of 109 patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 221-231.—Social factors were investigated in the suicidal attempts of 109 patients brought to a general hospital immediately following a suicide attempt. Interrelationships of social troubles, diagnosis and suicide attempt are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1704. Russell, Ivan L. (Child Guidance Clinic Southern Ill. Univ.) **Behavior problems of children from broken and intact homes.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1957, 31, 124-129.—This study involved 174 children from broken homes and an equal group of children from intact homes. Results of the study are analyzed, data presented relating to the differences between the two groups as well as differences within groups and tentative conclusions drawn.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1705. Saltz, Eli, & Hoehn, Arthur J. (Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois.) **A test of the Taylor-Spence theory of anxiety.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 114-117.—The present studies tested the Taylor-Spence theory under 2 conditions: (a) Competing and noncompeting materials were equated in difficulty for a nonanxious group. The prediction from the Taylor-Spence theory that the anxious Ss would perform more poorly on the competing than on the noncompeting material was not sustained. (b) Anxious and nonanxious Ss were tested on easy competing and difficult noncompeting materials. The prediction from the Taylor-Spence theory was that anxious Ss would do more poorly (relative to non-anxious Ss) on the easy competing than on the difficult noncompeting material. The results were op-

posite from those predicted and significant at beyond the .05 level.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

1706. Salzman, Leon. **The concept of latent homosexuality.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 161-169.—The concept of latent homosexuality played a vital role in the theory of personality development. This concept becomes meaningless outside the libido theory since it connotes dormancy rather than potentiality. Homosexuality is a potentiality of all human beings under certain developmental conditions. We need to revise our notions about latent homosexuality to make it more useful in personality theory. 15 references.—*D. Prager.*

1707. Sapir, Jean V. (Connecticut Commission of Alcoholism, New Haven, Conn.) **The alcoholic as an agency client.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1957, 38, 355-361.—The author discusses social work with the alcoholic in terms of: (a) need for the social worker to examine his own attitudes, (b) the "unexpected results" of work with alcoholics, (c) helping the client mature, (d) cooperation with AA, (e) service to the AA member, (f) role of the public agency worker, and (g) avoiding the common hazards which accompany treatment of the alcoholic.—*L. B. Costin.*

1708. Schwöbel, Georg. **Zum Liebeswahn.** (Love madness.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 338-349.—To understand what love madness may be in the psychotic, a review of the world's development is presented. A 36-year-old patient's anamnesis and treatment illustrate the therapist's involvement in the patient's sexual needs and his responsibilities in this area for successful therapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1709. Segall, Aliza. (Lasker Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance Center of Hadassah, Jerusalem, Israel.) **Report of a constipated child with fecal withholding.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 823-829.—This is an interview-by-interview report of a 6-time contact with a disturbed 2-year-old child who would retain her feces for several days and empty her bowels only in bed. The syndrome seemed to express her protest against a compulsively clean mother and became an act of aggression against her. During treatment the symptom disappeared, the child became easier to handle and more affectionate to the mother.—*R. E. Perl.*

1710. Selzer, Melvin L. **Hostility as a barrier to therapy in alcoholism.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 301-305.—"Hostility toward the alcoholic by those persons charged with the responsibility of aiding in his rehabilitation often perpetuates the drinking pattern." 2 possible sources of this hostility are unrealistic goals which are more a reflection of the therapist's hostility than an objective evaluation of the patient's potential and unconscious envy by the therapist of the pleasurable aspects of excessive drinking. Only in a warm and permissive atmosphere can the alcoholic be rehabilitated.—*D. Prager.*

1711. Shagass, Charles, & Jones, Arthur L. (McGill Univ. Montreal, Can.) **A neurophysiological study of psychiatric patients with alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 171-182.—For 40 psychiatric patients with alcoholism sedation thresholds were essentially similar to those of 290 non-alcoholic patients—it is inferred that the concept of psychological factors common to alcoholic patients is not supported.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1712. Shentoub, S. A. De quelques problèmes dans l'homosexualité masculine active: Fragment d'analyse. (Problems in active masculine homosexuality: Fragment of an analysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1957, 21, 485-534.—The analysis of a married homosexual, father of a child, is presented. The obsessive characteristics of the relationship to other men is emphasized, but the differences between this case and the true obsessive-compulsive is underlined. Access to heterosexuality is acquired by a double reconstitution of lost identity: that of the father, and consequently, the lost identity of the subject.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1713. Simonetti, Nicola. Suicidio e tentativo di suicidio. (Suicide and attempted suicide.) *Difesa soc.*, 1957, 36, 66-111.—Suicide as an antisocial and antireligious act against nature is analyzed from psychiatric, sociological and psychological viewpoints, distinguishing among six major types of suicide: automatic, unconscious automatic, conscious automatic, emotional, passionate, rational. The individual defenses as well as extrinsic conditions (sex, religion, socio-economic background, etc.) leading to suicide and data on its frequency are presented comparatively for various western countries and between Italian regions, particularly in relation to possible cultural motivations underlying this act. 147 references.—L. L'Abate.

1714. Stewart, David A. (Bell Clinic, Willowdale, Ontario, Can.) The meaning of intoxication: A dialogue. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 130-140.—4 patients and the therapist discuss the subjective aspects of intoxication (alcoholic) and arrive at the conclusion that 2 life goals are momentarily achieved, namely, "feeling of oneness," and enhanced feelings of personal (ego) strength.—L. A. Pennington.

1715. Storr, Anthony. The psychopathology of fetishism and transvestism. *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1957, 2, 153-166.—Fetishists and transvestists are persons who, because of a certain type of immaturity, feel themselves to be inadequate as men. "Their symptoms are an effort to remedy this situation by an attempt to transfer masculinity from another person to themselves, whether this person be male or female. . . . This attempt is paralleled in the mythological theme of the hero's struggle with the bisexual dragon. . . . Opposing views of other psychopathologists can be reconciled if this interpretation is accepted." Cases of impotence, homosexual fetishism, and heterosexual fetishism are presented.—O. Strunk, Jr.

1716. Straube, Wolfgang. Zur Psychopathologie jugendlicher weiblicher Fortläufer. (The psychopathology of young female runaways.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 167-170.—3 cases of 12- to 16-year-old girls who are compulsive runaways are reported. In all 3 cases the first episode of running away occurred after onset of the menarche, and whenever menstruation thereafter did not occur. No external precipitating causes for running away could be ascertained, but all 3 girls had previously experienced brief periods of "autochthonous" disturbances. A close relationship between biological changes at the time menstruation is due and of "autochthonous" disturbances seems to exist. Endocrine psychoses or brain injuries were ruled out in all 3 cases. 19 references.—E. Schwerin.

1717. Strayer, Robert. (Bridgeport Clinic, Bridgeport, Conn.) A study of the employment adjustment of 80 male alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 278-287.—Half the sample had been separated from jobs at least once on account of drinking, 81% had worked regularly prior to the onset of uncontrolled drinking, and 52% continued to work regularly even after that.—W. L. Wilkins.

1718. Terry, James; Lolli, Giorgio, & Golder, Grace. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) Choice of alcoholic beverage among 531 alcoholics in California. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 417-428.—Distilled spirits are preferred by these poorly educated, underemployed, maritally maladjusted alcoholics. Most "winos" have always preferred something other than wine.—W. L. Wilkins.

1719. Ullman, Albert D. (Tufts Univ., Medford, Mass.) Sex differences in the first drinking experience. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 229-239.—Girls tend to have their first drink at home under parental supervision, but only 40% of boys do.—W. L. Wilkins.

1720. Undeutsch, Udo. (Köln-Lindenthal, Meister-Ekkehart-Str. 11.) Das Motivationsgeschehen bei schuldhaft normwidrigem Verhalten. (Motivation of guilty deviate behavior.) *Z. exp. angewandte Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 451-458.—"Violation of social norms may result from ignorance of demands, norms, and consequences of violation, or from faulty energy regulation of the personal ego." English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppits.

1721. v. Haller, W. (Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Kaufbeuren, Germany.) Das Problem der Porioniomanie. (The problem of porioniomania.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 385-389.—Porioniomania is an unmotivated, aimless, periodic drive to wander about. In the controversy of whether such states are "epileptic equivalents" or a psychopathic manifestation the author holds that both may occur but only psychodynamically unmotivated fugue-states should be called porioniomania. Accordingly he advocates treatment as for psychomotor epilepsy.—M. Kaelbling.

1722. Vogl, Maria. Differentialdiagnose und Therapie der kindlichen Hypersexualität. (Differential diagnosis and therapy of infantile hypersexuality.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 164-167.—In the treatment of children with problems of sexuality it is first necessary to differentiate between true hypersexuality caused by hormonal imbalance, which may have resulted in precocious physical development; neurotically determined sexual activity; and sexual activity determined by delinquency. Drug therapy with Epi-physan was carried out in 32 cases of boys and girls. It was found that intra-muscular administration of this drug is effective only in cases of true hypersexuality where it acts as a transitory depressant on sexual excitability of children and adolescents, without causing any damage to the hormonal system. In contrast, little effectiveness can be expected from drug therapy in functionally determined hypersexuality.—E. Schwerin.

1723. Wahl, C. W. (Dept. of Psychiatry, U. C. L. A. School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California.) Suicide as a magical act. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, 21, 91-98.—This paper will appear as a chapter

in an anthology "Clues to Suicide," McGraw-Hill, 1957, edited by Edwin Shneidman. Even when carried out by persons who appear to be eminently rational, suicide is "a magical act, actuated to achieve irrational, delusional, and irrational ends." Some of the motives in which this aspect of suicide is most strongly suggested are: a wish to punish a depriving figure by the induction of guilt, the wish to reduce personal guilt through self-punishment, a morbid fear of death coped with by the mechanism of reaction formation, the unconscious significance of death itself, and a kind of infantile cosmic identification.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1724. **Walters, Orville S.** (VA Hosp., Danville, Ill.) **The religious background of fifty alcoholics.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 405-416.—While religion is a strong influence on alcoholics, in the present sample the alcoholics were not significantly different from controls in early religious activity or church affiliation; the parents of alcoholics were more likely to be church goers and the fathers of alcoholics more likely to be heavy drinkers. 21 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1725. **Weiss, Daniel.** (U. of Washington, Seattle.) **Oedipus in Nottinghamshire.** *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 33-42.—"This paper is guided by the conviction that the Oedipal situation, as Freud described it, prevails in [Sons and Lovers]. Moreover, it prevails against Lawrence's attempts to direct it along enlightened lines; that is, as a drama in which the son does not obtain possession of the mother and does not seek his father's death. On the contrary, the novel contains, symbolically represented, a very real and physical rivalry between father and son for the same woman, and a very real defeat of the father; and, as a complement to the unresolved residue of guilt at defeating the father, an ensuing love for and identification of the son with the father. The two themes, involving the mother and the two other women . . . have a very real and essential role in the working out of the novel. And the end of the novel, Paul's choice of life over death, is a valid resolution of the ambivalences, the disruptive 'psychological tension,' which is the very substance of the novel."—*L. B. Fraiberg.*

1726. **Wellman, Wayne M., Maxwell, Milton A., & O'Hollaren, Paul.** (Shadel Hosp., Seattle, Wash.) **Private hospital alcoholic patients and the changing conception of the "typical" alcoholic.** *Quart. J. stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 388-404.—Patients in private clinics and hospitals tend to be socially and occupationally stable and maritally more stable than public clinic patients. Only a fraction of alcoholics show up on Skid Row, and this suggests some re-orientation of sociological and educational thinking of the problem. 15 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also Abstracts 158, 1385, 1402, 1408, 1579, 2208)

SPEECH DISORDERS

1727. **Alajouanine, Th., Castaigne, P., Lhermitte, F., Escourolle, R., & Ribacourt, B.** **Étude de 43 cas d'aphasie post-traumatique: Confrontation anatomo-clinique et aspects évolutifs.** (Study of 43 cases of posttraumatic aphasia: Anatomic-clinical comparison and evolutive aspects.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 1-45.—The findings of this study indicated a

relationship between the clinical picture and the localization of the lesion which supported classical ideas on the question. The presence of a temporal lobe lesion adversely affected the prognosis and was usually associated with agrammatism. As compared with aphasia associated with cerebrovascular disease, the prognosis in posttraumatic aphasia is relatively good.—*A. L. Benton.*

1728. **Barbara, Dominick A.** **Some aspects of stuttering in the light of Adlerian psychology.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 188-193.—Some basic similarities between the author's studies of stuttering and of speech communication and of the theoretical formulations of Alfred Adler are discussed.—*A. R. Howard.*

1729. **Bay, E.** (Neurologische Klinik der Medizinischen Akademie Düsseldorf, Germany.) **Untersuchungen zum Aphasieproblem.** (Investigations of the problem of aphasia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 450-455.—The classical distinction of motor, sensory and amnesic aphasia is theoretical and speculative. Findings in patients rarely fit any of these pure categories. The author, therefore, proposes to use chiefly operationally defined categories. He classifies his 80 patients by means of a profile, which consists of a ranking scale as ordinate and the following tests on the abscissa: glossogram, praxia of speech muscles, series forward, repeating, reading (velocity, mistakes) pictures (naming, pointing) repeating a story, misnaming, writing, drawing, associations (free and directed).—*M. Kaelbling.*

1730. **Butler, Robert A., & Galloway, F. Thomas.** (Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C.) **Factorial analysis of the delayed speech feedback phenomenon.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1957, 29, 632-635.—When the speech feedback to a talker is delayed, the talker often blocks or stutters. The present study examines this phenomenon as a function of the intensity and duration of the delayed feedback. The magnitude of the effect increased as the intensity of the delayed feedback was increased. For 2 intensities, the magnitude of the effect was greatest for delays about 0.2 seconds.—*I. Pollack.*

1731. **Doehring, Donald G., & Harbold, George J.** **The relation between speech disturbance and psychophysiological changes resulting from delayed speech feedback.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 13 01 99, Sub. 1, No. 5. ii, 6 p.—It was hypothesized that severity of speech disturbance is inversely related to psychophysiological response changes during delayed speech feedback. Speech disturbance measures were speech rate, speech level, and speech fluency; psychophysiological measures were skin resistance, forearm tension, and heart rate. Changes in response from a non-delayed to a delayed speech situation were determined. Large negative correlations were found to occur only between: (a) heart rate and speech rate changes, (b) heart rate and speech level changes. The original hypothesis was modified accordingly.

1732. **Freud, Esti D.** (444 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.) **What causes stuttering? Interpretation of some systems of approach to the problem.** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1957, 32, 137-150.—Culturally dominant attitudes influenced theories about stuttering ranging from a pathological defect, to the importance of environmental conditioning and to linguistics. In our "speech conscious" time with wide-spread literacy,

stuttering becomes more conspicuous. Modern American authors tend to blame the "guilt" of causing stuttering—as well as all other evil that may befall a child—on the mother. This the author explains on the grounds of a wide-spread rejection of their parents by second generation Americans who conform to the sociological attitude of "old stock Americans" to look upon the one-third of the American people who are "speaking foreign languages as less desirable human beings." 32 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

1733. Froeschels, Emil. **Psychological treatment of speech and voice disorders.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 670-677.—It is contended that speech therapy, preferably the chewing method, precede pure psychotherapy in the treatment of speech disorders.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1734. Grewel, F. (Psychiatric Clinic, Wilhelmina Gasthuis, Amsterdam.) **Classification of dysarthrias.** *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1957, 32(3), 325-337.—Dysarthria is classified into the following forms: (1) cortical, (2) subcortical (with 6 subgroups), (3) peduncular, (4) supra-nuclear, (5) bulbar nuclear, (6) cerebellar, (7) dienecephalic, (8) mesencephalic, (9) peripheral, (10) owing to disorders of sensibility, (11) with diffuse disease of the CNS, (12) with severe epilepsy, (13) with myasthenia (= dyslalia) and (14) dysarthria in subcortical expressive aphasia. Finally apraxia of articulation may be included in this classification, which represents the author's modification of that proposed by Peacher in 1948. 29 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

1735. Harbold, George J. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviation Med., Pensacola, Fla.) **Recognition of three magnitudes of interphonemic transitional influence.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1957, 24, 292-298.—Consonant-vowel, vowel-consonant, and consonant-vowel-consonant nonsense syllables were constructed to investigate interphonemic transitional influence resulting from sound combinations in speech. Discrete magnitudes of interphonemic transitional influence, minimum, medium, and maximum, were used. Best recognition of the monosyllables was afforded by the least transition shift. "... future efforts to delineate the code units of speech should not disregard interphonemic transitional influence."—*D. Lebo.*

1736. Harbold, George J., & Doehring, Donald G. **A rating scale measure of speech disturbances that accompany delayed speech feedback.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 71. iii, 12 p.—The rating scale technique was used to quantify speech disturbances that accompany delayed speech feedback, i.e., delayed side-tone. Fluency judgments of both delayed and non-delayed speech samples were obtained from three panels of judges. Measures of speech-rate and speech-level were also considered. The fluency ratings were found to be reliable. There was high correlation between fluency and speech-rate during the delayed speech condition.

1737. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Iowa City.) **Correct status of a third set of consonants in the speech of cerebral palsy children.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(3), 17-20.—Using a new group of six consonants, including some of the most frequently defective sounds in the speech of both children and adults, the word speech of 226 cerebral palsied children in seven

states (essentially southeastern) involving those consonants was analyzed in the manner employed in earlier studies on comparable sets. The effectiveness of articulation was statistically significantly related to the position of the consonants in words, to the degree of cerebral palsy involvement, and to Westlake's oral function scores, and less closely related to sex, chronological age, IQ, and Westlake's respiratory function scores.—*T. E. Newland.*

1738. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Res. Station, Iowa City.) **A third set of consonant substitution and omission errors in the speech of cerebral palsied children.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 11.—Further analysis of such speech behavior showed that correct scores are much greater than either substitutions or omissions, and that omissions significantly exceed substitutions—the latter in contrast to the speech behavior of "normal" children.—*T. E. Newland.*

1739. Jahoda, Hedwig, & Goldfarb, William. (Henry Huttenlocher Center for Child Research, N. Y. C.) **Use of a standard observation for the psychological evaluation of nonspeaking children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 745-753.—A special method of 30-minute semistructured observation was used with several "hard to reach" children. These observations yielded differentiating patterns of behavior which were in accord with the final psychiatric diagnoses. The method requires no specific equipment. Its structure is implicit in the control of space, time, and the observer's role. Total behavior is analyzed for each 5-minute period in respect to motility, behavior directed to self, behavior directed to inanimate objects, behavior directed to a human, goal persistence, mode of communication, affective expression, and perception.—*R. E. Perl.*

1740. Kaiser, L. **Fysiologische en pathologische vormen van kinderspraak.** (Physiological and pathological forms of speech in children.) Purmerend, Netherlands: Muusses, 1957. 144 p. Hfl. 7.50.—A report on an investigation of speech pathology in children. Starting with a general description of the subjects in morphological, physiological, psychological and sociological terms, the authors discuss various deviations in speech and language usage, and finally list the characteristics of the various groups of abnormal children which can be distinguished.—*R. H. Houwink.*

1741. Kaplan, Bernard. (Clark Univ.) **On the phenomena of "opposite speech."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 389-393.—"It is the purpose of this paper to consider 'opposite speech' within the categories of a theory of the development of cognition—a theory concerned with general, formal properties of cognitive activity, obtaining in phylogenesis, ontogenesis, cultural evolution, psychopathology, etc. The fundamental principle of this comparative developmental approach to cognition is that wherever development occurs, it proceeds from a relatively global and undifferentiated state to one of increasing differentiation, articulation, and integration. . . ." Several lines of evidence are cited. Two relevant experiments are discussed. They suggest "that the processes underlying 'opposite speech' occur not only in a few schizophrenics employing a strange means to avoid anxiety or to express hostility, but may be found in any individual, characteristically or momentarily

operating under conditions conducive to a primitivization of the level of symbolic articulation and organization of experience." 28 references.—S. J. Lachman.

1742. Landau, William M., & Kleffner, Frank R. (Washington Univ. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) **Syndrome of acquired aphasia with convulsive disorder in children.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 523-530.—Five cases of acquired aphasia in children associated with epileptic seizures but of variable duration unrelated to postictal impairment are described. The aphasia was usually receptive in character, unresponsive to anticonvulsant medication and was capable of reeducation.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1743. Leith, W. R., (Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kansas) & Pronko, N. H. **Speech under stress: A study of its disintegration.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1957, 24, 285-291.—"Data from an earlier study of behavioral and motor responses of 60 subjects, under conditions of (1) stress created by delayed auditory feedback and (2) nonstress where the subject was relieved of the delay, were analyzed for speech reactions. . . . Reading rate showed an immediate recovery to a normal rate following release from the stress of delayed feedback. Under delayed feedback, the subjects omitted approximately 10 times as many words as under conditions of synchronous feedback. Speech intensity, likewise, decreased from delayed to synchronous feedback while intensity variability increased."—D. Lebo.

1744. Meier, G. F., & Müller-Hegemann, D. (Leipzig.) **Klinischer Beitrag zum Problem des Verhältnisses von Sprache und Denken.** (Clinical contribution to the problem of the speech-thought relationships.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 259-270.—The history of a 21-year-old male patient previously considered deaf-mute is reconstructed as that of a normal Russian boy who suffered a brain injury and who landed in East Germany in 1945 after long wanderings and many deprivations. Failure of the acoustic and inferior functioning of the optic analysators isolated him without producing a frank psychosis or marked psychic defect. The psychological studies performed during 5 months in 1956 are reported and discussed with special reference to the relationship between the patient's aphasia and thought processes. The labile mood is contrasted with rather rigid stereotyped behavior. Samples of drawings and writing are illustrated. 22 references.—C. T. Bever.

1745. Monrad-Krohn, G. H. (Univ. of Oslo, Oslo, Norway.) **The third element of speech: Prosody in the neuro-psychiatric clinic.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 326-331.—Conveying of meaning and shades of meaning through pitch, stress, and rhythm, and even prosodic grunts, which give assent or dissent or other modes of meaning, is important in therapy. The effects of hypoprosody in paralysis agitans are discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

1746. Morley, Muriel E. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne Hospital, England.) **The development and disorders of speech in childhood.** Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1957; Edinburgh, Scotland: E. & S. Livingstone, 1957. xvii, 440 p. \$9.00.—A partly research based textbook in speech pathology, including material on the major language disorders: aphasia, stuttering, dysarthria, dyslalia, and the de-

layed speech disturbances due to psychogenic origin, mental retardation, hearing loss. The research on which part of the text is based is a study of the development of speech in normal children and the development of speech in speech defective children. Some data are statistically handled, others are not. Ample tables and charts throughout for comparison with other research data.—F. Elliott.

1747. Nielsen, J. M. (U. C. L. A., Calif.) **Motor aphasia with recovery: Report of a case with autopsy verification.** *Bull. Los Angeles Neurol. Soc.*, 1957, 22, 148-149.—This case report, one of the few on record, "is striking in showing that a woman of 63 years whose Broca's convolution was destroyed by softening recovered her ability to speak gradually beginning 2 weeks after [a stroke] and attaining virtually complete recovery in less than a year without any special help from others." Autopsy findings, 8 years later, are reported.—L. A. Pennington.

1748. Pettit, Calvin W. (George Washington U., D. C.) **The predictive efficiency of a battery of articulatory diagnostic tests.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1957, 24, 219-226.—A battery of speech diagnostic tests (pure tone audiometric, speech perception, imitation of non-English sounds, imitation and articulation of English sounds, memory span, gross motor control, specialization of movement, speed of muscle movement, and the California Tests of Mental Maturity and Personality) was not found to be efficient in predicting the articulatory development of 60 five-year-old children. Suggestions for a future study are made.—D. Lebo.

1749. Riese, Walther. **Petit traité de l'interrogatoire suivi d'observations faites dans l'interrogatoire des malades privés de l'usage de la parole (aphasie).** (Brief treatise on the interrogation following observations in the interrogation of patients deprived of the use of language (aphasia).) *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 437-467.—General discussion of the place of interrogation in medical evaluation.—A. L. Benton.

1750. Schuell, Hildred. (VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.) **A short examination for aphasia.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 625-634.—A short testing procedure for detection and differential diagnosis of aphasia is described. Classification of patients in accordance with test results is discussed in detail. The test, with full instructions for administration, is reproduced as an appendix to the article.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1751. Van Riper, Charles, (Western Michigan Coll.) & Irwin, John V. (U. of Wisconsin.) **Voice and articulation.** Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. 566 p.—"This book is evidence that in speech therapy the age of authorities is dead." The book aims to collate and systematize the body of experimental knowledge relating to voice and articulation. The organizing principle is automatic control through feedback.—I. Pollack.

(See also Abstract 1994)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1752. Andry, R. G. (St. Thomas Hosp., London.) **Faulty paternal and maternal-child relationships, affection and delinquency.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 34-48.—By questionnaire and interview methods 80 delinquent boys, 80 non-delinquent males, 30 "ex-

perimental" and 30 "control" mothers and fathers were studied in the effort, among other reasons, to check upon Bowlby's concept of "maternal deprivation." Results indicated that the relationship between delinquent boys and their mothers was decidedly more satisfactory than the relationship between them and their fathers. In addition, 75% of both groups (delinquent and non-delinquent) "appear to have been separated from their parents at some stage" during infancy. It is suggested that concepts of "faulty paternal and maternal-child relationships (or of dual parental rejection) rather than 'maternal deprivation' be used in etiological descriptions especially in the field of delinquency."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1753. Anon. (Ohio State Reformatory.) **Impressions of an inmate after reading Corsini.** *J. correct. Psychol.*, 1957, 2(1), 17-23.—A 3-year participant in group therapy for incarcerated sex offenders replies to Corsini's "Two Therapeutic Groups That Failed." (See 32: 4347.) The general feeling of inmates and some staff about psychologists, the reactions and needs of group therapy members, techniques for handling certain problems unique to conducting group therapy in prison, and reasons for successful treatment are discussed.—*I. G. Weintraub.*

1754. Ball, John C. (U. Ky., Lexington.) **Delinquent and non-delinquent attitudes toward the prevalence of stealing.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 259-274.—Measurement of attitude differences here was undertaken within the framework of scalogram theory and method. Findings indicated a "pronounced difference in attitudes toward stealing between the delinquent sample of 108 boys and the 3 nondelinquent groups." The former were found to possess a more positive attitude toward the prevalence of stealing than were the latter groups. These and other results are discussed in relation to theory, especially to Sutherland's theory of differential association.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1755. Beall, H. S., & Panton, J. H. (Central Prison, Raleigh, N. C.) **Administrative insight into a correctional problem using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *J. correct. Psychol.*, 1957, 2(2), 23-32.—The MMPI is used to differentiate "personality" characteristics of 21 demonstrative and 24 adjusted Negro female prisoners. 37 responses are listed as significantly different above the .05 level of confidence, generally showing: (a) a history of similar behavior, gang identification, and empathy for "wrong doers"; (b) immaturity; and (c) emotional instability. Vigorous group physical activities, supplementing more tranquilizing outlets, and further study with the MMPI as a screening device are advised.—*I. G. Weintraub.*

1756. Board, Richard G. **Reply to Dr. Friedman.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 424-425. (See 31: 8392.)—*N. H. Pronko.*

1757. Cohen, Albert K. (Indiana Univ., Bloomington.) **Sociological research in juvenile delinquency.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 781-788.—Sociological theories of juvenile delinquency are in need of revision. Some of the newer approaches that seem to be more promising are in the area of comparative research, changes in delinquency rates, the application of the theory of small group sociology to delinquent gangs, the development of gathering more

adequate data directly from children in the community. 38 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

1758. De Greeff, Etienne. **Autour de l'oeuvre du Dr. E. De Greeff: I. L'homme criminel.** (Concerning the work of Dr. E. De Greeff: I. The criminal man.) Louvain, Belgium: Editions Nauwelaerts, 1956, xxviii, 256 p.—Jacques Leclercq: The man Etienne De Greeff; Jean Pinatel: De Greeff's contribution to the study of the criminal personality; Olof Kinberg: Knowledge of the biological infrastructure of the unlawful act as the basis for an objective study of the origins of criminal tendencies; Juliette Favez-Boutonier: Emotional involvement and release of the delinquent; Daniel Lagache: Reflections on De Greeff and the crime of passion; W. P. J. Pompe, G. T. Kempe, and P. A. H. Baan: The problem of criminal responsibility; Paul Cornil: Penal perspectives; Richard Petermans: Penitentiary treatments and new approaches; Julia Tuerlinckx: The role of social service in the observation of major criminals; Christian Debuyst: Psychological observation of the prisoners and its significance in the penal sciences; Julia De Clerck: Case study for problem children; Etienne De Greeff: The future as an element in the process of criminal development; the duration, condition of its study; Rene Dellaert: Presence of the psychiatrist in penal affairs: Introduction; Severin-Carlos Versele: Toward a criminological and humanistic social defense; Gregory Zilboorg: The role of the psychiatrist in American courts; Jose Rafael Mendoza: The problem of the protection of society in Latin America. Portrait.—*C. J. Adkins.*

1759. Dreikurs, Rudolf. (Chicago Med. School.) **Perspectives on delinquency prevention.** *J. correct. Psychol.*, 1957, 2(1), 1-9.—New York Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein's program to combat juvenile delinquency is evaluated. Deficiencies are: (a) "democratic evolution" has made youth socially equal to adults and yet they are excluded from active planning and execution of the program, (b) insufficient teacher training in applying psychological methods in classroom, and (c) inadequately trained personnel to teach parents. Good features: (a) agencies to win youth support, (b) specifically trained police, and (c) half-time study, half-time employment programs for those wanting to leave school.—*I. G. Weintraub.*

1760. Fooks, Gilbert, (Hartford Regional Technical High School) & Thomas, Ross R. **Differential qualitative performance of delinquents on the Porteus Maze.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 351-353.—"Groups of 50 delinquents and 50 nondelinquents were given the Revised Porteus Maze Test and Extension. Qualitative (Q) scores on both tests significantly differentiated between delinquents and nondelinquents ($p < .001$). No sex differences were found on the Q score, indicating that previous results may be generalized to females. Results of the present study support the hypothesis that no significant relationship exists between intelligence, as estimated from the Porteus Quantitative score, and Q score. Evidence is reported which suggests that a non-weighted scoring system is nearly as efficient as the present weighted system of scoring. Inter-scoring reliability was found to be satisfactory for the Q score ($r = .98$)."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1761. Friedman, Lawrence. (VA Hosp., West Haven, Conn.) **Correction and retribution in the**

criminal law. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 421-423.—This is a criticism of Richard Board's "An operational conception of criminal responsibility" (see 31: 8392).—*N. H. Pronko.*

1762. **Gadpaille, Warren J.** *Psychiatric problems of delinquency in Louisiana.* Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State Department of Institutions, 1957. ii, 81 p.—This monograph of 8 chapters summarizes the author's findings from a survey conducted in 1955-1957. A review of selected literature on the subject of delinquency, psychiatrically viewed, is followed by a description of the situation within the state. Chapters 6, 7, and 8 set forth the recommendations forwarded to the State's Director of Institutions. 68-item bibliography.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1763. **Gibbens, T. C. N.** (Instit. Psychiat., London.) *Juvenile prostitution.* *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 3-12.—Clinical and psychodynamically oriented study of 18 girls, under 17, who came to the attention of the court indicated that the outlook was no worse than for other wayward girls. Follow-up findings are also reviewed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1764. **Hathaway, Starke R., & Monachesi, Elio D.** (U. Minn., Minneapolis.) *The personalities of predelinquent boys.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 149-163.—Administration of the MMPI to 1958 unselected 9th grade boys in Minneapolis was followed by checks at 2- and 4-year intervals with public and private agencies (including the police department). MMPI profiles and later evidence for delinquent behavior by ratings were studied with reference to possible delinquency-proneness reflected in the profiles. "In summary, the scale data make tenable the conclusion that although the socially withdrawn, depressed, or feminine personality factors (Inhibitory Scales) in a boy may indicate the presence of some sort of maladjustment . . . high scores on relevant scales suggest that his involvement in delinquent acts is unlikely. . . . At the other extreme, the data indicate that boys with rebellious, excitable, or schizoid traits (Excitatory Scales 4, 8, 9) are most prone to delinquency." Item analysis revealed 33 of 550 items as predictive of delinquency. This "MMPI Delinquency Scale" is reprinted on p. 161. These and other results are discussed in relation to community planning for the prevention of delinquent behavior.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1765. **Hunter, G. P., & Kubis, J. F.** (Fordham U., New York, N. Y.) *Vocational counseling and the prevention of delinquency.* *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 97-104.—"The main thesis . . . is to have the young delinquent or youthful offender prove his right to maturity by offering him the opportunity to work and learn a living as any normal adult has to do. The use of a vocational agency is suggested as a 'neutral' meeting ground between the delinquent youth and society. . . . Vocational counseling, then, affords a natural medium for therapy." A follow-up report of 1 group after 8 years is given.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1766. **Jenkins, Richard L.** (Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D. C.) *Motivation and frustration in delinquency.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 528-537.—Delinquency is bimodal; as a frustration response it occurs in those who find their lives intolerable, and as a goal-motivated response it occurs particularly in those who have been exposed to schooling in delinquent techniques. The

maladaptive, overfrustrated delinquent needs help in achieving some satisfaction in life. The goal-motivated delinquent needs help in developing nondelinquent techniques for getting what he wants. His loyalty to his delinquent associates or gang must be handled by treating the whole gang or separating him from them.—*R. E. Perl.*

1767. **Karpman, Ben.** (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) *On reducing tensions and bridging gaps between psychiatry and the law.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 164-174.—"Law focuses exclusively on the crime, emphasizes intent, and virtually disregards motive. Psychiatry is concerned with the criminal behind the crime, and regards intent merely as the manifestation of underlying motives. Psychiatry deplores the legal concept which rigidly separates the deed from the doer, the crime from the criminal." Corrective measures should include joint participation by jurists and psychiatrists (qualified in terms of experience in criminal cases) in the formulation of new criminal legal enactments which "would embody the best current knowledge of both professions."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1768. **Lawson, Edwin D., & Fagan, Edward R.** (State U. of N. Y., Coll. for Teachers, Albany.) *Stereotypes of prison guards.* *J. correct. Psychol.*, 1957, 2(2), 13-22.—"Stereotype perceptions of guards by guards and by the public, and estimates of stereotypes believed held by the public toward guard and prisoner," are measured by a 20-item adjective checklist. 37 adult males composed each group. The t test significantly reveals that the guards inaccurately feel the public's perception of them is inferior. This can hinder guard efficiency.—*I. G. Weintraub.*

1769. **Linden, Maurice E.** (Dir., Div. of Ment. Health, City Hall Annex, Phila. 7, Pa.) *Relationship between social attitudes toward aging and the delinquencies of youth.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 444-448.—The shift during recent decades toward emphasizing children's needs plus a concomitant elder-rejection is used to develop the thesis that these factors play a role in the recent increase in juvenile delinquency. More specifically, "the decline in parental influence which parallels the decline in social authority of the older generations is currently reflected in a widespread need for an increase in police authority."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1770. **Mannheim, Hermann; Spencer, John, & Lynch, George.** (London, England.) *Magisterial policy in the London juvenile courts.* *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 13-33.—This is the first article in a forthcoming series endeavoring to study the sentencing policy of juvenile courts in the London area. The sample consisted of 400 male delinquents divided into subsamples of 50 cases appearing before 8 courts with the courts paired for geographical area. Results reported thus far indicate no clearcut trends in sentencing or disposition of cases.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1771. **Markey, Oscar B., & Langsam, Charles L.** (Cleveland, Ohio.) *What happens to psychiatric contributions in the juvenile court setting.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 789-799.—After reviewing the history of the use of psychiatry in the juvenile courts, the authors point out that the judge and the psychiatrist have been in substantial agreement. The court's legal responsibility has been influenced by basic psychiatric attitudes. The court has been stimu-

lated to learn more about underlying causes of delinquency and to demand better trained professionals. Psychiatrists must learn to stimulate the court staff to move beyond its level of readiness, and to avoid giving the impression that psychiatry is just for psychiatrists.—*R. E. Perl.*

1772. Mehendale, Y. S. (Poona Univ.) **Occupational disasters and adolescent crime.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1957, 18, 25-28.—Nine cases are presented in brief to illustrate that law-abiding, peaceful persons commit crimes against society and themselves when confronted by occupational disasters like dismissal, unemployment, and insolvency.—*R. Schaef.*

1773. Ministry of Welfare. Department for Study and Planning. (Milestones.) **Guidebooks for workers in protection-homes [for young delinquents.]** Jerusalem: Author, 1957. iii, 68 p.—“Psychologists and educators . . . have to pay attention not to happenings, but first of all to the acting child, to his personality.” Thus, a large description of delinquency and ways of its treatment are given under the headings: the background of disorders, bewilderment and its manifestations, the power of atmosphere, developing personal ties.—*H. Ormian.*

1774. Mizushima, Keiichi. (Tokyo Child Guidance Clinics.) **Hikō shōnen no shakai-teki yogo ni kansuru kenkyū: Sōkatsu.** (A study on the prognoses of social adjustment of the delinquent juveniles: Conclusion.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 87-95.—In order to improve prognosis, 4 groups of diagnoses of crimes were made in terms of sociopsychological mechanisms: (a) the crises caused by personality defects, (b) the special type consisting of all cases excluded by other groups, (c) chronic frustrations and conflicts, (d) chronic “bad associations,” and (e) conditioned crimes. “It has . . . been found that there are several significant relations between the diagnostics and prognosis. . . .” English summary, p. 127-128. 31 references.—*S. Ohwaki.*

1775. Morrison, R. L. (Tavistock Clinic, London.) **Borstal allocation.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 95-105.—The nature, goals, and operation of the Borstal training program in England are described. Suggestions are made for improvement in the system.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1776. Moss, Bertram B. **A medical viewpoint for prevention of crime.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 127-129.—The thesis is developed that the prison psychiatrist should instruct physicians in “proper counseling techniques” in the effort to provide enhanced treatment facilities in correctional institutions.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1777. Nice, Richard W. (Ed.) **Crime and insanity.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. vii, 280 p. \$6.00.—Psychology, psychiatry, sociology, education, and jurisprudence are vantage points used in this symposium to explore criteria for criminal responsibility. Although the principal focus is on the vagaries of the concept of insanity, the larger problems of understanding criminal behavior and developing a rationale for modern penology are also dealt with. Separate chapters are devoted to the role of the psychiatrist and psychologist as an expert witness. The need for greater uniformity in legal determination of insanity as a defense in criminal prosecution is highlighted in the results of a nation wide

survey of existing statutes in the various states.—*S. Brotman.*

1778. Nye, F. Ivan. **Family relationships and delinquent behavior.** New York: John Wiley, 1958. xii, 168 p. \$4.95.—The thesis is developed that “most delinquent behavior is the result of insufficient social control, broadly defined.” The factor of social control is held to “embrace 4 not unrelated clusters of attitude and behavior patterns: (1) direct control imposed from without by means of restriction and punishment, (2) internalized control through conscience, (3) indirect control related to affectional identification with parents and other non-criminal persons, and (4) availability of alternative means to goals and values.” These clusters are investigated, research-wise, by the development of valid and reliable scales for the detection of delinquent and non-delinquent populations in 3 community school systems and by administration to those in a boy's training school. Inasmuch as the family is considered the single most important factor in exercising control over adolescents, parent-adolescent relationships have been selected for study in this research monograph by a sociologist. Statistical analyses of the data suggest that the “social control theory” tends to be supported.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1779. O'Kelly, Elizabeth. (46 Lambolle Rd., London, Eng.) **An investigation, by means of the Object Relations Test into some of the effects of early separation from the mother on the personal relationships of adolescent delinquent girls.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 381-391.—Girl thieves were dichotomized into those who had suffered 6 months or more of separation from their mothers in the first 5 years of life—the affection-impaired—and those who had not. The first group produced more imaginary persons on the test responses and are considered to work out their emotional needs through indiscriminate paranoid projection on other people.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1780. Peizer, Sheldon B. (Ohio State Reformatory.) **Rebuttal to Armageddon.** *J. correct. Psychol.*, 1957, 2(1), 10-16.—Replying to Corsini's “Two Therapeutic Groups That Failed” (see 32: 4347), the author contends: therapy occurred in an unprepared environment, “theoretical requirements” were neglected, screening was inadequate; there is over concern about authority denial, institutional loyalty, and therapists writing parole reports; Corsini's therapeutic goal is superficial, and successful therapy has been conducted in a “repressive” setting; stagnation in testing exists generally. Extended therapy and follow-ups are advised.—*I. G. Weintraub.*

1781. Phillip, Augustine. (Chr.) **Mental disorder and criminal responsibility: A symposium.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 66-68.—This symposium was held on May 9, 1957, at Manhattan College in honor of the inauguration of the school's Institute for Forensic Research. The goal of the group was to advance the working relationship between psychiatry and the law with special reference to the problem of criminal responsibility. Participants were: James V. Bennett, Judge D. L. Bazelon, Herbert Wechsler, and Ralph S. Banay. The article presents a transcript of the discussion.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1782. Reckless, Walter C., Dinitz, Simon, & Kay, Barbara. (Ohio State U.) **The self component in**

potential delinquency and potential non-delinquency. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 566-570.—This is a continuation of a previously reported research by the same authors (Self concept as an insulator against delinquency. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1956, 21, 744-746). Therein, "insulation" against delinquency was related to the acquisition of a socially acceptable self concept. The present research compared the so-called insulated boys with the potentially delinquent boys with regard to their self concepts.—G. H. Frank.

1783. **Reckless, Walter C.**, (Ohio State U., Columbus) **Dinitz, Simon, & Murray, Ellen.** **The 'good' boy in a high delinquency area.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 18-25.—This pilot study first identifies (by interview with teachers and family members) "good" boys in delinquency areas. Study of these boys, by interview and the use of the Gough California Personality Inventory, indicates that they have been for the most part "relatively 'isolated' from the pervasive delinquent patterns characteristic of the area. This isolation from deviant norms and associations may be attributed in part to close maternal supervision in a relatively nondeviant, harmonious and stable family setting. In this setting, the boy's affectional needs appeared to be satisfactorily met in terms of his own perceptions of these needs." Additional studies are planned on this and related problems.—L. A. Pennington.

1784. **Reed, Charles F., & Cuadra, Carlos A.** (Upstate Medical Center, State U. of N. Y.) **The role-taking hypothesis in delinquency.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 386-390.—This study tested the hypothesis upon which Gough based his Delinquency Scale (De), that "role-taking deficiency and social insensitivity were characteristic of psychopaths." Among the findings was the implication that "if incapacity in role-taking implies a relative inability to understand and predict one's own social stimulus value in a particular setting, the findings of this study support indirectly the theoretical assumption upon which the De scale is based. The scale itself apparently discriminates between Ss on their ability to see themselves as others see them."—A. J. Bachrach.

1785. **Rennert, Helmut.** **Das Wegnehmen und Stehlen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen und die Kleptomanie.** (Appropriating and stealing in children and juveniles and kleptomania.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 132-146.—The multiple aspects of stealing are discussed with special consideration of social conditions, psychological factors, and psychopathological drives. The literature is reviewed and brief case reports are presented. 30 motives for stealing in children are listed. "A real, isolated, irresistible kleptomania hardly appears to exist," and stealing, behavior pathogenetically and structurally rather diverse, is considered in wide limits. The occasional importance of epileptic components is emphasized. Russian summary. 50 references.—C. T. Bever.

1786. **Robin, A. A.** **A pilot study as suggested by "recidivism, psychopathy and personality."** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 139-141.—C. M. Franks (1956) has postulated 2 types of recidivists, the introverted and the extraverted. (See 31: 3411.) The 2 groups were held to differ greatly in backgrounds. The author tests this view by choosing 2 groups of

adolescent recidivists (via the Maudsley Personality Inventory) thereafter investigating their social histories. The conclusion is reached that there is no difference in the immediate personal environment between a group of delinquent introverts and a group of delinquent extraverts. Nor were significant differences obtained with reference to early personal environments.—L. A. Pennington.

1787. **Roman, Melvin.** **Reaching delinquents through reading.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1957. xv, 125 p. \$4.50.—This is a study which was conducted at the Treatment Clinic of the New York City Children's Court with delinquent children who manifested a reading disability in conjunction with severe emotional disturbances. Therapeutic as well as remedial efforts were integrated into a tutorial therapy approach. 21 male subjects between the ages of 13 and 16 whose achievement in reading was at least 2 years below expectancy for their mental ability and chronological age were divided into 3 groups for study. One group received remedial reading instruction, a second tutorial group therapy, and a third interview group therapy. The author comes to the conclusions that remedial reading is not enough in dealing with delinquent subjects, and that psychotherapy offers too little. Tutorial Group Therapy the author suggests is the answer to dealing with such delinquent situations because it provides the kind of semistructured situation which is more tolerable to most delinquent children.—P. D. Leedy.

1788. **Roucek, Joseph S. (Ed.)** **Juvenile delinquency.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. 370 p. \$10.00.—An organization and analysis of the many factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. A theory of multiple causation and evidence is given that juvenile delinquency provides a basis for adult crime. Chapters are organized under 4 principal headings. Part 1, the framework; emphasizes the definitions, legal aspect, and scope of the problem. Part 2, the search for causes; examines the variety of factors, approaches, and theories concerning this area. Part 3, evaluation of attempted solutions; considers the agencies that come into contact with the youngster, such as the police, the courts, probation and parole. Research by individuals and agencies is cited. Part 4, international trends, provides a picture of the problem as it exists throughout the world.—H. M. Cohen.

1789. **Saharlya, I. S.** **Potentialities of probation.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1957, 18, 21-24.—It is asserted that probation saves human beings as well as money. Amendments are suggested for the Act covering probationary treatment before commitment to bring it up to date in the light of 15 years' experience in Uttar Pradesh.—R. Schaefer.

1790. **Schur, Edwin M.** **Sociological analysis of confidence swindling.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 296-304.—Swindling is discussed from the legal, interaction, psychodynamic, and the "structural-functional" aspects in social science.—L. A. Pennington.

1791. **Shanker, Uday.** (Central Inst. of Education, Delhi.) **Juvenile crime and intelligence.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 143-148.—The investigation of 140 delinquents showed that 17% had IQ above 100, while 83% had less than 100, and 27.4% had less than 70. Mean IQs for the various offenders have also been given, the highest being for murderers

(102) and the lowest being for intoxicants (74.5).—*U. Pareek.*

1792. Shanmugam, T. E. (U. Madras.) **The Verbal Project Test stories of delinquent and non-delinquent boys.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 40-50.—There is significant difference between delinquents and non-delinquents in the categories of total needs, unfavorable influences from the environment, reactions showing emotional stability and maladjustment. There is no significant difference between the two groups in the unsatisfactory endings. The results show that VPT is able to discriminate delinquents from non-delinquents in the former traits but not in the category of endings.—*U. Pareek.*

1793. Stearns, A. Warren. (Billerica, Mass.) **Murder by adolescents with obscure motivation.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 303-305.—The thesis is developed that if psychiatrists are to undertake a serious study of criminology, they must develop some sort of classification. As a start in this direction, four cases are presented which are believed to constitute a clinical syndrome comparable to that found in medicine.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1794. Sykes, Gresham M., (Princeton U.) & Matza, David. **Techniques of neutralization: A theory of delinquency.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 664-670.—In addition to the socio-cultural explanation of delinquency, the authors add a psychological interpretation. Postulating the genesis of delinquent behavior in the family, it is suggested that the individual learns techniques to neutralize social controls over deviant social patterns of operation. Emphasis, in the article, is placed on the neutralizing mechanisms themselves.—*G. H. Frank.*

1795. Thomas, Aquinas. (Lincoln Hill, Lincoln-dale, N. Y.) **Deductive group psychotherapy with adolescent delinquents.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 89-96.—Because delinquents are motivated by expediency, it was judged that the introduction of logic and reason by the therapist would be beneficial. The author describes the methods whereby logic is introduced into group and individual therapy sessions. "It channelizes thought and at the same time stimulates the process of reason and the will."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1796. Thompson, Richard E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Further validation of the Glueck Social Prediction Table for identifying potential delinquents.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 175-184.—Study of the records of 50 boys in Boston Juvenile Court (1950) and of 50 girls committed to the Massachusetts Youth Service Board (1954-1955) showed that 92% of the boys and 100% of the girls were correctly identified as delinquents by use of the Glueck Table of 5 factors. "This finding is especially encouraging in view of the family and personal background differences between the 2 samples on the one hand and the group of 500 delinquent boys, who were (earlier) included in the sample in 'Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency' on which the Gluecks' predictive device was constructed, on the other."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1797. Toby, Jackson. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) **Social disorganization and stake in conformity: Complementary factors in the predatory behavior of hoodlums.** *J. crim. Law Crimi-*

nol., 1957, 48, 12-17.—The thesis is developed that "youngsters vary in the extent to which they feel a stake in American society. . . . Some individuals have less stake in conformity than others in every community, but communities differ in the proportion of defeated people. A community with a high concentration of them has an even higher crime rate than would be expected from adding up the deviant predispositions of its individual members. . . . the social disorganization approach can explain why community 'A' has a higher crime rate than community 'B' but not why Joe becomes a hoodlum and Jim does not. The differential stake in conformity of the individuals within the given community, on the other hand, can account for varying tendencies to become committed to an anti-social way of life."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1798. Ullman, Albert D., (Tufts U., Medford, Mass.) Demone, Harold W., Jr., Stearns, A. Warren, & Washburne, Norman F. **Some social characteristics of misdemeanants.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 44-53.—Vital statistics and interview data pertaining to 1000 men incarcerated for "petty crimes" in a Massachusetts House of Correction depict 2 groups of offenders. "First, there are those men whose criminal careers are largely a reflection of a pattern of problem drinking. The second group is composed of younger criminals whose careers appear to be not unlike those of more serious offenders who are to be found in the state institutions." Racial, marital, educational, and other attributes are analyzed with reference to the 2 groups.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1799. v. Kortzfleisch, Siegfried. **Frühformen einer jugendlichen Bande.** (Early forms of a juvenile gang.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, 8, 190-194.—The formation of a gang of 4 boys between 14 and 17 years could be observed during a 10-day session of a summer-camp. The relationship between leader and followers within the gang and their relationship to the other boys in the camp are described.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

1800. Veszy-Wagner, L. **An Irish legend as proof of Freud's theory of joint patricide.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 117-120.—An Irish myth, about three brothers who cohabited with their sister and then tried to kill their father, is recounted in support of Freud's statement in Totem and Taboo that there are many myths dealing with the theme of joint attempts by brothers to kill their fathers.—*G. Elias.*

1801. Wardrop, K. R. H. (Southern General Hosp., Glasgow, Scotland.) **Treatment of the adolescent offender.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 106-118.—By means of case reports the author discusses and documents the difficulties met in the treatment by psychotherapy of the antisocial adolescent. These problems and their management are discussed with reference to out-patient and to Borstal centers.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1802. Watson, Gordon; Rich, John, & Gray, Kenneth G. (Univ. Toronto, Canada.) **A study of forensic cases.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1957, 3, 105-119.—Study of the records of 4895 persons referred by the courts to the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital from 1926 to date is made. A follow-up review of those studied between 1950-1951 is also reported. The evidence suggests that this diagnostic and prognostic

service to the courts is of little value with cases of "psychopathy" whereas patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia have a better prognosis in the sense of rehabilitation. Suggestions are made for improvement in the use of psychiatric information by the courts as well as in the development through research of more detailed psychiatric knowledge.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1803. **Wattenberg, William W.** (Wayne State U.) **Ten-year-old boys in trouble.** *Child Develpm.*, 1957, 28, 43-46.—"A comparison was made of data relating to 207 ten-year-olds and 3663 older boys interviewed on complaint by the Youth Bureau of the Detroit Police Department. As contrasted with comparisons of similar nature involving groups having more 'preadolescents,' this one indicated that fewer ten-year-olds expressed hostility to parents and had strong peer group ties."—*F. Costin.*

1804. **Weber, George H.** **Conflicts between professional and non-professional personnel in institutional delinquency treatment.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 26-43.—Observations made over a 3-year period in 2 private and 3 public institutions for delinquents has led to the specification of areas of conflict between staff and non-professional members. "Whatever the procedure or technique may be, the groups and individuals must be helped to recognize and face some of the more important conflicts. They must be shown how to explore those conflicts and learn about their causes including their own contributions to them, and they must work these problems through to a better level of understanding and work relationships." Numerous critical incidents are used to document the areas of conflict.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1805. **Williamson, Robert C.** (Los Angeles City Coll., Calif.) **Crime in South Africa: Some aspects of causes and treatment.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 185-192.—"The pattern of crime in South Africa must be seen against the kaleidoscope of change that arises from the impact of one culture upon another." This impact is described and followed by a characterization of the legal and prison systems. Plans afoot for correction are reviewed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1806. **Woddis, G. M.** (Coppice Hosp., Nottingham, England.) **Depression and crime.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1957, 8, 85-94.—This report aims "to draw attention to the relationship which sometimes appears to exist between states of depression and the performance of criminal acts." 15 abbreviated case reports are presented thereby to illustrate the role of depression in murder, stealing, and in "sexual misdemeanours." The thesis is developed that "the unconscious wish of the depressed 'criminal' is for punishment." 20 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1807. **Wolfgang, Marvin E.** (U. Pa., Philadelphia.) **Victim precipitated criminal homicide.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1957, 48, 1-11.—Analysis of the police records of 588 consecutive cases occurring between 1948 and 1952 indicates the need for careful study of the interaction between the victim and the offender. "Criminal homicide usually involves intense personal interaction in which the victim's behavior is often an important factor. . . . In many cases the victim has most of the major characteristics of an offender." These and other findings are dis-

cussed in relation to the psychodynamic aspects of homicide.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1808. **Wolfgang, Marvin E.** **Patterns in criminal homicide.** Philadelphia, Penn.: Univer. Pennsylvania Press, 1958. xiv, 413 p. \$8.00.—The volume's 19 chapters and 2 appendices summarize the author's research in his sociological analysis of criminal homicide in which he used Philadelphia as a community case study. "Analysis has been made of 588 criminal homicides listed by the police in this city between January 1, 1948, and December 31, 1952. A critical review of the important homicide literature in this country is provided, and whenever feasible, comparison is made of criminal homicides in Philadelphia with research elsewhere." Consideration is given to such problems as alcohol, motivation, temporal and spatial patterns. 4 chapters discuss the relationship between the victim and the offender. This sociological work is held to be of major interest for the criminologist and the police administrator. 20-page references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

(See also Abstracts 886, 114, 2123)

PSYCHOSES

1809. **Aboud, L. G., Gibbs, F. A., & Gibbs, E.** (Univ. Ill., Chicago.) **Comparative study of blood ceruloplasmin in schizophrenia and other disorders.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 643-645.—Biochemical blood analyses indicated elevated ceruloplasmin in certain neurological disorders, pregnancy, schizophrenia, and neoplasia. "The significance of (these elevations) . . . is entirely unknown. But . . . it is already apparent that the enzymatic measurement in serum has little, if any, value as a 'diagnostic test' for any disorder, including schizophrenia."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1810. **Abramson, H. A., Sklarofsky, B., Baron, M. O., & Fremont-Smith, N.** (Biol. Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., and Research Div., State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y.) **Production of tolerance to psychosis-producing doses of lysergic acid diethylamide.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 1020.—"Development of tolerance to LSD-25 was achieved by administering MLD-41 (1-methyl lysergic acid diethylamide) for 5 or 6 days in increasing doses, starting with 100 μ g. on the first day and reaching 350 μ g. on the fifth day. . . . The fact that a substance like MLD-41, which is less toxic than LSD-25, can produce a marked tolerance to LSD-25 lends hope to the possibility that if the schizophrenias are produced by a disturbance in biochemical mechanisms analogous to that resulting from the administration of mescaline, LSD-25, and similar substances, there is good reason to believe that comparatively nontoxic molecules might be administered to produce a similar tolerance to the chemicals that originate the schizophrenic state."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1811. **Adcock, C. J.** (Victoria U. Coll., New Zealand.) **What is psychoticism?** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 47-51.—Eysenck and his co-workers have reported, on the basis of work with psychotics, a factor of psychoticism which is independent of the neurotic factor. The author contends that "psychoticism measures psychotic effects rather than causes and that its differentiation among normals may be due to

similar effects produced by other causes."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1812. Affemann, Rudolf. (Dr. R. Affemann, Stuttgart-O, Landhastr. 63D.) *Beiträge zur Psychologie und Anthropologie der Depression.* (Contributions to the psychology and anthropology of depression.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 26-29.—The pathogenesis of depression is seen as early disturbance of the mother-child relationship. Inadequate nurturance and oral deprivation result in aggression which is turned against the ego by a harsh superego. Recommendations for psychotherapy of depressive patients is the aim of converting the depression (frequently the result of guilt and self-imposed punishment) into suffering (facing up to actual or unavoidable deprivations of real life). This replaces the pseudo-suffering of the depressive and makes him into a real person by having him accept the reality of suffering.—L. Katz.

1813. Arieti, S. *The two aspects of schizophrenia.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 403-416.—The two aspects are not found in schizophrenia alone. All other aspects of schizophrenia may be subsumed under these two. One aspect is experiential in that it is a consequence of what has occurred in the life history of the patient. The other aspect is extra-experiential in that it is a consequence of some universal formal potential mechanisms existing before experiential life.—D. Prager.

1814. Axel, M. *Affective cases after prolonged hospitalization.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 489-507.—65 patients classified as manic-depressives were investigated after an average of 23 years of hospitalization and observed systematically for more than 2 years. About half showed no schizophrenic features while 40% showed partly schizophrenic and 10% showed partly schizoaffective features. The schizoaffective cases lie midway on the continuum between schizophrenia and affective disorders. Mania is a screen affect in basically depressed and very immature individuals. Denial is the main defense mechanism in mania. Schizophrenia and the affective type of reaction are only the changing facets of the same biological disorder.—D. Prager.

1815. Azima, H. *A theory of diagnosis as applied to the treatment of a case of paraphrenia.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 266-274.—A case of paraphrenia is presented. Paraphrenia is a disorder in which delusional systems are characterized by the absence of psychic deterioration or impairment of intellectual functions and in which reality contact has remained intact except in the area of delusional formation. At the height of labor, with intensive persuasive psychotherapy, the main delusional conviction (denial of pregnancy and of the previous child) began to falter and was eradicated during delivery. "The remaining delusional state was inactivated after the first electric convulsive therapy administered 3 days after delivery, and the patient seemed almost totally reorganized after the tenth ECT session."—D. Prager.

1816. Bach, H. *Analytische Behandlung einer Schizophrenie und einer schizoiden psychopathie: Vergleich.* (Analytic treatment of a schizophrenic and of a schizoid psychopathic patient: A comparison.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 254-263.—Many common characteristics inhere in the two categories. However, the continuity

of ego experience and of outer reality breaks in the former case, but in the latter is more superficially disturbed over a broader area.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1817. Bach, H. (Neurologisch-Psychiatrische Abtlg., Staedt. Krankenhaus Moabit, Berlin W35, Derflingerstr. 21.) *Über die Misstrauenshaltung depressiv Erkrankter.* (The suspicious attitude of depressives.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 21-25.—4 case histories are discussed, ranging in severity from healthy skepticism, where suspicion is consciously experienced and where relatively little depression is felt, to an unconscious inner conviction of the unreliability of others and the hopelessness of placing trust in them with accompanying depression. Phenomenological description of the cases and dynamic interpretations are offered.—L. Katz.

1818. Baker, A. A., & Thorpe, J. G. (Banstead Hosp., Surrey, England.) *Placebo response.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 57-60.—In an experimental test of the effectiveness of mepazine in controlling incontinence in deteriorated psychotic patients, it was found that the placebo group showed marked improvements not apparent with the drug-treated group. A critique is given of the "double-blind" procedure and is followed by suggestions for its improvement. The point is made that the double-blind technique is rarely "blind."—L. A. Pennington.

1819. Bartlett, J. E. A. (Park Prewett Hosp., Basingstoke, Hants, England.) *Chronic psychosis following epilepsy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 338-343.—A series of 12 cases was studied that showed a diagnosis of psychosis following on epilepsy. Ignoring epilepsy, these cases fell into the following categories: 8 schizophrenics, 3 affective psychosis and 1 dementia. These occurred in a population of 1073 epileptic patients. It is concluded that schizophrenia does not occur more or less frequently in epileptics than in the general population. 22 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1820. Beese, F. W. *Der psychotische Objektverlust im Verlauf der analytischen Psychotherapie.* (Psychotic object loss in the course of psychotherapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 231-248.—Two cases are presented to demonstrate the strengthening and subsequent disappearance of psychotic object loss during the course of treatment.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1821. Benedetti, G. *Die soziologische, psychologische und psychotherapeutische Schizophrenieforschung 1951-1956.* (Sociological, psychological and psychotherapeutic research in schizophrenia, 1951-1956.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 106-128.—A bibliography of 216 titles reviews the research in schizophrenia in several areas during the five years 1951-1956. The introduction of drug therapy has not lessened interest in other background factors of the illness. 216 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1822. Benjamin, Henry. (Northampton State Hosp., Mass.) *Simultaneous occurrence of psychotic episodes in monozygotic twins.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 197-203.—Detailed case report of twin girls, aged 21 upon admission and diagnosed as manic-depressive, is presented with emphasis upon emotional and motivational aspects of their rearings.—L. A. Pennington.

1823. **Bergin, J. D.** (National Hospital, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, England.) **Rapidly progressing dementia in disseminated sclerosis.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1957, 20, 285-292.—"Two cases are described in which there was a rapid onset of global dementia associated with the clinical signs of multiple lesions in the brain and spinal cord, leading to the diagnosis of disseminated sclerosis. Investigation in both cases showed abnormal EEG records, ventricular dilatation, and cortical atrophy. Both patients had to be transferred to mental hospitals on account of their dementia, and the disease rapidly progressed to a fatal issue. In one case the diagnosis of disseminated sclerosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination. The rarity of dementia in disseminated sclerosis being of a degree requiring admission to a mental hospital is emphasized, and the significance of the air studies, EEG abnormalities, and pathological lesions is discussed in relation to the mental disorder observed in these cases." Author's summary. 37 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1824. **Bergler, Edmund.** (251 Central Park, New York, N. Y.) **Counterfeit-sex: Homosexuality, impotence, frigidity.** (2nd ed.) New York: Grune & Stratton, 1958. xvii, 380 p. \$6.50.—This is a triple monograph on homosexuality, impotence, and frigidity in which the present edition offers an expanded discussion of homosexuality, because of its increased prevalence which, according to the author, is to be traced directly to the influence of Kinsey's work. (See 25: 6344.) The book presents the variety of expression of counterfeit-sex in the hope of alleviating some of the resultant misery and of pointing out the directions that affected neurotics might take into medical treatment.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1825. **Bion, W. R.** **Differentiation of the psychotic from non-psychotic personalities.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 266-275.—Projective identification is the main defensive mechanism for the psychotic, while the neurotic resorts to regression, repression and identification. It is necessary, in the case of the psychotic, to work through the patient's destructive attacks on his ego. In the severe neurotic, where a psychosis underlies the neurosis, the same approach is required.—*G. Elias.*

1826. **Blanc, M., Loiseau, P., Mériaux, J., & Michelet, X.** **Les troubles mentaux dus à la cyclosérine.** (Mental disturbances due to cycloserine.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 46-51.—Three cases of temporary mental disorder (2 manic states, 1 schizophrenic episode) associated with the administration of cycloserine to patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, are reported.—*A. L. Benton.*

1827. **Bogoch, Samuel.** (Psychopathic Hosp., Boston, Mass.) **Effect of synthetic diet low in aromatic amino acids on schizophrenic patients.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 539-542.—Clinical deterioration was observed in 59% of the 23 patients studied during a 6-week interval of diet manipulation. None showed improvement. "It is concluded that the diet . . . is not only non-therapeutic, but apparently psychotoxic."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1828. **Braun, Manfred.** (VAHosp., 130 West Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx 68, N. Y.) **Treatment of psychoses with a combination of Pacatal and Thorazine.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 460.—Eighty-eight per cent of 42 schizophrenic patients

treated with a combination of Pacatal and Thorazine demonstrated considerable improvement after they were found to be refractory to all other medications.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1829. **Bulle, Peter H., & Konchegul, Leon.** **Action of serotonin and cerebrospinal fluid of schizophrenics on the brain of the dog.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 287-291.—A neurohumor with identical neurotropic properties as serotonin is involved in schizophrenic pathology.—*S. Kavruk.*

1830. **Campbell, Donald T., Hunt, William A., & Lewis, Nan A.** (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **The effects of assimilation and contrast in judgments of clinical materials.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 347-360.—The responses of schizophrenic patients to items from a vocabulary test were submitted to judges for estimates of the degree of disturbance present in the patients. These responses were presented to the judges, 80 psychology students, in different contexts. "In a context of responses exhibiting high disturbance, responses of medium value were judged as less severe than when they were presented in a context showing only mild disturbance."—*R. H. Waters.*

1831. **Chapman, Loren J.** (University of Chicago) & **Taylor, Janet A.** **Breadth of deviate concepts used by schizophrenics.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 118-123.—This study investigated interfering overresponsiveness to a conceptual task in schizophrenics and attempted to isolate other situational conditions under which it occurs. The hypothesis was "the schizophrenic tendency to overinclude in a sorting task is positively related to the degree to which incorrect items share common qualities with the correct items in a given conceptual category." One normal and 2 schizophrenic groups, consisting of 24 males each, served as Ss. The results of the sorting tasks confirmed the hypothesis. An attempt was also made to determine whether schizophrenics showed excessive narrowing of the conceptual basis for sorting, but no difference between schizophrenics and normals was found.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

1832. **Cutler, Robert P.** (Evanston, Ill.) **Monroe, Jack J., & Anderson, Thomas E.** **Effects of "tranquilizers" upon pathological activity in psychotic patients: II. Reserpine.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 61-68.—"In the double-blind experiment, the effects of reserpine on pathological activity and sleep were studied on 13 hyperactive schizophrenic patients." Prestudy of the Ss for 22 days with hourly observations was followed by drug or placebo administration. Results indicated that "at specified doses, reserpine significantly increased hours of sleep . . . but the effect of the drug upon pathological activity were statistically negligible." These results are contrasted with the findings regarding chlorpromazine and are discussed in relation to recent research reports dealing with reserpine. 16 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1833. **Dalla Volta, A., Merlini, G., & Zecca, G.** (U. Genoa, Italy.) **Ulteriori rilievi su un caso di neurosi ansiosa con anoressia.** (Further remarks on a case of anxiety neurosis with anorexia.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 334-342.—The reoccurrence in a 14-year-old boy, following severe trauma, of an earlier anorexia is reported. The case

had previously been reported in the same journal, 1956. Dynamics of the case are illustrated by the Rorschach protocol. English, French and German summaries. 5 references.—*E. Rosen.*

1834. **Davis, Robert H., & Harrington, Robert W.** (The RAND Corporation.) **The effect of stimulus class on the problem-solving behavior of schizophrenics and normals.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 126-128.—"The ability of normal and schizophrenic Ss to deal with information involving human and nonhuman stimuli was compared. When Ss were matched on the basis of ability to utilize information about nonhuman stimuli, it was found that the problem-solving behavior of schizophrenics was significantly disrupted by the presence of human stimuli in the test situation. When the same populations were matched for ability to solve problems involving human stimuli, no significant difference was found in their capacity to deal with information involving nonhuman stimuli."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

1835. **Delay, J., Deniker, P., & Green, A.** **Le milieu familial des schizophrènes.** (The familial milieu of schizophrenics.) *Encéphale*, 1957, **46**, 189-232.—The literature on the relations between parental personality and schizophrenia is reviewed. It is not a new topic in psychiatry. The hereditarian bias of European psychiatry is contrasted with the environmentalist bias of American psychiatry.—*A. L. Benton.*

1836. **deWet, J. S. duT.** (Sterkfontein Hosp., South Africa.) **Evaluation of a common method of convulsion therapy in Bantu schizophrenics.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 738-757.—Female patients admitted in 1943 (pre-shock) are compared with those admitted in 1953. Recovery rates are similar to those for Europeans, although slightly poorer. Good prognostic features relate to psychosis of less than four months duration, restlessness, paranoid disposition, and elation. 115-item bibliography.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1837. **Drasgow, J.** **A criterion for chronicity in schizophrenia.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, **31**, 454-457.—The criterion developed was three years of commitment to a State Mental Hospital.—*D. Prager.*

1838. **Duc, Léon.** **Schizophrènes incendiaires.** (Incendiary schizophrenics.) *Hyg. ment.*, 1957, **46**, 269-280.—Three cases of this type are reported.—*A. L. Benton.*

1839. **Dworin, Jack,** (State Hosp., Torrance, Penn.) & **Wyant, Oakley.** **Authoritarian patterns in the mothers of schizophrenics.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, **13**, 332-338.—Two methods were used to study the relationship between adult male schizophrenics and their mothers: observations were made of the son-mother pairs when they were together in group therapy, and mothers' and sons' responses on the Authoritarian F scale were compared with each other and with those of a control group of older women without schizophrenic sons. The therapy observations supported the view that the mothers would be domineering and smothering but also demanding of achievement. On the F tests the sons responded much like their mothers. Hence the sons had accepted the attitudes of the mothers and were unable to solve their consequent dependence-independence conflict. Both sons and mothers differed greatly from the control group. 18-item bibliography.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1840. **Eisenberg, Leon.** (Harriet Lane Home for Children, Baltimore, Md.) **The course of childhood schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 69-83.—Problems in diagnosis and treatment are subjected to review by recourse to the literature on this topic. Lack of uniformity in criteria for diagnosis is noted. Therapeutic efforts, regardless of type, appear to "result in 25% of the cases attaining a moderately good social adjustment during adolescence, one-third to deteriorate, and the remainder to fluctuate about a marginal level." Need for research in this area is emphasized. 97 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1841. **Errera, Paul.** (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) **A sixteen-year follow-up of schizophrenic patients seen in an outpatient clinic.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, **78**, 84-87.—This follow-up is based upon 54 adolescent schizophrenics seen 16 years ago in an outpatient clinic. 25% were found to have made "a good adjustment to life." The others remained severely handicapped. Problems in diagnosis and treatment, especially in terms of interaction between patients and psychiatrists, are discussed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1842. **Fabisch, Walter, & Fellner, Carl.** (Mapperley Hosp., Nottingham, England.) **Excretion of hippuric acid in schizophrenic and depressive patients after E.C.T.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, **19**, 320-325.—Physiological study of excretions in 20 schizophrenic and 15 depressive patients before and after electric-shock indicated decreased excretion of hippuric acid in both groups prior to shock. Treatment corrected the defect in both groups. "The fundamental metabolic disturbance . . . appeared to be similar in both groups and to run parallel with states of severe withdrawal and psychomotor retardation." It is conjectured that stimulation, direct or indirect, of "hypothalamic centers activates ACTH output, which mobilizes adrenocortical responses and subsequently increases the availability of glycine" for the synthesis of hippuric acid.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1843. **Feldman, Paul E.** (Topeka State Hosp., Topeka, Kan.) **Two-year fate study of Thorazine-treated patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, **114**, 237-240.—Ninety-six chronic psychotic patients treated with Thorazine over a 2-year period have been released from the hospital. Stability of release is indicated by the fact that only 11 of these patients have been returned from parole. Other characteristics of the treatment of the released group and that still treated within the institution are described and discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1844. **Fischer, Roland.** (University Hosp., Saskatoon, Sask.) **Factors involved in drug-produced model psychoses. II.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, **103**, 392-401.—Biochemical study of the experimentally induced psychoses is illustrated by results of comparing liver function in schizophrenia and in mescaline induced model psychoses and in studies using wool protein as an enzyme-model. 52 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1845. **Flavell, John H.** (U. Rochester, N. Y.) **Some observations on schizophrenic thinking: Etiology and onset.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, **11**, 128-132.—A discussion of the etiology and onset of schizophrenic thought, emphasizing the process of

divesting the self of parentally given attitudes toward reality.—*R. Davidon.*

1846. **Follin, S., & Barande, J.** (Hôp. Psych. de Ville-Evrard, Neuilly-sur-Marne.) **Psychonevrose de situation: Le cas Germaine.** (A situational psychosis: The case of Germaine.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 1, 119-154.—Dynamic personality factors, background, diagnosis, and treatment are summarized in a case history. The patient was a 26-year-old woman who had lived in a state of virtual isolation, for eighteen months, in an apartment. The illness was a culmination of previous problems and represented a negation of objective reality in favor of subjective fantasy. Subsequently, through psychoanalytic therapy the patient recovered and was discharged. The case illustrated an evolutionary phase in psychopathology. It indicated that a neurotic interval, which reflected a particular situation, could become a psychotic interval in which affective values become organized and emotionally polarized due to delirious conceptualizations. 18-item bibliography.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1847. **Freedman, Alfred M., & Bender, Lauretta.** (N. Y. University-Bellevue Medical Center.) **When the childhood schizophrenic grows up.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 553-565.—Six males, over 21 years of age, originally diagnosed as childhood schizophrenics, have been studied intensively to understand the pattern of development. All of these cases are quite definitely adult schizophrenics, although five of them are getting along in the community, albeit in dependent situations. In the discussion, Annemarie P. Weil corroborates the fact that childhood schizophrenics grow up to be adult schizophrenics and those diagnosed as schizophrenics in adulthood, even if their disturbances were not spectacular enough to be so diagnosed in childhood, did in fact show trends that belonged in the category of preschizophrenic manifestations.—*R. E. Perl.*

1848. **Freeman, Thomas, & McGhie, Andrew.** **The relevance of genetic psychology for the psychopathology of schizophrenia.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 176-187.—The work and conceptualizations of genetic psychologists are the basis for arguing "that in schizophrenia there is a reinstatement of more elementary modes of mental functioning." Rather than focusing on the symptoms as manifestations of conflict, much essential schizophrenic behavior is viewed as the consequence of loss of capacity in the conflict-free ego sphere. The therapeutic implication is that verbal communication should not be overvalued. It is the affective relationship which can be therapeutic. 18 references.—*C. L. Winder.*

1849. **Garcia, J. Alves.** **Uma doença em vias de transformação.** (A sickness in transition.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1957, 6, 5-25.—Classical forms of manic-depressive psychosis as described by Kraepelin are hardly found anywhere in clinical practice. Not only the incidence but the course of the psychosis has also been transformed. Various speculations for this phenomenon, including a socio-cultural base for understanding this transition, are made.—*G. S. Wieder.*

1850. **Herner, Torsten.** **Ein Fall von chronischer Schizophrenie.** (A case of chronic schizophrenia.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 326-333.—After treatment, a chronic schizophrenic

shows rather the picture of a neurotic, with sudden anxiety phases and depressions. Aggressions have become freer, attitude toward parents more friendly.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1851. **Hill, Lewis B.** **Psychotherapy of a schizophrenic.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 99-109.—The ego weakness in the schizophrenic is chiefly in perception and the validation of perception. The devouring parent refuses to give up a parasitic symbiosis with the child who thereby becomes incapable of believing his own experience to be valid and sometimes incapable of acquiring new experience. "He cannot learn to learn until he is separated from his sense of responsibility for the life of his parent rather than for his own." Schizophrenia is a "way of life hit upon by an unfortunate person who can find no better way of living until the binds and demands of childhood can be resolved through understanding." Hill can find no reason to object to the continued more comfortable use of schizoid ways of living in the improved schizophrenic.—*D. Prager.*

1852. **Hinckley, William W.** (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) **The Chestnut Lodge Kiosk: Observations on a psychiatric hospital's work project.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1957, 7, 327-336.—Hospitalized schizophrenic patients were organized on a volunteer basis to create a community structure and operate a business for the community's benefit. "That this community interest and creative usefulness was uncovered among those under treatment for schizophrenia contradicts many popular misconceptions of the disease. Isolation from the down-to-earth realities of the work-a-day world, withdrawal to a lonely self-engulfed inner world of unreality and make-believe, and irresponsible negativism to community efforts for community improvement can no longer be regarded as the central qualities of the character of the schizophrenic."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

1853. **Hoen, T. I., Morello, A., & O'Neill, F. J.** **Hypothermia (cold narcosis) in the treatment of schizophrenia.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 696-702.—13 chronic psychotics were treated by cold narcosis with no significant clinical results. It is hoped that the technique may be simplified so that a state resembling animal hibernation may be produced in patients with a more hopeful prognosis.—*D. Prager.*

1854. **Hoffer, A., Osmond, H., Callbeck, M. J., & Kahan, I.** **Treatment of schizophrenia with nicotinic acid and nicotinamide.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1957, 18, 131-158.—In adequate dosages, nicotinic acid and nicotinamide have been found to contribute to the recovery of schizophrenic patients. English, French and Spanish summaries. 85-item bibliography.—*S. Kavruck.*

1855. **Hormia, A.** **Psychose épileptique caractérisée par une panique homosexuelle dans la phase d'abstinence consécutive à un barbiturisme chronique; exemple de concours de facteurs psychogènes et somatiques.** (Epileptic psychosis characterized by a homosexual panic in the phase of abstinence following chronic barbiturism.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 245-252.—This 52-year-old man showed a reversible psychotic state and epileptic seizures after abrupt termination of barbiturates which he had been taking for a long time. There were characteristic electroencephalographic features and the content of the psychosis was essentially a homosexual panic

which disclosed the psychodynamic factors that had led to the barbiturate addiction. Thus the case demonstrated the combined effect of somatic and psychogenic factors.—*A. L. Benton.*

1856. Horwitt, M. K., Meyer, B. J., Meyer, A. C., Harvey, C. C., & Haffron, D. (Elgin State Hosp., Ill.) Serum copper and oxidase activity in schizophrenic patients: Correlations with erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, ascorbic acid, basal metabolism rate, and sulfobromophthalein (Bromsulphalein) retention tests. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 275-282.—"Total serum copper and rate of oxidation by serum of phenylenediamine derivatives were determined in schizophrenic patients and normal subjects." The results indicated no differences "that could be used for diagnostic purposes." It is concluded that "serum copper tests . . . are not in their present form, definitive for evaluating mental illness." 19 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1857. Jackson, Don D. A note on the importance of trauma in the genesis of schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 181-184.—Stimulated by the studies in schizophrenia of Adelaide Johnson and her colleagues, some points of variance regarding the conceptualization of "trauma" are discussed. Schizophrenia is considered a response to a perduring situation and the discernible traumata are but labelable situations in an otherwise blurred picture.—*C. T. Bever.*

1858. Katz, J., Kunofsky, S., & Locke, B. Z. Tuberculosis in schizophrenia as compared with other types of mental disease. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 465-478.—There is no more TB among schizophrenics than among other mental patients on admission. Within the hospital, schizophrenics do not develop TB more frequently than others. Schizophrenics who do develop TB survive the disease as long as others. Schizophrenics with inactive TB do not reactivate the TB more frequently than other patients. There is no evidence of a relationship between the type of schizophrenia and the incidence of TB.—*D. Prager.*

1859. Kaufman, Irving; Rosenblum, Eleanor; Heims, Lora, & Willer, Lee. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Childhood psychosis: I. Childhood schizophrenia: Treatment of children and parents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 683-690.—A total of 38 schizophrenic children and their parents have been seen in intensive treatment by staff members of the Judge Baker Guidance Center during the past 6 years. Fear of annihilation represents the core anxiety of these patients. The wish to be close is associated with the fear this will lead to destruction. The feeling that dependency is horrible is associated with the need to act as if they were independent. Treatment must be aimed at the problems of overwhelming anxiety and the dangers of dependency. The patient must be helped to evolve a new identity with more effective ego mechanisms.—*R. E. Perl.*

1860. Kraines, S. H. (30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.) The physiologic basis of the manic-depressive illness: A theory. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 206-211.—"Clinical experience and studies of heredity indicate that the etiology of the manic-depressive illness is physiologic. Examination of the

possible sites of the physiopathology implicates diencephalic-rhinencephalic-reticular brain systems. It is the secondary involvement of the cerebral cortex that results in psychopathology. Psychodynamic mechanisms use the patient's experiences and reaction patterns in the formation of symptoms. As the physiopathology spontaneously improves, so do the symptoms." 25 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1861. Kretschmer, E. Die mehrdimensionale Struktur der Schizophrenien mit Bezug auf ihre Therapie. (The multidimensional structure of the schizophrenias with regard to their psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 183-191.—The various schizophrenias represent disturbances of equilibria among basic organismic functions, ranging from the psychic to basic physiological levels. Effective therapy may be psychological, or drug or insulin treatment with psychotherapy.—*E. W. Eng.*

1862. Kretschmer, Wolfgang, Jr. Die mythisch-archaische Welt der Schizophrenen als Krankheits- und Heilungsweg. (The mythic-archaic world of the schizophrenics as way of illness and of healing.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 204-213.—While most persons usually experience the realm of the mythic through the mediating forms of everyday life, the schizophrenic person is usually gripped by mythical figures with all of their immediacy and relevant meaning. But if the experiences of myth remove a person from the everyday world, they also involve him in the integrative forces and meanings of existence itself. So it is understandable that the reading and dramatic enactment of myth in diminished form, i.e., as fairy tales, has proved valuable in the psychotherapy of schizophrenic persons.—*E. W. Eng.*

1863. Kruse, Walter. (Box 50, Hathorne, Mass.) "Paradoxical" effect of chlorpromazine in a case of periodic catatonia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 463-464.—A case of periodic catatonia is presented as illustration of the paradoxical effect of chlorpromazine which may increase restlessness, agitation and outbursts of aggressive behavior in patients already manifesting such behavior. A theoretical interpretation of this effect is offered.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1864. Kutash, Samuel B. (Veterans Administration Hosp., East Orange, N. J.) Ambulatory (borderline) schizophrenia: Psychodiagnostics and implications from psychological data. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 667-676.—A high degree of diagnostic refinement is necessary for making accurate differential diagnoses in the ambulatory varieties of schizophrenia. In all cases both a good clinical psychiatric evaluation with due attention to longitudinal case history and psychological testing are needed. The ambulatory forms of schizophrenia show great variations in their clinical pictures, the defenses involved, the state of the ego, and the secondary processes; they have in common the primary paralogical process. In therapy, individualization is the keynote. The essential problem is to provide, through support and strengthening of desirable defenses, a means by which the patient can "hold himself together" while he reintegrates his personality.—*R. E. Perl.*

1865. Landolt, H. Elektroencephalographische Untersuchungen bei nicht katatonen Schizophren-

ien. (Electroencephalographic investigations with non-catatonic schizophrenia.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 26-30.—A more or less complete normalization of EEG curves during relapses was observed on 32 non-catatonic schizophrenic patients. On the basis of this investigation, the immediate cause of schizophrenia seems to lie in certain pathological events of CNS physiology, such as developmental retardation and physiological abnormality. English and French summaries. 16 references.—J. W. House.

1866. Lidz, Theodore; Cornelison, Alice R., Fleck, Stephen, & Terry, Dorothy. (Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) **The intrafamilial environment of schizophrenic patients: II. Marital schism and marital skew.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 241-248.—A study of 14 families containing schizophrenic offspring reveals seriously disturbed marital relationships of all the parents concerned. These familial conditions are described and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1867. Loomis, Earl A., Jr., Hilgeman, Lois M., & Meyer, Lucile R. (Western Psychiat. Instit. & Clinic & Univ. Pitts.) **Childhood psychosis: II. Play patterns as nonverbal indices of ego functions: A preliminary report.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 691-700.—Psychotic, defective and apparently normal children were observed at play with a selection of toys calculated to provide opportunity for different reactions associated with the play dysfunction of schizophrenic children. Scoring methods were evolved which would help to indicate ego functioning. The pilot study indicates that this method will lead to a new and effective discriminator between schizophrenia and mental deficiency in perhaps otherwise untestable children. 18 references.—R. E. Perl.

1868. McGaughran, Laurence S., (University of Houston) & Moran, Louis J. **Differences between schizophrenic and brain-damaged groups in conceptual aspects of object sorting.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 44-49.—The hypothesis tested was that of the two conceptual variables, amount of social agreement and order of conceptual classification, the latter would show the greatest difference between schizophrenic and brain-damaged Ss. Ss consisted of 37 chronic paranoid schizophrenic patients and 34 brain-damaged patients. The sorting task used was the Rapaport modification of the Goldstein-Gelb-Weigl Object Sorting Test. The variable of social agreement was scored in terms of the relative publicness-privateness of each conceptual sorting, and the variable of order of classification was scored in terms of number of attributes used in the definition. 5 other measures derived from their interactions were also used. Analysis of covariance yielded results in the predicted direction. The greatest F ratio was for the closed-open variable, in keeping with the major hypothesis. 24 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

1869. Maier, Henry W., & Campbell, Susan G. (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic & Univ. of Pittsburgh.) **Childhood psychosis: III. Routines: A pilot study of three selected routines and their impact upon the child in residential treatment.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 701-709.—For autistic children the simple routines of awakening, dressing and waiting cannot be considered as inconsequential. Material was gathered from observations on 8 autistic children between the ages of 5 and

9. The results indicate that before we can develop procedures for helping children with these routines, we must learn to understand the meanings of these procedures for each child.—R. E. Perl.

1870. Molish, Herman B., (Naval Med. Center, Bethesda, Md.) Hanlon, Thomas E., & Kurland, Albert A. **A prognostic indicator of treatment failure in schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 177-193.—The objective is to demonstrate how 3 Rorschach test records, evaluated according to Beck's view as ordered into 170 trait-items and subjected to Q-sort, depicted the status of 1 patient's ego functions at 3 intervals during a varied and prolonged course of treatment at various institutions. Test data portrayed in Beck's system a Type S-3. Had the test data been used in the evaluation of the patient's prognosis at the completion of insulin coma therapy (Test 2), the "therapeutic maze" would have been avoided, namely, continued unsuccessful therapy. The authors suggest this test-wise approach in the longitudinal study of schizophrenic patients in the effort to identify early those who cannot be expected to improve. The 170 trait-items are also published in this article.—L. A. Pennington.

1871. Müller-Hegemann, D. **Über Homilopathien: Psychosen bei schweren Störungen zwischenmenschlicher Beziehungen.** (On homilopathies: Psychoses in severe disturbances of interpersonal relations.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1957, 9, 291-304.—6 case histories of paranoid reactions due to communication impairment in deafness or linguistic isolation are presented and discussed with reference to Kraepelin's little known classification of homilopathy. These reactions demonstrate the importance of the environment and the excessive emphasis on endogenous factors in German psychiatry of recent decade.—C. T. Bever.

1872. Müller-Suur, Hemmo. (Göttingen, Rosdorfer Weg 70.) **Psychopathologische Voraussetzungen zur Erfassung der organischen Komponenten schizophrener Psychosen.** (Psychopathological hypotheses necessary to understand organic components of schizophrenic psychoses.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 420-429.—At one time psychopathology aimed to isolate the symptoms of schizophrenia. In modern view an analysis of the highly complex total phenomenon, where symptoms are components of a complicated structure, must replace the search for elements. An analysis in these terms is carried out. English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

1873. O'Connor, N. **Reminiscence and work decrement in catatonic and paranoid schizophrenics.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 188-193.—Using crossing out of odd and underlining even numbers, chronic schizophrenics and normals showed work decrement. Reminiscence was not characteristic of the patients and the learning curve is a straight line. Paranoid schizophrenics fail to show intra-trial learning during the first trials. The interpretations are in terms of a failure of motivation hypothesis.—C. L. Winder.

1874. Opler, Marvin K. **Schizophrenia and culture.** *Scient. Amer.*, 1957, 197(2), 103-110.—A comparative analysis of schizophrenics from Italian and Irish groups in New York City was presented. The Irish patients were "fearful of females, low in

self-esteem, tortured by feelings of guilt and inadequacy, sunk in paranoid delusions." The Italian patient was seen as "hostile to male figures, overtly homosexual, extremely impulsive and excitable, subject to moods of depression or uncontrolled elation, sometimes assaultive and destructive." The symptom pictures derived from interviews and tests were related to studies of family life in the areas of the city from which the subjects came.—*I. S. Wolf.*

1875. **Orbach, Charles E.**, (Sloan-Kettering Inst., New York, N. Y.) & **Bieber, Irving.** **Depressive and paranoid reactions: Application of adaptational principles to their understanding.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 301-311.—Clinical study of a group of seriously ill (from cancer and other potentially fatal diseases) non-psychiatric patients exposed a "group of depressive and paranoid reactions, extensive denials, and less often, elation which were related to the disruption of (1) techniques of acceptability, (2) techniques of mastery, and (3) techniques of magical control over disease and injury, and the violation of concepts of bodily integrity." Application of this approach to a psychiatric population is suggested.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1876. **Pace, Robert E.** (VA Hosp., Downey, Ill.) **Situational therapy.** *J. Pers.*, 1957, 25, 578-588.—"This experiment was performed to determine if broad changes in the ward situation of long-term schizophrenics would alter their behavior. The changes were directed towards solidifying group ties, building consensual standards of conduct, and reinforcing group pressures of approval of censure as they were brought to bear upon deviating patients. Changes in behaviors occurred, thereby supporting the thesis of the inquiry."—*M. O. Wilson.*

1877. **Pasik, Tauba, & Pasik, Pedro.** (New York Univ. Col. Med., N. Y.) **Face-hand test and background activity.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 465-468.—Touching of the face on one side and the dorsum of the hand on the other, with request that the patient report where he has been touched, shows that 83% of organic psychotics fail to report both touches correctly, and but 15% of non-organic psychotics have similar failure.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1878. **Pennington, Veronica M.** (Mississippi State Hosp., Whitfield, Miss.) **Use of Miltown (meprobamate) with psychotic patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 257-260.—"Miltown (meprobamate) was studied in 300 hospitalized psychotic patients. In the dosage range from two to twenty-four 400 mg. tablets daily, the drug produced complete remission of symptoms in 3% of patients, striking improvement in 35%, some improvement in an additional 46%, and no significant change in the remaining 16%." Other results are also presented.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1879. **Perry, John W.** **Acute catatonic schizophrenia.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1957, 2, 137-152.—The problem of the prepsychotic personality of the catatonic schizophrenic is formulated in terms of "the distortion of the self-image, personal and archetypal, deriving from injuries sustained in the relationship with the mother, especially her animus, and the consequent withdrawal of feeling, and guilt." A case of acute catatonic schizophrenia is analyzed and interpreted in order to "demonstrate the psyche's effort

to compensate the deficiency of ego-consciousness and release the patient's individuality." 21 references.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1880. **Pollack, Max, & Goldfarb, William.** (Henry Huttenlocher Center for Child Research, Brooklyn, N. Y.) **The face-hand test in schizophrenic children.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 77, 635-642.—"16 institutionalized schizophrenic children and 9 institutionalized children with nonschizophrenic behavior disorders, of ages 6 through 9 years, were compared with 94 public school children, on a test of double simultaneous tactile stimulation, the face-hand test." Results indicated that "by the age of 7 years nearly all normal children were able to perceive both face and hand stimuli within 10 trials. The schizophrenic children, as a group, were significantly different from the normal children and those with nonschizophrenic behavior disorders, in that they failed to identify the hand within 10 trials even when tested with the eyes open. Their pattern of perception is similar to that seen in younger children and patients with mental changes due to severe brain disease. The schizophrenic children also showed retarded IQ and mental level as measured by the Stanford-Binet Scale." These and other results are discussed with reference to the concept of integrative level in schizophrenia. 21 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1881. **Racamier, P. C.** (Hôpital Psychiatrique de Premontre.) **Introduction à une sociopathologie des schizophrènes hospitalisés.** (Introduction to a sociopathology of hospitalized schizophrenics.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1957, No. 1, 47-94.—The myth of schizophrenic isolation is denounced as an oversimplification. Instead, this psychosis should be considered within a sociopathological framework. The author declares, "Schizophrenia, once it becomes manifest, rather than evolving according to its own, internal dynamics, becomes organized, crystallized, and established as a function of specific relationships which become established between the patient and his psychiatric environment." Therefore, the goal of the hospital should be to avoid aggravating and complicating the illness. 43-item bibliography.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1882. **Racamier, P. C.** **Sur les conditions techniques d'application de la psychanalyse aux schizophrènes.** (Technical conditions for the application of psychoanalysis to schizophrenics.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 129-146.—The precautions necessary in applying analysis to schizophrenics are outlined. The milieu must be controlled, and psychotherapeutic contact with the patient's mother must be included. Careful transference, though it reanimates the patient, reanimates his anxieties as well. The expression of his conflicts, essential in analysis, is impossible to the schizophrenic.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1883. **Rashkis, Harold A., & Smarr, Erwin R.** (Philadelphia State Hosp., Pa.) **Drug and milieu effects with chronic schizophrenics.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 89-94.—"4 drugs, reserpine, methylphenidate hydrochloride, trihexyphenidyl, and amobarbital, in 16 combinations, were administered in large doses to . . . 48 white female chronic catatonic patients, who had been studied over a period of 7 months. Changes occurring in the drug

phase were compared with changes, termed 'milieu effect,' occurring during the predrug phase. Extensive statistical analysis revealed that no drug or combination of drugs studied contributed significantly to changes in the patients' clinical status. . . . Patients improving during the predrug phase tended to do poorly on drugs and vice versa." These results are discussed in relation to "possible trial in milieu" and to research methods.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1884. **Reider, Norman.** Transference psychosis. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1957, 6, 131-149.—The Third Israel Strauss Lecture, delivered at Hillside Hospital May 5, 1957, presents a case illustrating transference psychosis. The term conveniently condenses clinical and dynamic factors with etiological implications of the transference as the precipitating agent and of the reversibility of the phenomenon by a transference interpretation. Interweaving relationships between the external environment, the transference situation, the historic past, and the intrapsychic structure are elucidated.—*C. T. Beever.*

1885. **Ries, Hannah.** Die Analyse einer Patientin mit "gespaltener Persönlichkeit." (The analysis of a woman patient with "split personality.") *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1957, 11, 220-240.—The psychoanalysis of a young woman who suffered repeated miscarriages. This symptom was interpreted as castration punishment for oedipal transgression with the father. The "split" in her personality was between her conscious feminine self, involving an identification with a masochistic mother, and her initially unconscious self involving an identification with a sadistic father image. Her ability to finally express hatred to the analyst was followed by evident improvement. Such repressed hatred represents a stronger incestuous tie than repressed love.—*E. W. Eng.*

1886. **Rosen, Ismond.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) The clinical significance of obsessions in schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 773-785.—A four-year sample ($n = 30$) of inpatients with symptoms showed that presence of obsessional symptomatology is associated with marked tendency to remission and conspicuous absence of malignant schizophrenic developments leading to personality disintegration. 19 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1887. **Sabshin, Melvin; Hamburg, David A., Grinker, Roy R., Persky, Harold; Basowitz, Harold; Korchin, Sheldon J., & Chevalier, Jacques A.** (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Significance of preexperimental studies in the psychosomatic laboratory. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 207-219.—This study focuses upon the problems of obtaining "basal state" measurements. Study of 21 hospitalized psychiatric patients by means of psychological (interview and tests) and physiological (plasma hydrocortisone, urinary hydroxycorticoids) reactions indicated that "anxiety was relatively high on the preexperimental day as compared with 3 subsequent experimental days." Physiological measures were also altered. "These results support the conclusion that a preexperimental day cannot be considered as a psychologically neutral condition for the assessment of 'basal' or resting states." These findings are also discussed in relation to the central problem of these studies, namely, the understanding of anxiety. 17 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1888. **Sagarra, J. Solé.** La psicosis traumáticas. (Traumatic psychosis.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1957, 20, 43-59.—A clinical study of concussion, confusion, and cerebral compression, with description of post-traumatic personality changes. English, French and German summaries.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1889. **Salisbury, Barbara J., & Hare, E. H.** (Warlingham Park Hosp., Surrey, Eng.) "Ritalin" and chlorpromazine in chronic schizophrenia: A controlled clinical trial. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1957, 103, 830-834.—Central nervous stimulants are not of benefit in schizophrenia, but drugs with central depressant action may be so—and this suggests that the chronic schizophrenic suffers not so much from lack of drive as from a higher inhibition which presents him from making use of his energies. 17 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1890. **Salzinger, Kurt.** Shift in judgment of weights as a function of anchoring stimuli and instructions in early schizophrenics and normals. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 43-49.—A weight judgment task was administered to 16 schizophrenic patients and 16 normals for 2 sessions. The two groups did not differ from each other in ability to discriminate between the weight stimuli, but the schizophrenics shifted significantly more than the normals in the heavy anchor condition, thus providing evidence for the theory that schizophrenics are more prone to react to concrete than to abstract stimuli, as well as for the theory that schizophrenics are less able to maintain constancy in weight judgment than normals." 18 references.—*H. P. David.*

1891. **Scheinberg, I. Herbert; Morell, Anatol G., Harris, Ruth S., & Berger, Agnes.** (Albert Einstein College of Medicine-Bronx Municipal Hospital Cntr., N. Y. State Psychiatric Inst., and Columbia School of Publ. Health and Admin. Med., N. Y.) Concentration of ceruloplasmin in plasma of schizophrenic patients. *Science*, 1957, 126, 925-926.—The concentration of ceruloplasmin in the serum of plasma of 20 schizophrenic and 21 control subjects was measured spectrophotometrically. Results of individual subjects are presented in a table. "There is a range of 19 to 37 mg./100 ml. in the schizophrenic patients, with a mean value of 27.8 mg./100 ml., and a range of 16 to 33 mg./100 ml. in the control subjects with a mean value of 23.7 mg./100 ml. . . . These findings indicate that it would be hazardous to classify an individual into one of the two groups on the basis of his ceruloplasmin concentration. . . . Our results indicate that the concentration of plasma ceruloplasmin is not a reliable criterion for distinguishing schizophrenic from healthy individuals."—*S. J. Lachman.*

1892. **Scher, Jordan M.** (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) Schizophrenia and task orientation: The structured ward setting. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 531-538.—"Some of the parameters of task performance for a group of 11 predominantly severely retarded patients" were explored over a year period. "Instead of discovering blocks to task performance on the basis of inability to perform or learn, I found that discrepancies of performance had a quality of deliberate resistance, both calculated and bemused. When performance of an appropriate and orderly type was insisted upon, the resistance gave way and a new kind of relationship

seemed to be forthcoming." An awareness of self in relation to the task and "both of these in relation to other persons seemed to develop. The patients began to function more efficiently and to grow in self-esteem." It is contended that the patients failed to show a history of rejection and that they did not respond to "overindulgence." The conclusion is reached that the "task concept is a focal unit in observing the schizophrenic." 21 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1893. Schindler, R. Über die grundsätzliche Stellung der Psychotherapie bei Psychosen. (The essential place of psychotherapy in psychoses.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 147-155.—The opposed positions in the use of psychotherapy in psychoses derive from: depth psychology and genetics; depth psychology and psychiatry; and psychotherapy and somatic therapy. An unprejudiced recognition of the psychological effects of somatic therapy and the ultimate somatic effects of psychological therapy seems to be the optimum approach to available therapeutic methods.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1894. Schwartz, Charlotte Green. Perspectives on deviance: Wives' definitions of their husbands' mental illness. *Psychiatry*, 1957, 20, 275-291.—The different perspectives of 20 wives whose husbands were hospitalized psychotics are described in order to develop a framework for analyzing the patterns of definitions of problem behavior. Some hypotheses are advanced as to the situational, personal, cultural, and referential factors determining the extent of the deviance which a wife attributes to her husband. The different definitions of the husbands' deviance were distinguished on the basis of four variables as to extent and alterability.—*C. T. Bever.*

1895. Sechehay, M. A. Die Symbolische Wunscherfüllung: Darstellung einer neuen psychotherapeutischen Methode und Tagebuch der Kranken. (Symbolic realization: Presentation of a new psychotherapeutic method and the patient's diary.) Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber Verlag, 1955. 196 p. DM. 19.80.—This is a one volume translation by Margarete Christoffel and Cecile Allemann of Madame Sechehay's two French books, which are also available in English editions (see 22: 2245 and 26: 1614).—*H. P. David.*

1896. Sechehay, M. La réalisation symbolique, un catalyseur de la structuration du Moi schizophrénique. (Symbolic realization, a catalyst in structuring the schizophrenic ego.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 274-296.—A 56-year-old schizophrenic woman, herself a successful therapist of schizophrenics, suffers a severe check in analysis due to the therapist's rejection of her religious mysticism. The author, seemingly accepting this and becoming the mother figure, effects notable improvement; the patient, after 20 sessions, evincing a more rational approach to her mysticism.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1897. Sheiner, Sara B., Metzger, Emy A., & Hott, Louis R. Schizophrenia: A panel. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 17, 110-120.—The schizophrenic process starts earlier than the neurotic one so that the moves toward development of a sense of self and of a self are crushed earlier. The infancy and childhood of schizophrenics were spent in oppressive, hostile, inconsistent, and subtly or directly dominating

or indifferent atmospheres. Therapy aims to help develop the dwarfed and banished self. The hebephrenic is probably better endowed than the other types. The catatonic has more real feeling of self than the other types. The focus of the paranoid is on the real or despised self that was prevented from functioning by the early indifferent parents. The schizophrenic has an unconscious need to maintain confusion and to hide identity.—*D. Prager.*

1898. Siirala, Martti. Züge der Situation Schizophrenie. (Characteristics of the schizophrenia situation.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 196-204.—The type of world receiving him (Empfangswelt) is the "situation" of the schizophrenic. Wandering in this world, he calls for help to free him from it. The practical aspects—cost, personnel etc.—make difficult an answer to his appeal.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1899. Soccaras, F. Schizophrénie pseudo-névrotique et schizophrénie pseudo-caractérielle. (Pseudo-neurotic and pseudo-characterial schizophrenia.) *Rev. Franç. Psychanal.*, 1957, 21, 535-551.—The nosology of schizophrenia is presented historically and critically. Pseudo-neurotic and pseudo-characterial schizophrénies are catalogued and described with case histories.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1900. Stevenson, Ian, (Sch. Med., Univ. Va., Charlottesville, Va.) & Sanchez, Andrew J., Jr. The antidotal action of sodium succinate in the mescaline psychosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 328-332.—Sodium succinate was found to have a definite antidotal action on the mescaline-induced "psychosis" of 12 volunteer subjects. A hypothesis is developed for its modes of action. 16 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1901. Stevenson, J. A. F., Derrick, J. B., Hobbs, G. E., & Metcalfe, E. V. (U. West. Ont., London, Can.) Adrenocortical response and phosphate excretion in schizophrenia: Comparison of catatonic and paranoid schizophrenic men and normal men. *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 312-320.—The variations in several indices of adrenocortical activity are measured in 20 normal control Ss, 18 catatonic Ss and 21 paranoid patients under prescribed conditions (administration of corticotropin, epinephrine). Urine analyses indicate that in rates the catatonic and paranoid Ss differed as much from one another as they did from the normal control Ss. The conclusion is made that phosphate metabolism "in this disease is worth intensive study." 19 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1902. Storch, A. Zur schizophrenen Abwandlung der Struktur des Menschseins, erläutert an einem psychotherapeutisch behandelten Krankheitsfall. (Schizophrenic breakdown in human structure illustrated by a case treated psychotherapeutically.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 220-231.—The anamnesis and treatment of a 53-year-old woman, suicidally inclined, are presented.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1903. Syme, Leonard. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) Personality characteristics and the alcoholic: A critique of current studies. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1957, 18, 288-302.—Careful assessment of the literature since 1936 indicates that there is no warrant for concluding that persons of one type are

more likely to become alcoholics than persons of another type.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1904. Symonds, A., & Herman, M. The patterns of schizophrenia in adolescence. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 521-530.—50 schizophrenic girls between 12 and 18 were studied. 3 types were identified. One type had made an adequate adjustment in life and showed serious disturbances only with the onset of the schizophrenia. The second group gave histories of many serious personality and behavior problems in childhood. The third group were cases of childhood schizophrenics who had now reached adolescence. The prognosis is obviously most hopeful in the first group and least hopeful in the third.—*D. Prager.*

1905. Tamkin, Arthur S. (Duke Univ.) Selective recall in schizophrenia and its relation to ego strength. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 345-349.—The purpose of the study was to investigate the nature of selective recall in schizophrenic patients. "Two hypotheses concerning certain aspects of the schizophrenic symptomatology were tested. (a) Schizophrenics manifest a distinctive type of memory process which results in the selective recall of experiences connoting personal failure and diminished self-esteem and (b) this process is related to deficient ego strength. . . . While the first hypothesis was confirmed at a significant level of confidence, the second was not supported by the experimental data." 22 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

1906. Thomas, Thomas H. "Direct" psychotherapy combined in a chronic hospitalized schizophrenic. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 638-647.—A case is reported in which a regressed, paranoid type schizophrenic was treated with a combination of intensive chlorpromazine administration and psychotherapy based upon John Rosen's approach.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1907. von Staabs, Gerdhild. Der Sceno-Test als Mittel in der Behandlung einer Schizophrenie. (The sceno-test as an instrument of treatment in a case of schizophrenia.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 314-326.—Environmental objects, constructed by the patients, served both to illustrate conflicts and fantasies and to mark therapeutic progress.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1908. von Stockert, F. G. (Universitätsnervenklinik, Rostock, Germany.) Zeiterleben in der Psychiatrie, erläutert an einer im 48-Stunden-Rhythmus verlaufenden Katatonie. (Experience of time in psychiatry, illustrated with a catatonia displaying a 48-hour rhythm.) *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 445-450.—For the last 2 years, a 58-year-old patient has been showing a very regular rhythm of being in a catatonic stupor for 24 hours, followed by 24 hours during which he is able to describe his experiences but also shows manneristic behavior, profuse writing, a drive to collect things, flattened affect and autistic thinking. 5 to 10 hours before beginning of the stupor his hemoglobin decreases 10-30% and anisocytosis occurs. The erythrocytes fall from 4.3 to 3.8-4 mill. during the stupor. His urinary output is much increased in the catatonic phase. At the same time the concentration of urinary NaCl excretion is threefold increased over the wakeful state in which the patient's temperature is an average of 0.8°C. higher. 21 references.—*M. Kaelbling.*

1909. Whitaker, Carl A. (Ed.) *Psychotherapy of chronic schizophrenic patients.* Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1958. ix, 219 p. \$5.00.—Seven practicing psychiatrists and an anthropologist exchange views on treatment of chronic schizophrenics. Each chapter revolves around a topic heading moderated by one of the participants. The chapter headings and participant moderators are as follows: (1) Diagnosis and Prognosis—Malcolm Hayward; (2) Schizophrenic Distortions of Communication—Gregory Bateson; (3) Orality—Carl Whitaker; (4) Analogy—John Warkentin; (5) Family and Sexuality—Donald Jackson; (6) Counter-transference—Thomas Malone; (7) Management of the Patient—John Rosen; and (8) Family Management—Edward Taylor. Each chapter begins with a brief orientation followed by the discussion and concluded with a summary of the material covered.—*F. J. Goldstein.*

1910. Williams, Robert J., & Machi, Vincent S. An analysis of interperson correlations among thirty psychotics. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 50-57.—"A matrix of interperson correlations among 30 subjects based on above-median scores on 66 psychological test measures was factor analyzed by Thurstone's complete centroid method." It was concluded that "among chronic psychotics there exists a 'psychometric type' with a better-than-chance probability of recovery. This type is not distinguished by age, sex, or duration of illness . . . but . . . is characterized by generally poor performance on intellectual tasks, long reaction times, and poor time estimation." 15 references.—*H. P. David.*

1911. Winkler, W. Th. Bericht über den Verlauf einer psychotherapeutischen Behandlung bei einer an Katatonie leidenden Patientin. (Report on the course of psychotherapeutic treatment in the case of a female catatonic patient.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1957, 5, 162-193.—Anamnesis and detailed treatment sessions as well as the physician's doubts and involvement in countertransference are reported in the case of a 20-year-old female catatonic patient.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1912. Wolff, Gunther E. (Camarillo State Hosp., Camarillo, Cal.) Results of four years active therapy for chronic mental patients and the value of an individual maintenance dose of ECT. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 453-456.—"This paper reports the results of 4 years active therapy on custodial wards with geriatric female patients; the benefit and limitation of tranquilizing drugs; the value of ECT as 'surgery' in psychiatry; the importance of establishing a maintenance dose of ECT for each individual patient."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1913. Wolman, Benjamin B. Explorations in latent schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1957, 11, 560-588.—Sixteen adult latent schizophrenics were studied in a psychotherapeutic setting from one to three years by means of the participant observation method. "The main conclusion of the present study is that latent schizophrenia is not a narcissistic disorder but results from a precocious object hypercathexis, imposed upon the latent schizophrenic in his childhood by the fear of loss of his love object. As a result of the lack of ego-cathexis, several mental and physical deficiencies may develop which impair the organism's ability to live."—*L. N. Solomon.*

1914. Zilboorg, Gregory. (N. Y. State Univ. Medical College at N. Y. C.) **Further observations on ambulatory schizophrenias.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 677-682.—Ambulatory schizophrenias must not be confused with borderline or extramural schizophrenia. Fifteen years after his original appellation, the author still agrees that autistic or dereistic thinking is the outstanding characteristic of the ambulatory schizophrenias. Therapeutic outlook in these cases is good unless there has been a breakthrough into the open of the homosexual trends.—R. E. Perl.

1915. Zilboorg, Gregory. **Das Problem der ambulatorischen Schizophrenien.** (The problem of ambulatory schizophrenias.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 199-209.—Steady refinement of clinical observation and psychological understanding have brought the "borderline cases" or "ambulatory schizophrenias" into a degree of perceptual relief that was not possible 25 years ago. These cases, which usually involve an hypertrophied superego development rather than a weak ego, are more amenable to analytic psychotherapy than is usually realized. Since the passivity of these patients is great, the therapist must be active, persistent on crucial points, emphasize the immediate, and avoid too logical or intellectual interpretations. For English language version (see 31: 8517).—E. W. Eng.

1916. Zucker, Luise J. **Ego structure in paranoid schizophrenia: A new method of evaluating projective material.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. x, 186 p. \$5.50.—Comparable groups of 30 ambulatory and 30 hospitalized paranoid schizophrenics were studied as to "fluidity of ego boundaries" manifested in Rorschach, Mosaic, and Figure-drawing performance. Specified and predicted as indicative of weak ego boundaries were: (1) "contaminations," fusion of incompatible ideas; (2) fluid, hazy contours of objects or cognitive realms; (3) extension of ego into stimulus field; (4) sensitivity to external stimuli, indicated by absence of or overemphasis on main Fc; and (5) disturbed body image. "In the area of a collapse of ego boundaries, our results indicate that it is the hospitalized schizophrenic who unequivocally has the more intense problems." Findings were further substantiated by 15 ambulatory and subsequently hospitalized patients whose original records showed such ego impairment. "It seems possible to predict whether . . . a schizophrenic patient is likely to respond to therapy, whether he can be maintained on an ambulatory level or . . . ultimately have to be hospitalized." 22 sample Mosaics and Figure-drawings. 50 references.—A. E. Wessman.

1917. Zutt, J. (Nervenklinik der Stadt und Universität Frankfurt a. M., Germany.) **Blick und Stimme: Beitrag zur Grundlegung einer verstehenden Anthropologie.** (Gaze and voice: A contribution to the foundation of an "understanding anthropology.") *Nervenarzt*, 1957, 28, 350-355.—In auditory hallucinations it is not the patient who does something, but he feels that he is being talked to and often also that he is being looked at. These are not just hallucinations, but another form of the (paranoid) loss of boundaries, loss of security, and of being overwhelmed. This is an extension by the author of

a previously developed system of "understanding anthropology."—M. Kaelbling.

(See also Abstracts 237, 239, 1364, 1387, 1407, 1450, 1492)

PSYCHONEUROSES

1918. Bergler, Edmund. **Fear of heights.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1957, 44, 447-451.—Acrophobia is encountered exclusively among orally regressed neurotics when there are disturbances in the voyeuristic-exhibitionistic sphere. Fear of heights unconsciously dramatizes the following two conflicts: (1) "Bad mother will let the baby drop from her arms." and (2) "It is not true that I am exhibiting my genitals to anyone who stands below looking at me up here. The truth is that I am not an exhibitionist, but just a person who came up to this height to get a better view." The fear of being dropped and of the exhibitionism represents a denial of attraction to both.—D. Prager.

1919. Berlin, I. N., McCullough, Gwen; Liska, E. S., & Szurek, S. A. **Intractable episodic vomiting in a three-year-old child.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 228-249.—The highlights of treatment for 8 months of child, mother, and stepfather are described. Vomiting subsided and tensions decreased in the child and its parents. The role of parental neurosis, especially maternal neurosis, is emphasized in clarifying the dynamics of the neurosis of the child. Less intensive therapy with all 3 family members may be as effective as more intensive therapy with the child alone. 27 references.—D. Prager.

1920. Buhler, Charlotte. (Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles.) **Clinical study of the reactions of the individual to his own age.** *Geriatrics*, 1957, 12, 439-443.—Clinical reports of experience of age were collected from 80 neurotic persons in individual and group therapy sessions. When compared with the experiences of healthy persons the neurotic show difficulty. Examples of sound self evaluations are compared with neurotics who feel too old or too young for their ages. Fitness and social integration depend equally on subjective and objective factors.—D. T. Herman.

1921. Chambers, Jay L. (Eastern State Hosp., Williamsburg, Va.) **Trait judgment of photographs by neuropsychiatric patients.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 393-396.—"A normal criterion group of 25 psychologists, psychiatrists, and graduate students made judgments of the Szondi pictures best matching personality descriptions of inquisitive, competitive, pleasure-seeking, and security-needing individuals. The percentage of the criterion group making any given selection determined the scoring points given a subject making the same selection. The sum of a subject's judgment scores was considered as a quantitative index of his conformity with the judgment of normals, high scores reflecting greater conformity. The judgment task was administered to 135 male neuropsychiatric patients representing six major nosological classifications. Neurotics scored significantly higher than psychotic schizophrenic and brain syndrome groups but did not differ significantly from personality disturbance and schizophrenic in remission groups. Personality disturbance and schizophrenic in remission groups were

significantly higher than brain syndrome groups but were not differentiated from psychotic schizophrenics or from each other. There were no significant differences between the psychotic schizophrenic and brain syndrome groups. Interpretation of the results must be made with caution due to inadequate controls for age, intelligence, and motivation."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1922. **Davids, Anthony,** (Brown U. and Bradley Home) & **Eriksen, Charles W.** *Some social and cultural factors determining relations between authoritarianism and measures of neuroticism.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 155-159.—"The main purpose of the study was the attempt to clarify some of the confusion and contradiction that is currently found in the research area concerned with authoritarianism and personal adjustment. The different results reported by Masling with nonuniversity Ss and by Davids with university Ss suggested that the sociocultural setting in which Ss are examined might well have a significant influence on relations between the variables of authoritarianism and neuroticism. Although a group of naval enlisted men examined in the sociocultural setting of a military installation were found to be higher on authoritarianism than were a group of university Ss, they tend to be significantly lower on measures of neuroticism. And with the military personnel there was no significant relation between authoritarianism and neuroticism, whereas with the university Ss, there was a significant positive association between these variables." 22 references.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

1923. **Deutsch, Felix.** *A footnote to Freud's "Fragment of an analysis of a case of hysteria."* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1957, 26, 159-167.—In an attempt to stimulate reappraisal and discussion of the degree to which the concept of the process of conversion, in the sense Freud used it, is still valid, the author reveals that he interviewed Dora twenty-four years after her contact with Freud. Additional facts in her case are presented.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1924. **Federn, P.** *The neurotic style.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 681-689.—Style disturbances in writing or speaking indicate neurotic resistances. Relief from anxiety and overcoming ambivalence allow a truthful and unequivocal manner of expression in speech and writing. In publishing of any kind there is most often a struggle between desire to display one's self and fear or shame about displaying oneself. The most frequent writing disturbances are incomplete detachment from previous subject matter, the simple phobic mechanisms, incomplete condensation, compulsive holding fast to a substitute concept, escape into generalization, inversion or incomplete paranoid projection, and superfluous interpolation of indirect presentation.—*D. Prager.*

1925. **Greenfield, Norman S.** (U. Wis. Med. School.) *Neurosis and problem-solving behavior.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 375-377.—Some of Sargent's problem solving tasks were given two male groups; 25 Ss were patients of either a VA out patient clinic or a university student psychiatric clinic who had elevated D-Pt MMPI profiles; the other 25 Ss were college students with normal MMPI profiles who were matched for age, education, and Otis IQ with the patient group. The tasks were given individually; judgments were made about the Ss' problem solving processes. The null hypothesis

could not be rejected for any of the variables investigated.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1926. **Grotjahn, Martin.** (416 North Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.) *The defenses against creative anxiety in the life and work of James Barrie: Commentary to John Skinner's research of "The boy who wouldn't grow up."* *Amer. Imago*, 1957, 14, 143-148.—Barrie's neurosis involved an identification with his dead brother and with his younger, living sister. He remained at a level of infantile identification. In his writing, he revealed his pre-conscious instead of communicating freely with his unconscious and using aesthetic creation to symbolize primary processes. His daydreams have a fascination but also a quality of sentimentality and trashiness. He did not become a great creative writer.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1927. **Jones, Ernest Pain.** *Int. J. Psychol.-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 255.—There is a similarity in the reactions to pain of normals and of abnormal hysterics. For both of these, the disabling effect of pain arises from its liaison with fear which produces non-adjustive responses.—*G. Elias.*

1928. **Karliner, W.** *Physical symptoms as equivalents of the depressive phase of manic-depressive disease.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 485-488.—Many of the 15 patients observed were erroneously believed to be suffering from various physical diseases or from psychoneurosis. None of these patients admitted being depressed. It is important to recognize these conditions since all these patients are potentially suicidal.—*D. Prager.*

1929. **Nacht, S.** *Technical remarks on the handling of the transference neurosis.* *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 38, 196-203.—In the early stages of analysis it is advisable for the therapist to be perfectly neutral. If the analysis develops a transference neurosis which is so sticky as to threaten the therapy with interminability, it is advisable that the therapist take a more active part in the analysis.—*G. Elias.*

1930. **Redfearn, J. W. T.** (Army Operational Research Group, West Byfleet, Surrey, Eng.) *Frequency analysis of physiological and neurotic tremors.* *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1957, 20, 302-313.—"Finger tremor was recorded by a photoelectric method in 29 young adult normal male subjects and 32 psychoneurotic subjects of similar age, sex, and background. The tremor records were subjected to automatic frequency analysis. Each control and neurotic subject had a psychiatric interview and was rated for hysterical features, anxiety and depression. The neurotic group was subdivided according to (a) diagnosis and (b) magnitude of tremor. However, the group was sub-divided, the subgroups all showed fundamentally the same shape of frequency spectrum as each other and as the normal group. The peak of tremor activity in all groups occurred at about 8 c./sec., rising from a plateau of random or irregular activity. The neurotic subjects with the most tremor showed a sub-peak at 5-6c./sec. and these neurotic subjects were often the ones with high ratings in hysteria. Compared with the mean peak this sub-peak is not very marked in terms of the forces involved. The general amplitude of tremor was, of course, much higher in the neurotic group as a whole than in the normal group. The fundamental similarity in frequency spectra, apart from the rela-

tive size of the 5-6 cycle component, suggests that the mechanisms which determine tremor frequency may be largely common to both normal and neurotic groups, although the mechanisms determining amplitude are clearly more active among the neurotic subjects." Author's summary. 15 references.—M. L. Simmel.

1931. Schachter, M. **Conduites ou névroses suicidaires, et test de Rorschach.** (Suicidal behavior or neuroses and the Rorschach test.) *Encéphale*, 1957, 46, 146-165.—From the analysis of the Rorschach protocols of 30 patients with suicidal tendencies or preoccupations, it is concluded that the test is not a particularly valuable indicator of suicidal tendencies. 27 references.—A. L. Benton.

1932. Seguin, Roger. **Interpretação estrutural de sintomas psicopatológicos através de testes projetivos.** (Structural interpretation of psychopathology through projective tests.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1957, 6, 26-41.—The author develops the thesis that projective tests by virtue of their unstructured nature serve to remove the customary experiential buttress and supports that mask the neurosis, and thus generate enough anxiety for the true fabric of the sickness to emerge. Case illustrations are given.—G. S. Wieder.

1933. Tarachow, Sidney; Korin, Hyman, & Friedman, Stanley. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N. Y.) **Perception experiments in a study of ambivalence.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1957, 78, 167-176.—By means of structured interview the nature of each of 29 neurotic patients' ego functions in relation to ambivalence is evaluated and scored. The S then views a "medieval scene of violent battle," exposed for $\frac{1}{100}$ second and is asked to draw his perceptions. These drawings are then analyzed and rated for degrees of "ambivalent fusion." Results tend to indicate correlations between the 2 approaches. "Those classified as high in the interview are those whose integrative and defensive ego functioning is poorest and, by hypothesis, closest to impairment of the fusion of ambivalence. . . . Our data suggest that differences in ego organization do have an effect on performance in tachistoscopic experiments, especially in the elicitation of subsequent imagery." These and other findings are discussed in relation to ego function, its development and its deficits in hospitalized neurotic patients.—L. A. Pennington.

(See also Abstract 871)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

1934. Bacon, Harry E. **Ulcerative colitis.** Philadelphia, Pa.: J. B. Lippincott, 1958. xix, 395 p. \$15.00.—This monograph is based on 440 own cases and 716 references. The findings are illustrated by 183 figures, 99 tables and 5 charts. The book is written from the surgeon's point of view. The author acknowledges "emotional disturbance" as a frequent cause of exacerbations and relapses but knows of no good evidence for a psychogenic etiology of the disease. Psychotherapy at best is an adjuvant in selected cases but frequently "psychiatric practice . . . can work great harm and must be deplored." 39 references.—R. Kaelbling.

1935. Barendregt, J. T. (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) **A cross-validation**

study of the hypothesis of psychosomatic specificity, with special reference to bronchial asthma. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 109-114.—In testing the hypothesis of psychosomatic specificity, a difference in the frequency of 3 categories ("oppression, hostility, and impulsive" behavior patterns) on the Behn Rorschach were predicted for the records of 25 asthmatic and 33 peptic-ulcer Ss. "Experimental and control groups were matched for several factors independent of the hypothesis. The figures supported the hypothesis of psychosomatic specificity. This result was confirmed in a cross-validation study (with the Rorschach plates) in which the test scores were assessed objectively and due precautions were taken to prevent contamination and halo effect."—L. A. Pennington.

1936. Brody, Selwyn. **Psychophysiological factors in the collagen diseases.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1957, 5, 71-76.—75 patients with collagen diseases showed interacting organic, psychological, and emotional factors. There was a need to control impulses to act in destructive ways toward others based on the fear that dependency longings would not be met unless destructive impulses were internalized. The clinical impression was that these patients were actually destroying themselves. Although findings are tentative, the material suggests psychotherapy as a means of helping these patients discharge destructive impulses. 20 references.—D. Prager.

1937. Cremerius, J. **Die Bedeutung der Oralität für den Altersdiabetes und die mit ihm verbundenen depressiven Phasen.** (The significance of orality for old age diabetes and the associated depressive phases.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1957, 11, 256-269.—Study of 100 patients with old age diabetes, 9 of whom were psychoanalyzed, showed obesity based on overeating as a neurotic symptom. When the overeating, which served to offset the underlying depression, failed as a defense in later life, the diabetes became manifest. The "gluttony-obesity balance" was upset by the strengthened sympatheticotonic anxiety states, together with paranoid aggressive trends activated by particular conflict situations. English summary. 16 references.—E. W. Eng.

1938. Dekker, E., Pelser, H. E., & Groen, J. (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) **Conditioning as a cause of asthmatic attacks: A laboratory study.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 97-108.—2 patients with a skin sensitivity to grass-pollen and to house dust extract reacted to the inhalation of an aerosol of these allergens in the laboratory with an asthmatic attack. Thereafter, they also showed attacks after the inhalation of the neutral solvent, or of oxygen, or even after the introduction of the glass mouthpiece. These observations are interpreted as "a result of conditioning by simultaneous exposure." Psychotherapeutic interviews were not particularly fruitful in treatment. "It seems that there is need for a more specific deconditioning therapy that makes the conditioning disappear in the same way in which it came." 30 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1939. Fain, M. **A propos d'un cas d'hypertension artérielle.** (A case of arterial hypertension.) *Rev. Franç. Psychanal.*, 1957, 21, 469-484.—A case of hypertension resulting in glaucoma is analyzed in terms of character, anamnesis and vocation. The pa-

tient is seemingly well content with her life and a relatively inferior manner of earning her livelihood, yet underlying conflicts account for the hypertension and the particular ocular manifestation.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1940. French, John D., Porter, Robert W., Cavanaugh, Edward B., & Longmire, Robert L. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) **Experimental gastroduodenal lesions induced by stimulation of the brain.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 209-220.—“Experiments were performed on 60 monkeys in which stimulation currents were delivered to the hypothalamus and surrounding regions for periods of 30 to 86 days. . . . In the test group (19 animals), 3 animals exhibited at autopsy focal lesions in the pyloric antrum, 3 had ‘ulcers’ in the duodenum, and 2 had diffuse changes in the stomach. . . . All animals in the test group which developed gastroduodenal lesions had received excitation currents to a low midline axis in the hypothalamus. The remaining 11 animals in which visceral changes did not develop had been stimulated outside this central hypothalamic area.” It is concluded that “in animals, normal homeostatic influences of the nervous system can be so disordered by persistently repeated stimulation applied to the visceral brain stem, that focal ulceration in the gastrointestinal tract can be induced.”—L. A. Pennington.

1941. Garma, Angel. **Oral-digestive superego aggressions and actual conflicts in peptic ulcer patients.** *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1957, 38, 73-81.—The ulcer patient tends to regress to the oral digestive stage under conflict. The internalized aggressions of an internal maternal superego take on unconscious oral digestive aspects by sucking or biting the digestive tract, thus causing the ulcer. 20 references.—G. Elias.

1942. Garma, Angel. (A. Garma, M.D., Arenales 3569, Buenos Aires, Argentina.) **Psychische Faktoren bei gastrischen und Duodenalulcera.** (Psychic factors in gastric and duodenal ulcers.) *Z. psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 4, 57-60.—A brief review of various theories on the etiology of ulcer formation is offered. The author then outlines his own theory which holds that when ulcer prone individuals are faced with conflict, the incorporated image of the bad, punishing mother produces in these people pangs of conscience (lit.: a biting conscience) and other internally directed, self-destructive acts such as unwholesome eating habits, excessive smoking or drinking.—L. Katz.

1943. Garma, Angel. (Buenos Aires, Argentina.) **Peptic ulcer and psychoanalysis.** Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1958. vii, 143 p. \$6.00.—Peptic ulcer patients are typically in love with someone who does not satisfy them genitally. The ensuing conflict causes a regression psychologically to the oral-digestive level. Prohibitions against oral satisfaction are substituted for prohibitions against genital satisfaction. The individual's unconscious image of a bad internalized mother acts inside him like a severe punishing conscience and attacks his gastro-intestinal tract. Treatment which ignores the patients' conflicts may create new symptoms which are more troublesome than those which preceded the ulcer. “Every ulcer patient, to achieve lasting improvement and to avoid damage to the total person-

ality, should undergo a thorough psychologic treatment.” Other analytic theories are reviewed and discussed. This book is published as *Nerv. ment. Dis. Monogr.*, No. 85. 150-item bibliography.—S. E. Pulver.

1944. Gosling, Robert H. (Tavistock Clinic, London.) **Peptic ulcer and mental disorder.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 190-198.—“In a survey of 2068 male patients in a psychiatric hospital the frequency with which a history of peptic ulcer was given, was studied in respect to age, residence, and occupation. The results showed an increased incidence among men in the 5th and 6th decade of life; among urban dwellers compared with rural; and among foreman compared with other occupations.” These findings are said to confirm the results of similar surveys of mentally healthy persons.—L. A. Pennington.

1945. Gregory, B. A. J. C. (Horton Hosp., Epsom, Surrey, England.) **The menstrual cycle and its disorders in psychiatric patients: II. Clinical studies.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 199-224.—Study of 219 patients under hospital treatment between the years 1948 and 1953 indicated that variability of cycle was increased in all types, including psychoneurotics, but “the latter showed significantly less variability than psychotics and in particular schizophrenics.” The effects of electroshock therapy, deep insulin, and leucotomy were studied in 182 patients. A high incidence of amenorrhoea and prolongation of the cycle were found to occur. These and other results are discussed in relation to psychiatric and physiological mechanisms.—L. A. Pennington.

1946. Groen, J. (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, the Netherlands.) **Psychosomatic disturbances as a form of substituted behavior.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 85-96.—This theoretical article, first presented as an address before the Second European Conference on Psychosomatic Research in Amsterdam, April 17, 1956, develops the thesis that psychosomatic disorders are reactions to interhuman frustration. “As such, (they) have a similar etiology as sociopathic or neuropathic (neurotic or psychotic) patterns from which they differ in symptomatology and biological and social consequences. Inhibitions enforced on the social behavior of the individuals by cultural patterns may block sociopathic or neuropathic discharges and thereby favor the occurrence of psychosomatic syndromes. It is suggested that these syndromes represent a substitution of other activities and thus belong in the same category of phenomena as for example displacement in animal behavior.”—L. A. Pennington.

1947. Groen, J. Some notes regarding the origin and development of the psychosomatic research group attached to the Second Medical Service and the Department of Neuropsychiatry in the Wilhelmina-Gasthuis, Amsterdam. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 82-84.—The development of the research approach, aimed at testing the hypothesis of “psychosomatic specificity,” at Wilhelmina Hospital is described with particular reference to the initiation of the multidisciplinary concept.—L. A. Pennington.

1948. Groen, J., van der Valk, J. M., & Bastiaans, J. (Wilhelmina Hosp., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) **A case of malignant hypertension, treated**

with prefrontal leucotomy and psychotherapy, followed for over eight years. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 120-133.—This detailed case report, studied from April, 1949 to date, is discussed from the viewpoint of etiology (central nervous system) and treatment of hypertension. It is suggested that the leucotomy "did not act by a direct effect on the blood pressure, but by changes it produced in the personality of the patient, especially in his attitudes toward certain of his, presumably specific, conflict situations." 24 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1949. Grossman, Herbert J., & Greenberg, Nahman H. (U. Ill. Coll. Med., Chicago.) **Psychosomatic differentiation in infancy: I. Autonomic activity in the newborn.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 293-306.—It has been assumed by many that all neonates react physiologically much the same "with uniformly deficient homeostasis." Repeated measurement of several autonomic variables in 24 newborn infants "demonstrates that individual differences in autonomic function exist within the first few days of life. We disagree with the belief that uniformly deficient homeostatic regulations are characteristic of the newborn. What has been observed is that utilizing any index of autonomic nervous system function, a given group will show a normal distribution of activity with gradations from 'rigidity' to 'lability.'" These and other findings are discussed in relation to studies by Wenger and others. 33 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1950. Hoff, H., & Ringel, E. **Zur Therapie psychosomatischer Erkrankungen.** (Therapy in psychosomatic illness.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 10-14.—Psychosomatic therapy must be psychoanalytic because psychosomatic illness is partly the result of conflicts developed during earliest childhood (oral and anal phases). Due to early origin of conflicts, therapy must rely on analysis of transference rather than catharsis or abreaction. In the absence of danger or very serious distress, treatment of physical symptoms should start after psychotherapy has laid the groundwork. Patients should be treated in an institutional setting by a psychotherapist-internist team. Group therapy is indicated together with individual psychotherapy.—L. Katz.

1951. Jores, A., & Thiemann, E. (Elsa Brandström Haus, Hamburg-Blankenese, Psycho-somatische Klinik.) **Laktierende Mammae bei einem Mann.** (Lactating mammae in a man.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 119-129.—A case of a 32-year-old married man is described in whom prominent breasts produced a milky white substance. The authors point out that this case is of special interest, since such symptoms have been described so far only in conjunction with severe endocrine disorders which did not exist in this patient. A detailed case history revealed psychogenic factors, e.g., feminine identification, absence of father, overprotection by mother.—L. Katz.

1952. Kemper, Werner. Rio de Janeiro, Rua Gustavo Sompao 576.) **Aerztliches Verhalten und Vorgehen bei psychisch bedingten funktionellen Störungen.** (Conduct and procedure of the physician in psychically determined functional disturbances.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 60-65.—Psychogenic illness, whether resulting in tangible physical symptoms or not, is just as "legitimate" an illness

as organically caused disturbances or structural changes. The author examines reasons which prevent physician and patient from adopting this attitude.—L. Katz.

1953. Koenigs, C. (Dr. Christiane Koenigs, Berlin-Schoeneberg, Am Volkspark 112.) **Psychische Faktoren bei Endokrinopathien.** (Psychic factor in endocrine disorders.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 157-172.—An extensive review is presented of different theories about the interaction of psychic factors and endocrine functioning. Hereditary and constitutional factors, etiology, psychodynamics, psychosomatic factors and therapeutic recommendations are discussed for dysfunctions of the thyroid, the parathyroid, the pancreas (diabetes mellitus, hypoglycemia) and the gonads (sterility in men, dysmenorrhea, premenstrual tension, frigidity, disorders of pregnancy, and disturbances associated with the climacteric in women). 155 references.—L. Katz.

1954. Lascara, Vincent Edward. (1200 17th St., Newport News, Va.) **Psychophysiological gastrointestinal reactions.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 457-458.—A review is presented of the nerve innervation of the gastrointestinal tract to show the possible variety of abdominal dysfunctions. Such complaints are encountered in many neurotic and functional reactions. Eight important considerations in the diagnosis and treatment of these psychophysiological reactions are stressed.—N. H. Pronko.

1955. Menzer, Doris; Morris, Thomas; Gates, Phillip; Sabbath, Joseph; Robey, Harriet; Plaut, Thomas, & Sturgis, Somers H. (Peter Bent Brigham Hosp., Boston, Mass.) **Patterns of emotional recovery after hysterectomy: First in a series of reports.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 379-388.—Medical, psychiatric, and psychological study of 26 women before and after surgery, identified 3 types in terms of patterns of postoperative convalescence: Minimal, severe-regressive, and intermediate. Findings indicated that the immediate postoperative reaction in anaesthesia was significantly associated with the type and course of recovery. Factors entering into the patient's reactions included the "character structure, the nature and intensity of the anxieties, ego defenses, strength of the ego, and the feelings and fantasies aroused by the hysterectomy." Techniques used by team members were found helpful in predicting the type of reaction to surgery thereby permitting the psychiatrist to introduce supportive psychotherapy.—L. A. Pennington.

1956. Millet, John A. P., & Dyde, James F. (N. Y. State Psychiat. Inst., New York, N. Y.) **Psychoanalytical observations in two cases of thrombophlebitis migrans.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 275-286.—2 detailed case reports are given from data obtained during psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy. "This report . . . attempts to stress the importance of unresolved emotional stresses in triggering or complicating the attacks. It also seeks to provoke interest in the careful search for evidences of unresolved emotional conflicts in patients who are afflicted for the first time with this painful, recurrent, and potentially fatal illness."—L. A. Pennington.

1957. Mirsky, I. Arthur. **The psychosomatic approach to the etiology of clinical disorders.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 424-430.—This is the

presidential address to the American Psychosomatic Society's annual meeting held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 5, 1957. Emphasis is placed upon the need for the multidisciplinary approach applied, in particular, to studies of those who are going to develop a syndrome. This approach is illustrated by reference to those who may develop duodenal ulcer, pernicious anemia, diabetes mellitus, and hyperthyroidism. "Criteria are now available for the selection of such subjects." 19 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1958. Muldoon, John F. (VA Hosp., Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Some psychological concomitants of tuberculosis and hospitalization: A preliminary study.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 307-314.—Measurement of "defensiveness, dependency, anxiety, repression, and rigidity" (by use of MMPI and other related scales) in 20 short-term and 20 long-term hospitalized patients and their matched controls indicated "no evidence of any effect of hospitalization on the psychological variables studied." Tuberculous patients were found significantly more dependent than their controls. The data support "the conclusion that a basic dependency conflict is a possible contributing factor in the development of tuberculosis." 16 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1959. Ostfeld, Adrian M., Chapman, Loring F., Goodell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. (N. Y. Hosp.-Cornell Med. Center, New York, N. Y.) **Studies in headache: Summary of evidence concerning a noxious agent active locally during migraine headache.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 199-208.—Selective findings regarding headache and migraine are reviewed. The conclusion is reached that "during vascular headache of the migraine type there is elaborated locally in extracranial tissues through neurone activity a tissue damaging and a pain-threshold-lowering agent." The physiological characteristic of this "headache substance" are set forth.—L. A. Pennington.

1960. Phillips, Philip B. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) **Psychosomatic disorders in pilot trainees.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1957, 28, 364-369.—Nine cases are reported of psychosomatic disorders in pilot trainees. Symptoms include low G tolerance, hyperventilation, vertigo, headache, nausea, "clouding of consciousness," confusion, unsteadiness, and blurred or constricted visual fields. These were interpreted to be symptoms of anxiety.—J. M. Vanderplas.

1961. Pilot, Martin L., Lenkoski, L. Douglas, Spiro, Howard M., & Schafer, Roy. (Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.) **Duodenal ulcer in one of identical twins.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 221-227.—By means of medical, interview, and psychological testing (Wechsler, Rorschach, TAT) methods the personalities and life situations of a pair of identical twins were studied. A case of peptic ulcer in one is described throughout its course. Both "had strikingly similar backgrounds and character structure; passive, shy, dependent, anxious, semiskilled workers. . . Both had high blood pepsin levels, but showed on interview and psychological testing, modest but real differences in their responses to stressful circumstances. . . This paper serves as a demonstration of the use of identical twins in the study of psychosomatic disorders, and illustrates techniques

of examining hypotheses concerning these disorders in this unusual setting." 21 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1962. Prill, H. J. **Reifungsprobleme in der Schwangerschaft.** (Problems of maturing during pregnancy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 7, 133-137.—Acceptance of oneself as a mother often involves an experienced "death" of the earlier self. Crises in the realization of such a transition may precipitate a symbolically significant, perceptually salient image in everyday life, entoptic images during relaxed states, or a nocturnal dream. Since pregnancy is such an emotionally active experience, emphasis in psychotherapy with pregnant women should be on immediate experiencing. Brief group psychotherapy has been found useful.—E. W. Eng.

1963. Rees, Linford. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **An aetiological study of chronic urticaria and angioneurotic oedema.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 172-189.—A series of 100 unselected cases of either condition "were studied from the physical and psychological aspects in order to determine the relative incidence and importance of various causative agents." A control group of 100 Ss was also utilized. Results indicated that these are manifestations of the same disorder and are not distinct nosological entities. "Multiple causation was the rule. . . Allergic factors played a role in 35%, psychological factors in 68%, infective factors in 14%, physical agents in 21%. Emotional precipitation of attacks was found in 68%. Suppression or inadequate expression of emotions was found to be more important than type of emotion experienced." These and other results are discussed with reference to possible physiological mechanisms. 32 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1964. Rigotti, Simenone. (U. Padua, Italy.) **Aspetti dottrinali e aspetti pratici della medicina psicosomatica.** (Doctrinal and practical aspects of psychosomatic medicine.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1957, 18, 39-63.—In the last 30 years a holistic, and by implication psychosomatic, approach in medical studies has developed in Europe, on the basis of "anti-organistic" thinking and also of neurophysiological findings on the relations between psyche and soma. Independently, American psychosomatic medicine has developed to cover the conflict between psychoanalytic theory and clinical practice: in actual fact, conditions described as psychosomatic or as "actual-neurotic" are often psychoneurotic, usually of the neurasthenic variety. Criteria for distinguishing psychosomatic from psychoneurotic conditions are inexact and subjective. English, French and German summaries. 74 references.—E. Rosen.

1965. Sandford, Beryl. **Some notes on a dying patient.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1957, 38, 158-165.—Discusses the 7-year analysis of a patient who died of lung cancer. The patient had divined that he would die of cancer long before physicians were able to diagnose his physical illness accurately. The author appears to argue, by inference, that this is evidence that the cancer was psychogenically caused, i.e., that the patient had desired to be eaten by cancer inside of him just as he had been psychologically devoured by the internalized image he had of a devouring mother.—G. Elias.

1966. Schellack, Dietrich. (Dr. D. Schellack, Berlin, Salzburgerstr. 10.) **Neurosenpsychologische Faktoren in der Ätiologie und Pathogenese der Tonsillitis.** (Psychological factors in the etiology and pathogenesis of tonsillitis.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 15-21.—In a study of 400 unselected patients of the Central Institute for Psychogenic Illness of Berlin, examined for incidence of digestive tract disturbance, the author diagnosed 352 of them as "depressive-compulsive-neurotic hysterical, of mixed type." Of these, 239 were found to have suffered from tonsillitis in early childhood. On the basis of these findings and other considerations, the following working hypothesis is offered: "... tonsillitis . . . is the regular primordial symptom . . . of a neurotic structure in which pregenital oral-retentive inhibitions are factors of central importance in the etiology of tonsillitis." 28 references.—L. Katz.

1967. Schepank, H. (Berlin-W 30, Traunsteiner Str. 7.) **Psycho-somatische Faktoren bei endokrinen Störungen.** (Psychosomatic factors in endocrine disorders.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 77-95.—Endocrine disorders are classified into primary organic endocrine diseases, psychological changes secondary to an already present endocrine disorder and into simultaneously existing psycho-endocrinological conditions. Endocrinological findings in schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, homosexuality, alcoholism and in some neuroses are discussed. Obesity, weight loss and the psychopathology in various endocrine disease patterns are reviewed. 216 references.—L. Katz.

1968. Schwabacher, Elsbeth Dennenberg. (Berkeley, Calif.) **Interpersonal factors in rampant dental caries.** *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent.*, 1957, 4(4), 108-121.—The first three chapters of a Master of Social Welfare Degree Thesis are presented, in which ten dental caries cases were studied with special attention being "given to the social and personality problems of these patients and the nature of the tensions arising from these, as they were found to be significant for the somatic disorder." The three consist of the Introduction, Chapter I which discusses the causal factors in dental decay, and Chapter II which discusses possible psychosomatic relationships. 56 references.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1969. Sclare, A. Belfour, & Crockett, J. A. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) **Group psychotherapy in bronchial asthma.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1957, 2, 157-171.—"This paper is mainly concerned with an account of the psychodynamic process and with a consideration of the results of group psychotherapy carried out with 16 female patients" on an outpatient basis. Results by way of control group comparisons, emphasizing the "comparative unreliability and variability of subjective criteria in assessing progress," suggest that this approach "may prove a valuable addition to the treatment of asthmatic patients who manifest a significant emotional factor in their illness."—L. A. Pennington.

1970. Selbmann, Magdalene. (Dr. M. Selbmann, Tiefenbrunn-Göttingen.) **Depressives Erleben und Menstruationsbeschwerden.** (Depressive states and menstrual difficulties.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 180-190.—The results of anamnestic examinations of 41 women suffering from dysmenor-

rhea are reported. Only 29% complained spontaneously of symptoms, 19 claimed to have been sexually "unenlightened" at time of menarche, 18 were breast-fed, 21 had marked eating difficulties during infancy and early childhood, and 22 showed depressive personality structures. The average age of menarche in the sample was 1.6 years later than that found in the general population. The patients manifested attitudes of hopelessness, determined by self-abnegation and self-sacrifice in their relationships to their rejecting and depriving mothers. 24 references.—L. Katz.

1971. Streeter, George A. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **Phantasies of tuberculosis patients.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 287-292.—The phantasies reported by 30 hospitalized patients are reported and interpreted with particular reference to the subjects' thoughts regarding the bacillus. In many instances the phantasies take their "characteristics from unconscious sources, from body concepts originating in early childhood. The mechanisms one sees . . . include the more primitive ones of identification, incorporation, projection, and introjection. An additional possibility is the tendency toward oral displacements onto the respiratory system."—L. A. Pennington.

1972. Suchanek-Fröhlich, Herbert. (Nervenklinik, Universität Wien.) **Psychosomatische Aspekte Zur Genese der Fettsucht.** (Psychosomatic aspects in the genesis of obesity.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 190-194.—Obesity, in addition to being constitutionally determined, often arises from a need for satisfaction of unbearable feelings of hunger in individuals with low tolerance for frustration (unlust). Unbearable hunger may be a displacement of generalized need for pleasure, a substitute gratification of sexual drives, or a tendency toward self-destruction in people with strong unconscious guilt feelings. Other neurotic needs which are connected with the development of obesity are: feelings of boredom, loss of love, sexual frustration, lack of challenge, limitless greed, flight into obesity as way of avoiding contact with people.—L. Katz.

1973. Summerskill, John, & Darling, C. Douglas. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Group differences in the incidence of upper respiratory complaints among college students.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 315-319.—Analysis of medical histories of 793 university students over a 4-year period indicated, group-wise, that the incidence of visits for medical attention were highest among the youngest students, women, and students from minority groups. The incidence was relatively low among students from rural areas. A possible explanation may be found in familial attitudes toward illness and medication.—L. A. Pennington.

1974. Thaler, Margaret; Weiner, Herbert, & Reiser, Morton F. (Walter Reed Army Inst. of Res., Washington, D. C.) **Exploration of the doctor-patient relationship through projective techniques: Their use in psychosomatic illness.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 228-239.—Projective tests, including the Doctor-Patient Stories, the Facial Expression Test, and the Rorschach, were administered to 75 patients divided into 5 equal and matched groups, suffering respectively from peptic ulcer, essential hypertension, gastro-intestinal disease, cardiovascular illness, and patients facing thoracic surgery.

Results indicated that projective methods are useful in the examination of "the psychodynamics of patients' attitudes and patterns of participation in important life relationships. . . . The main difference between 2 groups of patients (hypertension and peptic ulcer) were found in respect to the real or fantasied origin of conflict in dependent relationships and the defensive mechanisms utilized in forming and maintaining object relationships, particularly in regard to manners of dealing with hostile impulses in dependency situations." These and other findings are discussed in relation to the doctor-patient relationship and its management. 20 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1975. Veit, Hans. (Dr. H. Veit, Lehrte b. Hann., Mankestr. 49.) **Die Kreuz-Schmerzen der Frau in psychologischer Sicht.** (A psychological view of low back pain in women.) *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1957, 4, 29-35.—About 2/3 of women seen in gynecological practice suffer from low back pains. These pains are divided by the author into: (a) static low back pains due to excessive and chronic muscular tonus of the sacral area, fatigue effect, or to conflict about certain physical activities involving the lumbosacral area; (b) gynecological low back pains associated with damming up of sexual libido; or (c) symbolic low back pain, the result of guilt feelings connected with activities already carried out or intended. The sacral bone in the female is the place of confluence of antagonistic drives.—*L. Katz.*

1976. Victor, Frank. (170 West 73rd Street, New York 23, N. Y.) **Handschrift und psycho-somatische Medizin.** (Handwriting and psychosomatic medicine.) *Z. psychom-som. Med.*, 1957, 3, 139-145.—A brief historical survey of the development of graphology and a comparison with the development of medicine is given. An illustration and analysis of a sample of Beethoven's handwriting is offered. The author feels that Beethoven's illegible, chaotic handwriting reflects his need to be understood, his difficulty in communicating with others and his protest against reality. His interpersonal and emotional troubles are seen not as the result of his deafness, but his deafness, possibly partly psychogenic, is one of a number of other diseases and symptoms. 21 references.—*L. Katz.*

1977. Wenger, M. A. (Univ. Calif., Los Angeles.) **Pattern analyses of autonomic variables during rest.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 240-244.—6 variables (2 under sympathetic control, 2 under parasympathetic control, 2 under dual control) were chosen for measurement in resting adult Ss diagnosed in 1 of 5 groups, psychosomatic (asthma and the like), psychoneurotic, and operational-fatigue, schizophrenia, and tuberculosis. Analysis of the data indicates that "the frequency of occurrence of (these) 5 patterns of autonomic activity is significantly different for young healthy males (cadets and aviation students) and 4 of the 5 patients groups." A new modal pattern, designated as Pattern Beta, is described and defined. It is concluded that Pattern Beta "is an autonomic response pattern that deserves further study and that must be taken into account in future studies of autonomic balance."—*P. A. Pennington.*

(See also Abstract 437, 928, 1354, 1988)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1978. Andersen, Bjarne. **Infantile cerebral palsy.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1957, 46, Suppl. 109, 62 p.—A sociomedical enquiry carried out in the county of Østfold, Norway, 1954-1955, gives the incidence of cerebral palsy, distribution of various types, diseases or defects associated, potential for education and training as well as the need for various forms of treatment, staff, and financial assistance to properly care for the cases found.—*R. C. Nicke-son.*

1979. Armstrong, Robert M. **Group work with cerebral palsied adults.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 20-21, 23.—Three years of experience in the Erie Neighborhood Houses in Chicago provide the background for the author's observations regarding the extent to which the worker should assume a helping role in the social relationships among those in the group, the problem of both independence and dependence, and camp experience.—*T. E. Newland.*

1980. Bevan, William; Hunt, Ernest L., & Chinn, Ralph McC. (Emory University.) **Sound-induced convulsions in rats subjected to cerebellar damage.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 307-310.—The post-operative susceptibility to audiogenic seizures of rats with anterior cerebellar lesions was tested. A decrease in frequency of seizures and an increase in latencies of first running and epileptoid attacks, with no difference in seizure intensity, characterized the experimental animals. There was no significant relationship between size of lesion and degree of change in sensitivity.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1981. Bickford, Reginald G. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **New dimensions in electroencephalography.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 469-475.—This 1956 presidential address at the meeting of the American Electroencephalographic Society describes depth recording with multicontact electrodes in human material. With epileptics it is frequently possible to find abnormal discharge in depth associated with normal surface activity. The applications of depth recording for mapping epileptogenic foci are described. Depth stimulation in the temporal region yields auditory hallucinations; slow low-voltage stimulation may produce behavioral changes, including automatic stereotyped motor activity of some complexity. 15 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1982. Briquet, Raul, Jr. **A Epilepsia e as Clinicas Geneticas.** (Epilepsy and genetically oriented clinics.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1957, 6, 42-58.—A general account of the problem of epilepsy with its complex etiology is given. Genetic factors are stressed through the review of pertinent research. Statistical data and two illustrative cases are given in support of the point of view offered. 22 references.—*G. S. Wieder.*

1983. Call, Justin D. (U.C.L.A. Medical School.) **Interrelationships between physical and psychological development of teen-age cerebral palsied.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 8-10.—Adolescent growth of the cerebral palsied is discussed in terms of the developing (physical) self image, the impact of longer dependency periods, increased social interaction, the effect of a possible contrast between social acceptance (at a distance) of the handicapped and an avoidance of personal (close) contact, and the failure

of parents to help the adolescent gain a personal understanding of his handicap.—*T. E. Newland.*

1984. Chavany, J. A. *Epilepsie: Étude clinique, diagnostique, physiopathogénique et thérapeutique.* (Epilepsy: Clinical, diagnostic, physio-pathogenic and therapeutic aspects.) Paris, France: Masson et Cie, 1958. xii, 355 p. Fr. 2,800.—This is a detailed and systematic presentation of the many facts of epilepsy. The contents are organized in 5 parts. Part I (88 pages) gives a comprehensive discussion of various types of seizures. Part II (68 pages) deals with special aspects, e.g., childhood epilepsy, so-called epileptic deterioration, etc. Part III (88 pages) takes up diagnostic problems and procedures, e.g., differential diagnosis, EEG, etc. Part IV (78 pages) is concerned with questions of basic physiology and pathology and their implications for therapy. Part V (20 pages) touches briefly on important social problems faced by the epileptic patient and his environment, and indicates facilities available to him in France.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1985. Daly, David D., & Barry, Maurice J., Jr. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) *Musicogenic epilepsy: Report of three cases.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 399-408.—A review of the literature is given wherein 30 cases have thus far been reported. The authors report 3 additional ones and propose a classification of musicogenic epilepsy into primary and secondary types. In the former a specific type of music or particular song "triggers" the convulsion. In the second type numerous stimuli, including music, serve as triggers. 17 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1986. Davidson, G. M. *Reflections on the nature and psychiatric aspects of cryptogenic epilepsy.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1957, 31, 306-324.—The new research data of Le Gros Clark suggest a recorticalization mechanism which facilitates normal behavior by promoting increased, continuous cortical activity. Because of the violence of the epileptic's affectivity and the vulnerability of his hippocampal formation to excitement, the recorticalization mechanism is cut off, causing him to lapse into unconsciousness of such depth that it results in the release of convulsions. The mammillary bodies may represent a critical focus for the relay of the cortical-subcortical impulses and may play an important role in convulsions. The petit mal attack is considered an abortive form of seizure. Certain psychiatric aspects of epilepsy are discussed with clinical examples. 16 references.—*D. Prager.*

1987. Geocaris, Konstantin. (Hillcrest Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma.) *Psychotic episodes heralding the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, 21, 107-116.—Four cases are presented where patients with psychotic reactions were admitted to psychiatric hospitals and were subsequently found to be concurrently suffering from multiple sclerosis. Their psychological illnesses could not be differentiated from those of other patients on locked wards who had no neurological disease. Although no characteristic personality or nosologic type could be drawn, all four seemed to have had strong passive dependent patterns, emotional and sexual immaturity, and poor marital relationships. The findings re-emphasizes the importance of a careful neurological evaluation and a review of the past medical

history of every psychiatric patient. 16 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1988. Groethuysen, Ulrich C., Robinson, David B., Haylett, Clarice H., Estes, Hubert R., & Johnson, Adelaide M. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) *Depth electrographic recording of a seizure during a structured interview: Report of a case.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 353-362.—Study of a catatonic woman, psychotic for 30 years, indicated that "a convulsive seizure developed during the structured interview based on traumatic (sexual) historical material recently learned from the mother. A striking time relationship existed between the presentation of specifically charged material and the onset of the electrophysiologic alterations in the vicinity of the left amygdala which culminated, after 11 minutes, in a generalized convulsion" in a person who had been seizure-free for more than 40 years. This finding is discussed in relation to physiological and psychodynamic factors postulated as operative in the situation. 19 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1989. Halpern, L., & Kugelmass, S. (Rothschild Hadassah U. Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel.) *Influence of head posture on reaction time in the sensorimotor induction syndrome.* *Conf. neurol.*, 1957, 17, 118-130.—"The influence of head posture on reaction time was investigated in four patients with the sensorimotor induction syndrome in unilateral disequilibrium. The examinations revealed that the displacement of the head to the side of the disequilibrium produced lengthened and more variable reaction times, while shorter and more stable reaction time values were obtained with displacement of the head to the opposite side. These results concerning reaction time correspond to the systematic effect of head posture on the statokinetic condition and sensory functions. The dependence of these functions on the change of head posture in patients with the sensorimotor induction syndrome indicates the biological significance of motor procedures on the functioning of the organism as a whole." Authors' summary. French and German summaries.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1990. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Res. Station, Iowa City.) *A second short test for use with children who have cerebral palsy.* *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 18-19.—The 18-item device, for measuring speech behavior, was found to have high reliability (.91), good range of difficulty (27% to 83%, median of 64%), good discriminative power, and adequate uniqueness of items.—*T. E. Newland.*

1991. Kennard, Margaret A. (Univ. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.) *Effect of temporal pole ablations on epileptic tendencies of monkeys.* *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 404-414.—Unilateral or bilateral removal of temporal association areas in monkeys is followed by increases in epileptic tendencies as shown by EEG and by clinical seizures. "The paroxysmal activity of the temporal ablation involves total behavior and blunting or alteration in response to environmental stimuli."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1992. Klein, Marc-Richard. *L'hydrocéphalie du nourrisson: Étude clinique et traitement.* (Hydrocephaly of the young infant: Clinical study and treatment.) Paris, France: Masson & Cie., 1958. 136 p. Fr. 1,600.—As neurosurgeon of a children's hospital, the author has specialized in the study and treatment

of hydrocephaly and has operated on more than 300 cases. In order to be successful, the surgical treatment must be carried out at a very early stage, before the destructive processes in the brain have proceeded too far. Based on anatomical and physiopathological studies, the author classifies and discusses the different types of the disease. A detailed description of the operation is given. With the assistance of a psychologist, the psychological effects are measured; for this purpose Gesell's developmental scale is applied and has been found to be very useful. —M. Haas.

1993. Mautner, Hans. (Wrentham, Mass.) **Drug therapy in cerebral palsy.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(3), 4-13, 20-22.—Research on drug therapy in connection with epileptiform seizures, motor disturbances, and mental deficiency is summarized. Both physicochemical and behavioral phenomena are described as reported in the literature. "Drug therapy of epilepsy in cerebral palsy is effective. Drug treatment of hyperkinetic disorders is less satisfactory, but, in many patients, some of the long list of recommended drugs have proved their usefulness. Drug therapy for spasticity shows some good beginnings. . . . The most difficult problem is drug therapy in mental retardation [where] we see some more or less promising beginnings for a future development, but the prospects for the near future seem to be rather dim." 158-item bibliography.—T. E. Newland.

1994. Mecham, Merlin J. (Brigham Young Univ.) **A scale for screening level of verbal communication behavior in cerebral palsy.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 22-23.—A preliminary scale for appraising the level of language readiness in five major communication areas (listening, speaking, reading, writing, and general verbal communication) is proposed in Vineland Social Maturity Scale form.—T. E. Newland.

1995. Mecham, Merlin, J. (Brigham Young Univ.) **A selected bibliography on cerebral palsy: Communication.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1957, 18(4), 13-17.—References are grouped under the headings of speech problems, hearing problems, breathing problems, speech habilitation, reading and writing, and congenital aphasia. One is a 1900 reference (word-blindness), and the others fall between 1933 and 1956.—T. E. Newland.

1996. Prange, Arthur J., & Abse, David W. **Psychic events accompanying an attack of poliomyelitis.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1957, 30, 75-87.—The specific disturbances of somatic function which were accompanied by heightened anxiety were urinary dysfunction and incipient bulbar involvement. Partial regression to a primitive ego state, defensive maneuvers, and the sequence of reintegrative efforts are discussed. Consideration is given to roles of professional personnel in relationship to the patient's changing problems and needs. 17 references.—C. L. Winder.

1997. Shaw, Merville C., (Chico State Coll.) & Cruickshank, William M. **The Rorschach performance of epileptic children.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 422-424.—"The results of the present study fail to confirm most of the alleged Rorschach indicators of epilepsy. The results may possibly be accounted for in several ways. First, the present study seems to be one of the first in which a rigorous

system of matching experimental subjects with control subjects has been used. In previous studies the experimental groups have, for the most part, been compared only with the so-called normal Rorschach pattern. Second, the current study made use of statistical tests of significance, rather than subjective comparisons. Finally, this study was confined to one particular diagnostic category of epilepsy of homogeneous severity, while other studies have tended to lump together all types of epileptic patients without regard to etiology. On the basis of the present study, the Rorschach does not appear to be a useful clinic tool for the differential diagnosis of idiopathic epilepsy."—A. J. Bachrach.

1998. Thomas, Juergen. (Univ. Ill. Col. Med., Chicago, Ill.) **A rare electroencephalographic pattern: The six per second spike and wave discharge.** *Neurology*, 1957, 7, 438-442.—This type of activity has been seen in about 1% of 20,000 recordings of abnormal seizure activity. It was found more often when the subject was drowsy and is usually (80%) correlated with clinical symptoms of epilepsy or headache, fainting, etc. Etiology is unknown, and a high proportion of these patients are not benefited by anticonvulsant drugs.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1999. Tippet, Donn L., & Pine, Irving. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Denial mechanisms in masked epilepsy.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1957, 19, 326-331.—"Masked epilepsy" as a syndrome results from denial mechanisms and should be as suspected in those presenting an atypical syndrome and an abnormal electroencephalogram. The approach in treatment might well be both medical (drugs) and psychotherapy whereby the denial mechanism can be resolved. Material is based upon study of 9 cases.—L. A. Pennington.

2000. Ware, Kenneth E., Fisher, Seymour, & Cleveland, Sidney. **Body-image boundaries and adjustment to poliomyelitis.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 88-93.—In a group of 56 polio patients, a relationship between psychological adjustment to physical handicap and a measure of body-image boundaries was shown to exist. "Apparently, individuals who conceive of their body boundaries as possessing defensive, armoring, barrier-like qualities are significantly better able to adapt to the circumstances surrounding physical loss than are those individuals whose body concept does not contain these features."—H. P. David.

2001. Woods, Grace E. (Hortham Hosp., Bristol, England.) **Cerebral palsy in childhood.** Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1957; Bristol, England: John Wright & Sons, 1957. xi, 158 p. \$6.50.—The author presents an intensive analysis of the information obtained on the 301 subjects, aged 5 to 17, seen at the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children over a five-year period. After briefly reviewing the history and (especially the British) literature of the problem and describing the clinical examination procedures, incidence figures are presented (1.9 cerebral palsied children reaching age 5 out of 1000 live births), and the clinical histories and characteristics of the children are presented for seven categories of cerebral palsy. Certain data on abnormalities in the birth process are presented, as are the nature and distributions of sensory defects, speech defects, and epileptiform disturbances. Assessment of educability

is treated in terms of procedures and results. 235-item bibliography.—*T. E. Newland.*

(See also Abstracts 246, 248, 267, 1389, 1676, 1737, 1738, 1819)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

2002. Bindon, D. Marjorie. (Canterbury U. Coll., New Zealand.) **Make-A-Picture Story Test findings for rubella deaf children.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 38-42.—The MAPS test was given to matched groups of rubella deaf, non-rubella deaf, and hearing 15-year-old children. In comparison with the non-deaf, the rubella deaf scored fewer "normal" signs and more "schizophrenic" signs. "It is contended that the fantasy productions of the deaf, in general, are indicative of their social isolation and illogical unrealistic thinking."—*H. P. David.*

2003. Cholden, Louis S. **A psychiatrist works with blindness.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1958. 119 p. \$1.85.—A collection of papers by the late Doctor Cholden dealing with the following topics: Psychiatric Aspects of Informing the Patient of Blindness, Group Therapy with the Blind, Developing Psychological Acceptance of Disability in Counseling Adolescents and Young Adults: The Blind, The Client and Medical Services in Rehabilitation, Some Psychiatric Problems in the Rehabilitation of the Blind, The Effects of Monetary Giving on Human Beings, Where Do We As Rehabilitation Workers Feel Ourselves Lacking That We Must Look for a Scapegoat?—*B. Lowenfeld.*

2004. Cutsforth, Margery. (California School for the Blind.) **The preschool blind child at home.** *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 58-65.—Teachers and parents need to be aware of the kinds of problems that the blind child faces in his preschool environment. The parents have suffered a powerful emotional impact and may have negative feelings and attitudes that they must resolve. Some parents have misconceptions about the child's potential musical ability or the acuteness of other senses or that their child must be sad and full of regret over their loss. The real needs of the child to feel wanted, to be able to play a part in family living, or to satisfy his curiosity about things should be met by parents and teachers.—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2005. Dean, Sidney I. (U. of Portland.) **Adjustment testing and personality factors of the blind.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 171-177.—Among the findings in a study of various tests with 34 male and 20 female blind subjects, it was found that the MMPI may be used with the blind without modification. There is no need for separate blind norm tables. With the Sargent Insight Test, however, the norms proposed by Sargent differ enough to suggest that these norms should be applied with caution to blind subjects. The Emotional Factors Inventory results and the scores on the MMPI suggest that "the blind are not paranoid or depressed as a group; a finding at variance with previous assumptions." On the MMPI three peaks occurred in the blind subjects in the K, Mf, and Ma. This was true of both sexes and suggests further exploration.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

2006. Green, M. R., & Schecter, D. E. **Autistic and symbiotic disorders in three blind children.**

Psychiat. Quart., 1957, 31, 628-646.—The three cases of emotionally disturbed blind children presented showed severe developmental retardation, similar psychopathology, and common trends in their relationships with their parents. The individual work of the psychiatrist with the child, consultations with parents by psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker, placement of the child in daytime school programs with regular teacher consultation, and institutional placement when indicated were four phases of the therapeutic program.—*D. Prager.*

2007. Groth, Hilde, & Lyman, John. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **A comparison of two modes of prosthetic prehension force control by arm amputees.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 325-328.—To evaluate mode of control of prosthetic terminal devices in terms of prehension force, 20 unilateral below-elbow amputees (10 regular voluntary opening hook wearers and 10 regular voluntary closing hook wearers) performed simple tasks requiring grasping and transporting light objects. Both types can be controlled precisely enough to avoid crushing objects such as straws and paper cups. No statistically significant difference was found in absolute amount of prehension force exerted by wearers of the two devices.—*P. Ash.*

2008. Groth, Hilde, & Lyman, John. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Relation of the mode of prosthesis control to psychomotor performance of arm amputees.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 73-78.—Comparisons of a "voluntary closing" type of prosthesis control system, for hook and hand prosthetic terminal devices, "were made for a total of 17 amputees, using performance time as a criterion measure on three simple manipulation tests. Amputee preference for various types of device was determined by a questionnaire. The results indicated that the mode of control of the prehension device was unrelated to the criterion measure . . . preference . . . is related to other factors than speed . . . such as mechanical reliability [and] . . . there is no inherent superiority for either type of control; neither one stands in any natural functional relationship to the shoulder shrug or biceps contraction."—*P. Ash.*

2009. **Indian Institute of Personnel Management. Bihar Branch.** (Institute of Pers. Mgmt., Bihar Branch, Jamshedpur, India.) **Report on rehabilitation of the disabled.** *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1957, 9(1), 20-21.—Industries in Jamshedpur received a questionnaire. Results showed that there were 178 disabled employees. 100 had visual handicaps and 78 had motor and hand defects. The organization of a rehabilitation center is recommended. A certain percentage of jobs (after job analysis) should be set aside for the disabled in each factory. The rehabilitation center would have a program involving medical rehabilitation, prosthetic appliances, vocational guidance and counseling, training, placement and follow-up.—*H. Silverman.*

2010. Johnston, Philip W., (Mass. Dept. of Public Health) & Farrell, Malcolm J. **An experiment in improved medical and educational services for hard of hearing children at the Walter E. Fernald State School.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 230-237.—"This study has shown that although incidence of hearing loss among children in the educational department of the Walter E. Fernald State School is

very high by public school standards, it is nevertheless quite certain that not a single child in the educational department has been basically misclassified because of an unrevealed hearing impairment. This result, as indicated previously, was quite unexpected." The effects of the medical and audiological therapies applied to members of the experimental group are presented in detail.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2011. Laird, James T. (Spencer State Hosp., Spencer, W. Va.) **Emotional disturbances among the physically handicapped.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 190-191.—A study of two groups of physically disabled male and female clients indicates that approximately 45% have emotional disturbances that may interfere with occupational success.—*G. S. Speer.*

2012. Mishima, Jiro, & Hattori, Hiroko. (Waseda U., Tokyo.) **Rōsha no chinō no sokutei ni kansuru jikkenteki kenkyū.** (An experimental study on the intelligence measurement of deafs.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 5, 9-17.—The reproduction of visually presented scattered dots was tested. The stimulus was projected on a screen by slides. The score was recorded by the number of trials needed for the correct reproduction for each stimulus. 91 normals and 195 deafs from 13 to 18 years old were the Ss. Positive correlations were obtained of the test score with age, educational achievement, and IQ in both groups. In general deafs showed lower score than the normals. The writer suggests that this test is useful "as an index of predicting the intelligence of the deaf." English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2013. Motzheim, Gottfried. **Zur Familiengründung des Körperbehinderten.** (About the starting of a family by the physically handicapped.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 77-84.—The main problem for the therapist or counselor of the physically handicapped involves the maintenance, the solid rooting, and the development of a feeling of personal worth; and toward this end training for and help with integration into family life and the forming of a family are very important. The author feels that marriage with a non-handicapped partner will raise the sense of personal value while marriage with another handicapped person may lower it. Therefore, he advises against encouraging the latter type of marriage. The partner who is not handicapped will need a scale of values in which physical values are outweighed by spiritual, ethical and religious ones. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of how such a scale of value can be developed by training the "will" and "conscience." This is the first of two articles on the subject. 20 references.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

2014. Müller, Elisabeth. (Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, Germany.) **Geistige Entwicklung Blinder Kinder.** (Mental development of blind children.) *Psychol. Beil.*, 1957, 3, 281-309.—In this systematic review of the literature the author discusses the psychological development of children with innate blindness from infancy through school age. The behavior of children going blind while in school is also considered. English and French summaries. 90 references.—*H. P. David.*

2015. Nadler, Eugene B. (Highland View Hospital, Cleveland, O.) **Prediction of the sheltered shop work performance of individuals with severe physical disability.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 95-98.—The WAIS Verbal and Performance IQs, and

Bender-Gestalt scores were correlated with a rating scale of sheltered shop job performance for 53 older severely handicapped persons. The three tests were about equal in predictive power, and all three showed substantial validity. It is concluded that intellectual factors are of major importance in vocational rehabilitation.—*G. S. Speer.*

2016. Nakamura, Shigeru. (Kobe U.) **Rōji ni kansuru kenkyū: Personality no katasa to sakushiryō ni tsuite.** (Studies of deaf children: Rigidity of personality and degree of Müller-Lyer's illusion.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 150-153.—(1) Deaf and normal children, 13 of each, were compared. The rigidity was determined by the degree of cosatiation in simple figure drawing. The degree of rigidity was significantly higher in deafs than in normals. (2) Müller-Lyer illusion figure was given to 40 deaf and 49 normal children to adjust the length of comparison line to the standard. Although there was no difference in the amount of the illusion, deafs showed higher variability among adjustments and shorter adjusting time than normals. The result was explained as an index of crude personality in deafs. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

2017. Rowe, Emma Dorothy. **Speech problems of blind children: A survey of the North California area.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1958. 39 p. \$45.—"One hundred and forty-eight school-age blind children were screened for speech defects by means of tape recordings which were independently judged by two speech therapists. Results indicated that the percentage of speech defects was low when compared with most public school surveys. . . . All of the defects found were considered to be minor. In no case was the speech defect severe enough to interfere markedly with effective communication." 38 references.—*N. J. Raskin.*

2018. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, & The Industrial Home for the Blind. **Rehabilitation of deaf-blind persons. Vol. I. A manual for professional workers and summary report of a pilot study.** Brooklyn, N. Y.: Industrial Home for the Blind, 1958. xiv, 246 p. \$3.50.—This manual was prepared under the direction of the Industrial Home for the Blind, supported by a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The project director, Mr. George E. Keane, provides introductory and concluding comments and different authors contribute chapters on: communication; social casework services; health and medical aspects; psychological examination; vocational adjustment; recreation services; and social and interpersonal implications of the IHB Club for the Deaf-Blind. 5 additional monographs dealing with various service areas to deaf-blind persons are planned. Appendices include a bibliography, a study of primary degeneration of the retina (retinitis pigmentosa) and samples of various forms and schedules. 17-page bibliography.—*B. Lowenfeld.*

2019. United States Veterans Administration. **War blinded veterans in a postwar setting.** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1958. xiv, 260 p. \$1.50.—Interviews with 1949 blinded veterans were conducted by 386 medical social workers. Information was obtained concerning events and conditions antecedent and attendant to blindness, factors related to treatment and training,

and outcomes. These data are tabulated and interpreted.—*N. J. Raskin.*

2020. Warren, Sol L., & Sanford, Daniel S. (N. Y. State Dept. Education.) **The short-term institute as a training aid in rehabilitation.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 28-33.—A survey of six short-term training institutes indicates that this highly flexible training device varies widely in program, objectives, and organization, and is readily adaptable to the needs of the participants as well as the community.—*G. S. Speer.*

2021. Zissman, Hélène. **Les déficients. Legislation. Réadaptation. Bibliographie.** (The Handicapped. Legislation. Rehabilitation. Bibliography.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1957, 6, 20-123.—This article is primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of industrial workers. It deals with definitions; psychological aspects of disabilities; legislation in France, Great Britain, Belgium, U. S. A., Italy, Netherlands on the physically handicapped. Recent research on the blind, cardiac, mental illness and deficiency, paralyzed, tuberculosis is reported. This article includes an international bibliography of 2102 references.—*V. Sanua.*

(See also Abstracts 155, 164, 1493, 1514, 2109)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2022. Amatora, Mary. (St. Francis College, Fort Wayne, Ind.) **A functional approach to educational psychology.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 175-181.—The author analyzes some pertinent aspects of college courses in educational psychology relative to their functioning in the subsequent teaching of the students. She shows the need for a functional approach, what is expected of the teacher, the influence of motivation in behavior, and the need for action research, before genuine progress will be forthcoming.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2023. Biddle, William W. (Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.) **Growth toward freedom: A challenge for campus and community.** New York: Harper, 1957. x, 171 p. \$3.00.—The theme of this book is that institutions of higher learning must undertake responsibility for community education. The author describes such a program developed at Earlham College. A recommended beginning for such a program is the establishment of an interdepartmental bureau whose functions would include the promotion of community self improvement projects and the enticement of faculty colleagues into participation in these activities with their students. A description of such unique methods as educational workcamping and community dynamics for foreign lands is included.—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2024. Clark, Edward L. **Item difficulties based on end segments.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 457-459.—Indices of difficulty as determined by end quarters of criterion group were compared with those as determined by middle two quarters. Correlations were made between difficulties for items of 5 different levels of discrimination in order that effectiveness of items would be variable in study. Data utilized were 1911 item analyses based upon 400 Ss. Among findings: Middle half of Ss yielded better evaluations of difficulty than end groups for majority of items.

Use of end "quarters" alone for determination of item difficulty became progressively less satisfactory as discrimination value of item increased.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2025. Cook, Ruth Cathlyn. (State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.) **Evaluation of two methods of teaching spelling.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 21-27.—After analyzing some earlier research on various methods of teaching spelling, the author reports a study of two approaches to the teaching of spelling that are popular in the State of Minnesota. Participants in the study, treatment of data, and results observed, limitations of the findings, and implication for the teacher are discussed.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2026. Dvorac, Edward J. (U. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.) **School and college health services.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, 26, 522-541.—The studies provide information on the scope and nature of present-day school and college health services, the extent of various student health problems, and some methods of solving certain of these problems. There is ample evidence of the increasing trend in inter-agency and interprofessional cooperation in planning and improving school and college health service programs. 125-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

2027. Eglash, Albert. **Changes in opinionation during a psychology course.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 164-165.—Purpose of study was to test hypothesis that in a permissive, group-centered situation, students will become increasingly tolerant of those with differing opinions. Students in 3 psychology classes were subjects. A conventional lecture method in one class, a fairly permissive discussion method in another class, and an extremely permissive discussion method in the third class were utilized by the same instructor. An abbreviated form of Roach's Opinionation Scale was used as a measure of tolerance toward those holding opinions different from one's own. It was found in all sections, mean opinionation scores increased; each change was statistically significant. Opinionation tended to increase more in the more permissive classes, but differences were not statistically significant.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2028. Ferguson, Eva Dreikurs. (Northwestern University.) **An evaluation of two types of kindergarten attendance programs.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 287-301.—Spaced versus daily attendance at a kindergarten in Melbourne, Australia, was studied in two groups of 28 children 3-5 years old, each matched by age, family background and adjustment to kindergarten routine. Spaced attendance consisted of three days attendance on one week and two days on the next. Criteria of evaluation were free-play behavior, social cohesion of peer group, physical development, attendance records and behavior and development at home. Results indicate no differences in all but one criterion area. This latter, social interaction, was observed in sociometric data and parents reports but was not confirmed by observational data. It is concluded that type of attendance "does not appreciably affect the children's general development."—*B. Kutner.*

2029. Goertzen, Stanley M. **A study of teachers' and psychologists' ability to predict seventh graders' opinions of certain behaviors of their peer group.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 166-170.—This study is a follow-up of an earlier research project

involving 7th graders' opinions of their peer group. The present study compares attitudes and predictions of 2 teacher groups and one psychologist group with those of the 7th graders in original study. Subjects were 2 age, education, and experienced matched teacher groups and one school psychologist group. The first teacher group (T-1) was asked to respond to opinionnaire as they thought 7th graders would. Instructions to the psychologists group were the same. The second teacher group (T-2) was asked to respond to opinionnaire on basis of their personal reaction to 7th graders who exhibit these behaviors. In all comparisons of the 3 groups great likenesses with the children's ratings or rankings either in feeling by T-2 or in predicting by T-1 and psychologists were found.—S. M. Schoonover.

2030. Goldenson, Robert M. **Helping your child to read better.** New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1957. vi, 312 p. \$3.95.—This book, according to the author, has been written primarily for parents, "because parents are concerned about their children's reading." It is a book which discusses the reading process from readiness through reading in high school. It should be helpful to any one concerned with reading development. Most of the chapters are structured in terms of a general discussion of a particular aspect of the reading process, and at the end of each chapter is a special section, called a question roundup. Here questions asked most frequently by parents on the subject of the chapter discussed and proposes answers or makes suggestions of books on various levels or those dealing with a particular area of reading growth. At the end of the book a series of graded readings are given to illustrate the type of material available in leisure-time books that are read by children in the various reading age groups. Also there is a list of publishers, with their addresses, of the books mentioned in the question roundup sections. Included also in the appendix material is a first grade basic sight vocabulary list of words used in all pre-primers and primers. It is presented to aid parents in selecting reading material and in making up word games.—P. D. Leedy.

2031. Hunt, J. T. (U. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.) **School personnel and mental health.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, 26, 502-521.—2 premises seem to underlie the reviewed research: (a) Professionally competent school personnel are concerned with the mental health as well as the academic achievements of their pupils. (b) Borderline and relatively ineffective personnel can be made more perceptive, adequate, and stable. Effective school people can increase their professional capacities through preservice and inservice education which focuses at least in part upon human development and behavior. Aspects of the teacher-pupil relationship and of the effects of the principal on pupils or teachers are investigated. Little attention has been paid to the actual attitudes and expectations of persons in school administration and in supervisory positions in relation to mental health services. 161-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2032. Laljani, M. R. (Instit. Rural Educ., New Delhi, India.) **Evaluation in basic schools: Studies in basic education.** New Delhi, India: Univer. Press. Institute of Rural Education, 1956. xxv, 80 p. Rupees 3.—Survey via structured personal interviews of 50 Delhi State basic education schools. Detailed

objectives of Basic Education are presented, as for social studies, mother tongue, social-mental development, etc.; results of present practices given (example: 90% schools still use traditional essay type exams to evaluate scholastic achievement of pupils and only at end of the year); greater emphasis on detailed cumulative pupil records should be given. Evaluation is a much wider concept than traditional exams. Major handicaps in India are: (a) lack of standardized tests; and (b) inadequate teacher training. Remedial suggestions are given. Appendices present statistical results of the survey; sample cumulative record; list of 11 intelligence tests in Hindi or Urdu for use in Indian schools. 27 references.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

2033. Morgan, Clifford T., & Deese, James. (Johns Hopkins University.) **How to study.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957. v, 130 p. \$1.50.—A guide for students of higher education. A comprehensive coverage of study techniques that includes: methods and planning; note taking; reading improvement; examination preparation; theme writing and reports; and approaches to foreign languages and mathematics.—D. L. Stresing.

2034. Rao, K. U. (Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry.) **The effect of interference with certain aspects of goal setting on level of aspiration behaviour.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 1-10.—An experiment was designed to study the effects of interference with the interactions on level of aspiration behavior and performance among the three basic requirements of a goal setting situation, viz., stating the level of aspiration, performing the task and getting knowledge of results. With all the three requirements present, the performance was very high. Performance was adversely affected in the absence of the stating of level of aspiration, and not so much as in the absence of the knowledge of results. Level of aspiration behavior is not affected much provided the subjects have knowledge of the possible score range.—U. Pareek.

2035. Rohrer, John H. **Large and small sections in college classes.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1957, 28, 275-279.

2036. Ryan, W. Carson. (U. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.) **The emerging concept of mental health in education.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, 26, 417-428.—The aims of mental health have proceeded in several decades from preoccupation with abnormality to an emphasis on normal wholesome development. The concept of mental health is itself an elusive one. There exists no psychologically meaningful and, from the point of view of research, operationally useful description of what is commonly understood to constitute mental health. The school must provide real motivation if it is to be helpful to children and youth in maintaining and strengthening mental health. Development of psychological insight among teachers is one of the most important problems of prophylactic psychiatry. A wholesome emotional climate in schools is probably the most important single contribution the school can make to its students in mental health. 46-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2037. Sharma, T. R. **Construction of a Hindi writing scale for primary school children.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, 4(1), 24-31.—A report of a project to devise a standard measure for gauging chil-

dren's handwriting. 2907 students in II to V primary classes from 9 schools were used to produce the specimens. 2 groups of judges evaluated them. A correlation of .85 was obtained between the judges. The conclusions show: (1) on basis of class norms, handwriting is marked by rapid improvement in classes IV and V; and (2) the poorer norms of class II and III can be attributed to the large number of students in them. Where the classes are large the norms are lower (inferior) to those where classes are small. The handwriting scale is reproduced.—*H. Angelino.*

2038. Siegfried, Kurt, & Bauer, Ernst. (Demutstrasse 18, St. Gallen, Switzerland.) **Der Schulpsychologische Dienst im Kanton St. Gallen.** (School psychology service in the Canton of St. Gallen.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 221-224.—The origin, organization, nature of work and some problems of relationships with teachers and parents are discussed as they pertain to a school psychology service in a Swiss Canton, which is historically and geographically unique. In order to correct the one-sided viewpoint of the psychologist, cooperation with a child psychiatrist is desirable. For the school child, who is different from other children, school psychology working in a team is the only completely responsible form of help.—*J. W. House.*

2039. Simpson, Ray H. **A procedure for managing teaching-learning situations in educational psychology.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 411-425.—The following objectives of the educational psychology course are revealed in the outline of the major course activities, which are analyzed in this report: identifying problems, selecting problems for initial study, working toward problem solution, keeping a student learning record, self-evaluation, finding and using resources, and developing effective interpersonal relations.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2040. Skinner, Charles E. (Ed.) **Essentials of educational psychology.** Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. xiii, 528 p. \$6.50.—Formerly published as *Essentials of Educational Psychology* (see 20: 919), this book is the work of six authors whose intention is to present up-to-date information about the learning process and to provide a guide to those psychological concepts and principles important in educational theory and practice. There are five main sections devoted, in turn, to "Psychology in teaching," "Human growth and development," "Learning," "Adjustment and mental hygiene" and "Evaluation and Guidance." Appendices offer a discussion of basic statistical concepts and a list of films for teaching purposes.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

2041. Smith, Arthur, & Josse, Jane. (Univ. School at Southern Ill. Univ.) **Some social-psychological aspects of the high school orientation program.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1957, 31, 99-106.—Insecurity exhibited by the beginning freshmen is the result of conflict produced by changing membership in groups. An effective orientation program designed to reduce conflict must be based upon social-psychological principles involved in changing group membership and its effect upon the individual. The authors analyze a number of basic procedures that must be followed if the orientation program is to be effective.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2042. Stavsky, William H. (Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck, N. Y.) **Using the insights of**

psychotherapy in teaching. *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 28-35.—Children have anxieties that are caused by situations in which they are placed. The author discusses the nature of anxiety in children, some methods of alleviating anxiety in the classroom, and anxiety in the seriously disturbed child.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2043. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **The organization of educational research in the United States.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1957, 27, 159-167.—A nationally-organized program of experimental research in education supported by government and private subsidy could promote substantial educational progress. Federal sponsorship could be organized and extended through grants to establish experimental and demonstration schools, through scientific study of problems of public education in the local setting, through founding a network of community school study councils, and through setting up a National Institute of Educational Research. Private individual and foundation support could be enhanced through better coordination of research efforts, and more judicious use of funds, under the agency of a Council for Educational Research resembling that maintained by the social sciences. Improved training for research workers is of prime importance.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2044. Symonds, Percival M. **What education has to learn from psychology: V. Learning is reacting.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1957, 59, 89-100.—Learning that results from action is contrasted with learning that results from absorption (memory); the former point of view starts with Aristotle—(the latter with Plato)—and continues through Wm. James, Guthrie, Dewey and Kilpatrick, and is proven in the experiments of Gates and Forlano. Modern use of the technique is demonstrated in student interruption of lectures and in guided discussion of broadcasts. The learning of rules—à la Plato—may be good training for a teacher, but when he applies these rules his method is Aristotelian. Interpreting this concept to current practises—(a) Merit rating will only change personality when new responses are practised under guidance that rewards preferred behavior. (b) Preaching does not translate ideals into behavior—delinquents have as much moral and religious knowledge as non-delinquents. (c) Psychotherapy will produce behavioral changes only as the individual practises new ways of behaving.

"Education produces learning not essentially by what a teacher says, thinks or does, but by what a pupil can be encouraged to say, think, do and feel."—*H. Moore.*

2045. Thompson, R. H. T. (Canterbury U. Coll., New Zealand.) **Co-education: A survey of parental opinion.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 9, 58-68.—Parents, in selecting a child's school, tend to think of the needs of the particular child and the advantages of a particular school rather than in terms of the issue of coeducation. Supporters of both coeducational and single-sex schools justify their opposing points of view by an appeal to the basic characteristics of adolescence.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

2046. Ullman, Charles A. (U. S. Civil Service Commission.) **Teachers, peers and tests as predictors of adjustment.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 257-267.—A follow-up study of 331 children previously studied to determine the predictor value of rat-

ings of adjustment, explores for validation purposes teacher and peer ratings and test scores. The hypothesis that "ratings appear to be better predictors of that aspect of maladjustment which had to do with society's reaction to acted-out behavior and self-descriptive data appears to be better predictors of what the person himself will choose to do." Population studied was 11 ninth-grade classes of three Prince Georges County (Maryland) junior high schools. Using five variables (Forced Choice Test, California "Self" score, California "Social" score, SRA Youth Inventory and a sociometric rating) the following results were obtained: (1) Teachers' Forced Choice Test ratings were predictive of children's amenability to school goals; (2) self-descriptive personality tests scores are useful predictors of withdrawal from school by girls; and (3) predictive sex differences in ratings and tests are found.—*B. Kutner.*

2047. Vogl, Maria. *Ein Beitrag zum Gerechtigkeitsfanatismus in der Schule.* (A contribution on fanaticism about justice in school.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1957, 26, 84-87.—The child guidance worker often is faced with parents who are fanatical about obtaining justice for their child and in order to obtain it attack the schools and sometimes the government. He had best keep out of the crossfire of such controversies. However, in the interest of keeping the child from taking on the same point of view, it is desirable to attempt to change the parents' attitude. Small and inevitable mistakes of the teacher can be blown up into a serious business through the intervention of the parents, and the child invariably is the one who suffers as a consequence. The accused teacher will either neglect the child or become "impersonally just," thus withdrawing the necessary warmth from the child. Teachers do not have time to waste on a thorough investigation of all small happenings in the classroom. Perfect justice is apt to be at the expense of personal interest, forbearance and other important values. Experience with the teachers' fallibility actually prepares for life. No one is able to be perfectly just at all times. Furthermore, from a fanaticism about justice to a paranoid personality there are many but only small steps.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

(See also Abstracts 891, 980)

SCHOOL LEARNING

2048. Adams, Henry L. (Human Factors Staff, Convair, San Diego, Cal.) *The comparative effectiveness of electric and manual typewriters in the acquisition of typing skill in a Navy radioman school.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 227-230.—"Experimental ($n=39$) and control ($n=40$) groups were trained on electric and manual typewriters, respectively, with the experimental groups switching to manual typewriters for the last fourth of the training. Typing proficiency was measured by a series of tests composed of cipher groups. It was found that students trained on manual typewriters performed as well as students trained on electric typewriters. There was considerable positive transfer of training from electric to manual typewriters but direct practice on manual typewriters was preferable."—*P. Ash.*

2049. Artley, A. Sterl. (Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.) *The development of reading maturity in high school: Implications of the Gray-Rogers study.* *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 321-

328.—The Gray-Rogers study showed (a) adults in the study who had completed high school and were superior in reading only to a limited extent to those who completed grade school only, (b) a general low level of reading competence, and (c) reading competence does not in and of itself make for complete reading maturity. The author concludes that all areas of the curriculum should contribute to reading maturity.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2050. Ausubel, David P., Robbins, Lillian Cukier, & Blake, Elias, Jr. *Retroactive inhibition and facilitation in the learning of school materials.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 334-343.—Ss were 188 University of Illinois undergraduates, divided into 1 experimental and 3 control groups. All were given a 1700-word passage on Buddhism to study, then were given a multiple-choice test for retention of same immediately after learning and 8 days later. Interpolated learning sessions were introduced 24 hours after initial test as follows: Experimental group learned a passage comparing Buddhism and Christianity. One control group restudied Buddhism passage, second control group studied a passage dealing only with Christianity, while third control group was not subjected to any interpolated learning. Inter-group comparisons of ratios between initial and later retention indicated that where meaningful material is involved: (a) proactive instead of retroactive inhibition is determining factor in forgetting; and (b) interpolated learning of material similar, but non-identical, to original learning does not result in retroactive inhibition, but induces as much retroactive facilitation as identical repetition of learning task.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2051. Baker, Janet. (College of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Md.) *Mastery of vocabulary in history.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 589-595.—A pretest given at the beginning and a post test at the end of a semester of history showed significant improvement in spelling and knowledge of synonyms and antonyms. The methods employed to contribute to this improvement are described.—*M. Murphy.*

2052. Biggs, Bernice Prince. (San Francisco St. Coll., San Francisco, Cal.) *The professor in industry.* *J. Communication*, 1957, 7, 125-128.—Discussion of speed reading courses for executives.—*D. E. Meister.*

2053. Bogaert, E. *Controls et surveillance psychologique de personnel navigant dans l'aviation.* (Psychological control and supervision of aviation flying personnel.) *Travail hum.*, 1957, 20, 53-66.—Proper control and supervision of flying personnel has goals of reducing accidents, safeguarding valuable men, and dealing with psychological maladjustments at the outset. Not only does it concern learners, but is directed to veteran pilots who have had accidents, made mistakes, or show signs of fatigue or depression. Control involves teams of psychologists, psychiatrists, physiologists, and doctors. Individual attention should be paid to those who were good enough to be selected in the first place. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

2054. Cook, Desmond L. *A comparison of reading comprehension scores obtained before and after a time announcement.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 440-446.—Purpose of study is comparison of comprehension scores secured before and after a time

announcement for groups of slow and fast readers. Three groups of 100 answer sheets each were selected from reading comprehension test given all entering students at U. of Iowa in Sept. 1955. Group A consisted of testees whose rate scores were above 90th percentile and who had completed exam. Group B contained testees whose rate scores were below 10th percentile and who had completed exam, while Group C consisted of examinees whose rate scores were below 15th percentile but who did not complete test. Results suggested that a time announcement (given when $\frac{1}{2}$ of test time had passed) used to secure a rate score was associated with more lowered comprehension scores following such an announcement than before it for slow readers, but not for fast readers, as measured by ratio of items correct of items attempted in 2 respective time limits. 12 references.—S. M. Schoonover.

2055. De Hirsch, Katrina. (Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, N. Y. C.) **Tests designed to discover potential reading difficulties at the six-year-old level.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, 27, 566-576.—At the Pediatric Language Disorder Clinic, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, some procedures have been evolved to predict future reading performance. Children are tested at the end of the kindergarten year to find the child whose neurophysiological organization still is primitive or whose language equipment is inferior. Since maturation and development involve the whole child, the youngster's total behavior is observed in order to determine reading readiness. Specific disabilities require specific supports; for example, the hyperactive child needs many motor outlets but a structured environment to protect him from an excess of environmental stimuli, the child with an oral language disability might do well with a speech therapist, some children just need more time in which to mature. 18 references.—R. E. Perl.

2056. Donohue, James C. (Catholic University.) **Factorial comparison of arithmetic problem-solving ability of boys and girls in seventh grade.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic Univer. Press, 1957. 39 p.—The author investigates the factor patterns for the beginning seventh grade boys' performance on a battery of seventeen tests which prior experimentation had indicated measured those abilities entering into problem solving in arithmetic. The comparison was also made with a similar factor pattern found for beginning seventh grade girls. Three primary factors were identified: a verbal factor, an arithmetic factor, and an approach-to-problem-solving factor. Factor B is relatively independent of factors A and C which show relationship to each other. 18-item bibliography.—S. M. Amatora.

2057. Dücker, Heinrich, & Tausch, Reinhard. (Marburg/Lahn, Banzerstr. 11.) **Über die Wirkung der Veranschaulichung von Unterrichtsstoffen auf das Behalten.** (The effect of visual aids on the retention of school-subjects.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 384-400.—The positive effect of visual aids upon retention could be demonstrated in an experimental situation. The experimental group scored significantly higher compared with the control group. A second experiment was designed to show the most effective visual aid. Pictorial presentations ranked lowest, models were much better, the

best results were obtained by using real objects. English and French summaries.—W. J. Koppitz.

2058. Edwards, Thomas J. (Flint Junior Community Coll., Flint, Mich.) **Oral reading in the total reading process.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 36-41.—After discussing some of the criticisms of oral reading, the author points out the goals of the reading process and some of its components, sensorimotor stimulation as an aid to word perception, the practical application of oral reading, and logical criticisms that can be leveled against the misuse of oral reading.—S. M. Amatora.

2059. Francis, James F. (Westport, Mass.) **Factors in classroom illumination.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1957, 34, 596-601.—A general discussion of the problem, with seven special cautions. 15 references.—T. Shipley.

2060. Gast, Heinz. (Institut f. Psychologie, Berlin C2.) **Der Umgang mit Zahlen und Zahlgebilden in der frühen Kindheit.** (The handling of numbers and number configurations in early childhood.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1957, 161, 1-90.—The numerical concept for objects develops in three stages, but only in the last of these, occurring after the age of 6.6, can one speak of an operational and abstract concept of numbers. The development of numerical concepts is directly dependent on the total mental development of the individual. The three phases of numerical concept development can be explained by the various relationships between the child and its environment.—K. M. Newman.

2061. Gillie, Paul J. (Snohomish, Washington.) **A simplified formula for measuring abstraction in writing.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 214-217.—Based on an analysis of the separate categories making up Flesch's count of "definite words," a formula for estimating abstraction in writing, derived in part from the Flesch abstraction formula, was devised. The multiple R between the Flesch formula score and the elements of the new formula is .82. Abstraction score ranges are given.—P. Ash.

2062. Gleason, Walter James. (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.) **Predicting army leadership ability by modified leaderless group discussion.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 231-235.—"Basic training graduates . . . (n = 459) . . . assigned to the Fort Knox, Kentucky, leadership school participated in a leaderless group discussion experiment (designed to substitute peer ratings for observer ratings). The status in the leaderless discussion group . . . (a forced distribution peer rating) . . . for each subject correlated . . . (.44) . . . with final leadership performance in the school . . . prior acquaintance with LGD members . . . was found to be influential in improving the predictive ability of the LGD method."—P. Ash.

2063. Holmes, Jack A., & Finley, Carmen J. **Under- and over-age grade-placements and school achievement.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 447-456.—This investigation is the third of a series at elementary school level to determine relationships between amount of over- and under-age grade-placement and relative success in various school subjects. Pupils were drawn from 68 elementary school districts in Sonoma County, California. Results of California Achievement Test Battery were analyzed with special

reference to Grade Placement Deviation (GPD). Findings reveal reading vocabulary and spelling were two most important determiners of GPD in grades 5 through 7, while arithmetic reasoning and arithmetic fundamentals appeared to play practically no part in determining retardation, promotion, or acceleration in this school system. It was concluded that if these findings are representative of elementary schools in general, there is an urgent need for re-evaluating relative importance of courses in school curriculum.—S. M. Schoonover.

2064. Johnson, Donovan A. (U. of Minnesota.) **Implications of research in the psychology of learning for science and mathematics teaching.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 400-413.—There is a growing appreciation that the dynamics of personality plays a major role in determining not only how people learn but also what they learn. This attention to the individual points up the need for more case-study research instead of group research. Current research still is largely focused on the outcome rather than on the process. Little has been done with specific learning problems or in specific school subjects to take into account the intensely personal nature of learning and the selectivity of perception. 76-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2065. Klare, George R., (Ohio U., Athens) Shuford, Emir H., & Nichols, William H. **The relationship of style difficulty, practice, and ability to efficiency of reading and to retention.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 222-226.—Two groups of Ss, one of high and one of low mechanical ability, read a technical passage before an eye-movement camera. An "easy" style and a "hard" style passage were used, and Ss read the passage once or three times. Reading efficiency measures collected were words read per second and per fixation; retention measures were scores on modified recall and word recognition tests. The high ability group scored better on all measures than the low ability group; three readings yielded superior scores on the retention measures; and the "easy" style gave higher scores on the reading efficiency and modified recall measures.—P. Ash.

2066. Kowitz, Gerald T. (N. Y. State Dept. of Education, Albany.) **Conscious and unconscious controls of academic learning and classroom behavior.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 136-142.—The author analyzes the various elements entering into conscious and unconscious controls of academic learning and classroom behavior under the following eight points: the traditional model, the modern model, problems common to both models, a model of consciousness, consciousness and classroom operation, types of behavior, divergent behavior and the relation of process to product.—S. M. Amatora.

2067. Maccoby, Eleanor E., & Wilson, William Cody. **Identification and observational learning from films.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 55, 76-87.—In 2 studies of 25 class rooms of 7th grade children, it was noted that viewers "identify themselves with the like-sexed leading character, in viewing a movie which included both a strong male and strong female lead. With respect to similarity of social class, however, viewers were more likely to choose the protagonist whose social class corresponded with the viewer's aspired social class, rather than his current objective status."—H. P. David.

2068. McCullough, Constance M. (San Francisco State College.) **Responses of elementary school children to common types of reading comprehension questions.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 65-70.—The Ginn Reading Readiness Tests containing 4 types of comprehension questions (the main idea, facts or details, sequence or organization, "creative" reading) were given to pupils in 1st, 2nd, and 4th grades. While differences were found between some of the types the differences were not certainly significant.—M. Murphy.

2069. Mason, Geoffrey P. (Victoria College, British Columbia.) **Word discrimination and spelling.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 617-621.—An experimental group of 6th grade pupils was given exercises in word discrimination during part of their spelling period while a control group spent this entire period on spelling instruction. The experimental group made gains significantly greater than those of the control group both in word discrimination and in spelling.—M. Murphy.

2070. Newman, Slater E. **Student vs. instructor design of study method.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 328-333.—Purpose of investigation was to test assumption that use of study materials and procedures designed from information furnished by research on learning leads to faster student learning than does use by each student of his own techniques. Ss were 30 airmen, who recently had completed basic training, randomly assigned to a student or to an instructor group. Task confronting each S was that of learning names for each of 20 electrical symbols. Results of 2 studies were not in anticipated direction. In both studies, students using their own study techniques did better on post-tests than did students using prescribed study techniques. Implications of above findings are examined.—S. M. Schoonover.

2071. Schwartz, Marvin. **An evaluation of the effectiveness of the reading training given in the U. S. Naval school, pre-flight.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 12, No. 1. ii, 8 p.—College level subjects in pre-flight training were given training in improving reading speed, utilizing nontechnical reading materials for the training. The average increase in reading speed for this material was 88%. This increase transferred to the reading of technical material; the average increase in reading speed for technical material was 104%. After ten weeks of no further instruction, an average of 90% of the improvement shown for each type of material was retained. Accompanying the above increases in reading speed, was a small, but statistically reliable, decrement in comprehension of the materials read.

2072. Studdt, Elliot. (Rutgers University.) **The nature of hard-to-reach groups.** *Children*, 1957, 4, 219-224.—The author suggests a framework for the analysis and understanding of the hard-to-reach groups in order to work with them constructively. This requires an examination of the individual members as related to the group, the group as a social phenomenon, the group and its relationship with the community, and the community in its relationship with the group. A full exploration of these relationships should lead to the development of a sound community strategy for reaching a larger number of the

hard-to-reach young people in a delinquent subculture.—S. M. Amatora.

2073. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Effect of curved text upon readability of print.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 218-221.—“(1) This experiment was designed to investigate the effects of curved text upon speed of reading and upon visibility of word forms. (2) The subjects were 104 college students, 52 in each of the subgroups. (3) The rate of reading curved print was significantly slower than for flat copy. (4) Visibility or ease of perceiving words was reduced significantly for curved text in comparison with flat text. (5) The retardation in speed of reading curved text seems to be due largely to reduced visibility of word forms. . . . (6) It is suggested that wider inner margins be employed in large books and magazines to avoid the marked curvature of the printed page . . . in such volumes.”—P. Ash.

2074. Tufvander, Ellis A., & Zintz, Miles V. (Univ. of New Mexico.) **A follow-up study of pupils with reading difficulties.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 152-156.—The entire sample of remedial-sample cases at the Educational Clinic at the Iowa State Teachers College ranged from 8 to 17 years and from Grade 1 to Grade 11. 82 reported for retesting. The author presents reading ability when first tested, and when retested, amount of follow-up initial testing, and the complete findings of the study.—S. M. Amatora.

2075. Webb, Wilse B., & Bowers, Norman D. (USN School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) **The utilization of student learning as a criterion of instructor effectiveness.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 17-23.—Student ability to fly a naval aircraft was evaluated at 3 different stages in the training program. The instructors were 12 experienced naval aviators, and each had 4, 5, or 6 trainees. Significant differences between students of different instructors were found.—M. Murphy.

2076. Willard, Ruth A. (Univ. of Oregon, Eugene.) **Discrepancies in learning experiences reported in classrooms.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 339-348.—The study reports certain learning experiences present in the classrooms of 53 elementary teachers by the teacher, his principal, his supervisor, and the investigator. The discrepancies among the four reportings and their possible causes are analyzed. Suggestions for reducing discrepancies are given. The author concludes that effective classroom interpretation is dependent upon effective experiencing.—S. M. Amatora.

(See also Abstracts 434, 1629)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

2077. Anderson, William F., Jr. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) **Attitudes of university students toward cheating.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 581-588.—Initially college students were asked to describe forms of cheating which they had observed other students employ. From this information a questionnaire, which is reproduced, describing 28 cheating situations was developed and given to another group comprising more than 500 students in 5 colleges of the University of Alabama. They were asked to rate the situations with respect to justification. Women were generally more strict in their attitude than men.

Among women, graduate students in education were the most strict, sophomores in arts and sciences and commerce more tolerant. Among men, graduates and freshmen in education were most strict, men in commerce and engineering the most tolerant.—M. Murphy.

2078. Beier, Ernest G., (U. of Utah) Izard, Carroll E., Smock, Charles D., & Tougas, Roland R. **“Response to the human face as a standard stimulus”: A re-examination.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 165-170.—“Sixty photographs of human faces representing both sexes and three generations were individually administered to 60 college males and 60 college females. The subjects give a ‘like’ or ‘dislike’ response to each of the 60 pictures.” Some results of the analysis of variance were the following: “Both male and female subjects tended to give more ‘like’ responses as the experiment progressed; there was no difference in response of male and female subjects to the two sexes represented by the pictures; the subjects responded differently to the generations represented by the pictures; and male and female subjects differed in their response to the three generations represented by the pictures.”—A. J. Bachrach.

2079. Chatterjee, B. B. (Vidyabhanan Teachers' College, Udaipur.) **An experiment with the Mosaic Test on teachers-under-training.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 175-193.—Mosaic Test was administered to 100 teacher candidates. The analysis of the mosaic characteristics has been confined to its objective and quantifiable features. “The results of the analysis seem to point out to some sort of interrelationship between a few objective features (e.g., number of pieces used, time taken, etc.) on the one hand and teaching competency on the other hand.”—U. Parcek.

2080. DeVault, M. Vere. (U. Texas, Austin.) **Classroom sociometric mutual pairs and residential proximity.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 605-610.—Pupils from grades 1 to 12 in a rural consolidated township school were studied. In the upper 3 grades pairs with most choices between them lived nearer each other than those with fewer choices. This trend was not present in the middle grades, and in the first 3 grades there was some indication of an opposite trend.—M. Murphy.

2081. Hutchinson, Bertram. **The social grading of occupations in Brazil.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1957, 8, 176-189.—A study of the ranking of occupations by upper middle-class undergraduates at the University of São Paulo. The results were similar to those of Hall and Jones in Great Britain. Occupations demanding a high educational level, great social responsibilities, and blessed with high income commanded the greatest prestige and the highest rankings; the occupations with the opposite traits commanded the least prestige and the lowest rankings. 9 tables.—R. M. Frumkin.

2082. Johnson, Lois V. (South Pasadena, Calif.) **A study of socialization in block play.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 623-626.—Block play was employed as a means of studying socialization in 1st grade children. Interviews directed toward determining children's interests in visiting the buildings of other children and in having other children visit their buildings showed an increase in socialization over a 5-month period.—M. Murphy.

2083. **Krishnan, B.** (U. Mysore.) **Study habits of the college students.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 63-74.—Results with a study habit inventory show that senior B.A. students have better study habits than junior B.A. students, individuals vary with respect to study habits, and study habits among students are far from being satisfactory.—*U. Pareek.*

2084. **Mead, Margaret.** (American Museum of Natural History, New York) & **Métraux, Rhoda.** (Cornell Medical College, New York.) **Image of the scientist among high-school students.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 384-390.—This study, encouraged by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is "based on an analysis of a nation-wide sample of essays written by high-school students in response to uncompleted questions." Results indicate that: "Science in general is represented as a good thing: Without science we would still be living in caves; science is responsible for progress, is necessary for the defense of the country, is responsible for preserving more lives and for improving the health and comfort of the population. However, when the question becomes one of personal contact with science, as a career choice or involving the choice of a husband, the image is overwhelmingly negative." Presentations are made of image of science and three images of the scientist (the shared image, the positive side of the image and the negative side of the image). Results are discussed and recommendations are made.—*S. J. Lachman.*

2085. **Pavri, Kumari Dina M.** (Michigan State College.) **Attitude of school children towards punishment.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 233-240.—Children of 3 age groups (below 6 years, between 7 and 12, and between 13 and 17) were studied with regard to their attitudes towards severity of various forms of punishment and towards punishment. There was high correlation between boys and girls. The results show that "the attitude of children towards punishment depends upon the personality of the authority and the nature of punishment."—*U. Pareek.*

2086. **Payne, Raymond.** (U. of Georgia, Athens.) **Rural and urban adolescents' attitudes toward moving.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 59-61.—A questionnaire study of 901 eighth and twelfth grade pupils in two Georgia counties found that 59% disliked moving as compared with living in one home all the time, 36% thought it more desirable, and 5% were ambivalent. Those who had experienced more moving were more likely than others to favor moving.—*H. K. Moore.*

2087. **Pihlblad, C. T., & Gregory, C. L.** (U. of Missouri, Columbia.) **Occupational mobility in small communities in Missouri.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 40-49.—Youths' occupations as compared with their fathers' show a shift away from farming and toward the professions, clerical work, and business pursuits. A tendency for youths to gravitate toward the same occupational level as their fathers was most marked among professional and white collar workers. There is a tendency for women to marry husbands of the same occupational level as their fathers.—*H. K. Moore.*

2088. **Saxena, Vinodini.** **The heroes of adolescent college girls.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 213-232.—72 adolescent college girls were studied by means of a questionnaire consisting of 4 parts. The results show

that most of the heroes selected were either patriots, literary figures or social figures. Characters from mythology and fiction were less, as also kings and emperors. No sportsman, industrialist or military general was selected a hero. The most popularly selected were Gandhi and Nehru. "Gandhi is primarily selected for his socio-religious, then for his patriotism, but Nehru chiefly for his political attributes, and secondly for his social and personal, and then for his academic qualities."—*U. Pareek.*

2089. **Spivak, Monroe L.** (Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.) **School problems reported by seventh and ninth grade children entering the same junior high school.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 631-633.—In the school studied the work is departmentalized. Some students enter the 9th grade from schools in which work was not departmentalized; others enter the 7th grade. Marked differences in expressed problems were found between the groups. Those entering the 7th grade express a need for individual help and training in how to study; those entering the 9th grade, for help in expressing themselves both in writing and in class recitation.—*M. Murphy.*

2090. **Stoodley, Bartlett H.** (Wellesley Coll.) **Normative attitudes of Filipino youth compared with German and American youth.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 553-561.—The results indicate that Filipino youth place higher emphasis on authority and obedience than American youth, but less than German youth, and that they "... see the individual as closely identified with the group and, as a result, make less distinction between group rights and individual rights than either German or American youth."—*G. H. Frank.*

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2091. **Barrett, Harry O.** (Eastern High School of Commerce, Toronto.) **An intensive study of 32 gifted children.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 192-194.—A study of 32 children having Hennon-Nelson IQs of 130 or more, half of whom were superior students, and half of whom were poor students, indicates that the patterns of underachievement and high achievement are apparent by Grade V, and continue into the secondary school. A number of other conclusions are briefly mentioned.—*G. S. Speer.*

2092. **Boykin, Leander L.** (Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, La.) **Who is the exceptional child?** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 42-47.—The author discusses the various groups of exceptional children including (a) the mentally deficient and the educationally retarded, (b) the spiritually and emotionally handicapped, (c) the gifted, (d) the nutritionally handicapped, (e) the acoustically handicapped, (f) the visually handicapped, (g) the speech defective, and (h) the orthopedically handicapped and the cardiopathic, the epileptic, the tubercular, and the child with glandular disorders.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2093. **Collmann, R. D.,** (Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester, Essex, England) & **Newlyn, D.** **Leisure activities of educationally subnormal and other ex-pupils in England.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 464-469.—A report is presented of "the leisure activities and civic responsibility of a group of young men and women who were ex-pupils of special schools for the educationally sub-normal and,

for comparative purposes, two additional groups—the mentally dull and the intellectually normal—formerly pupils in the Secondary Modern Schools of Essex. Information was obtained by personal interview with all the 190 cases or their relatives and, when interviewed in 1956 and 1957, at least four years had elapsed since they had left school. The authors state that except for a few exceptions "the educationally sub-normal pupils followed up in this survey appear to have been quite successful in reaching the social and civic standards characteristic of their community. In most of the post-school activities investigated their social acceptability and adequacy are almost identical with the two higher IQ groups which constitute the great majority of leavers from the Secondary Modern Schools of the country. . . ." It is pointed out that the small difference found in employment success between the educationally subnormal and other ex-pupils has practically disappeared.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2094. Ewert, Josephine C., (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) & Green, Meredith W. **Conditions associated with the mother's estimate of the ability of her retarded child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 521-533.—Based on interviews with 100 mothers of retarded children the present investigation offers the following findings: "(1) As an independent factor, the presence or absence of serious physical abnormality in the child did not seem related to the accuracy of the estimate of the mother. (2) The level of the child's intelligence did not appear to be related to the accuracy of the estimate made by the mother. (3) On the basis of the sex of the children, there was no significant difference in the ability of the mothers to rate children, although there was a suggestion that boys are rated more accurately, and this suggestion was more evident among mothers whose children had organic lesions. (4) There was a suggestion that the children who were rated accurately were younger than those erroneously rated, but this was significant only among those children with organic lesions." Other findings showed that previous psychological testing, father's educational or occupational status seemed unrelated to the accuracy of the mother's estimates.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2095. Goodnick, Benjamin. (Board of Education, Administration Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Interpersonal relationships within a special class group.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 310-321.—Sociometric analysis was employed "to estimate objectively the reactions of pupils to one another in a public school class of retarded children." 18 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2096. Cowan, John Curtis. (Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California.) **Dynamics of the underachievement of gifted students.** *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 98-101, 122.—A review of the literature reveals that the underachieving gifted child shows poor ego controls, lack of clearness and definiteness of academic and occupational choices, poor use of time and money, autocratic or laissez-faire parents, disinterested in others, etc. "The gifted underachiever . . . appears to be a kind of intellectual delinquent who withdraws from goals, activities, and active social participation generally."—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2097. Greenberg, Herbert, & Jordan, Sidney. (Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.) **Dif-**

ferential effects of total blindness and partial sight on several personality traits. *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 123-124.—The Bernreuter Personality Inventory and the F scale were administered to 191 legally blind high school students in order to test the hypothesis that totally blind students would be less neurotic, more self sufficient, more dominant and less authoritarian than a comparison group of partially sighted individuals. The totally blind group were found to be less authoritarian than the partially sighted group but no differences were found on the Bernreuter scales.—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2098. Greevey, William H. (Princeton Theol. Sem., Princeton, N. J.) **Gifted children need motivation.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1957, 52, 365-370.—For full development, the gifted child needs variety of opportunity, the stimulus of competition, the inspiration of teachers and leaders, the satisfaction of accomplishment, personal significance, and unlimited horizons. 28 references.—*G. K. Morlan.*

2099. Hebrew University & Ministry of Education and Culture, School of Education. **Mikraot.** (Readings.) Jerusalem, Israel: Author, 1957. 79 p.—Readings for University Summer Courses in Special Education were selected from foreign and Hebrew psychological writings. The topics are: Child's emotional and social development and its disorders (31 p.); ways of diagnosis—tests (11 p.); child's education out of family (31 p.); organization of a "special school" and ways of instruction in it (6 p.).—*H. Ormian.*

2100. Jacobs, James N. (Cincinnati Public Schools, 608 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio.) **A study of performance of slow learners in the Cincinnati public schools on mental and achievement tests.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 238-243.—"A group of 293 teen-age, slow learners in special classes in the Cincinnati public schools were tested for achievement and intelligence. Mean IQs and grade equivalent scores were computed with subsequent analysis of differences in performance on the various tests, and between sexes."—*V. M. Staudt.*

2101. Knappek, Rolf. **Versuch einer Therapie lese-recht-schreibe-schwacher Kinder in Hamburger Sonderklassen.** (Attempted therapy with children with reading and spelling disabilities in the special classes of Hamburg.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, 6, 170-177.—Difficulties in reading and spelling are symptoms of emotional disturbance and as such belong in the same category as any other symptom of maladjustment. Children in 3 special classes were studied in detail. The ages of the children were found to be significant determinants of the causal factors of the reading and spelling difficulty. In the oldest age group (mean age 10 years) delinquent behavior was an outstanding characteristic co-existing with the reading and spelling disability; in the intermediate group (mean age 9-9 years) it was moodiness; and in the youngest group (9-5 years) it was infantilism.—*E. Schverin.*

2102. Lapp, Esther R. **A study of the social adjustment of slow-learning children who were assigned part-time to regular classes.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 254-262.—A report is presented of a study "to determine the social acceptance and rejection of special class pupils when they participated part-time in regular classes."—*V. M. Staudt.*

2103. **Petrillo, Luis M.** (Montevideo, Uruguay.) **Escuela de educadores especializados para la infancia inadaptada.** (A school for educators specialized in maladapted children.) *Bol. Inst. Int. Amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1957, 3, 411-423.—The need for, the qualifications, and the functions of the educator specialized in maladapted children are discussed. Also is presented the status of this new specialty in France, and some bases for creating this specialty in Uruguay.—*M. J. Vargas.*

2104. **Schucman, Helen.** **A method for measuring educability in severely mentally retarded children: A preliminary study.** *Train. sch. Bull.*, 1957, 54, 52-54.—This paper is the first of a group of three describing "an experiment in the educability of the severely mentally retarded child." The study aimed "to investigate the relations of learning gains and training transfers to educability." The purpose, procedures, and subjects are described in this first paper.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2105. **Sharp, Heber C.** (Utah State U.) **A comparison of slow learner's scores on three individual intelligence scales.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 372-374.—Fifty slow learning school children aged 8 to 16½ were given the Form L S-B, WISC, and LIPS; some of the S-Bs were retests. Although the mean IQs for the group on the three tests were very similar, the WISC P IQ was very significantly higher than the others and from 20% to 36% of the cases varied 10 or more IQ points on the different tests; the greatest variability was between the S-B and the LIPS. Interest variation was greater for the older children. The LIPS correlated very significantly higher with the WISC than with the S-B; its correlations with WISC V and P were highly similar.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2106. **Summers, Raymond.** (Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana.) **Speech and hearing therapy in Indiana public schools and the role of the college and university affiliated clinics.** *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 110-116, 122.—A questionnaire was mailed to public school speech and hearing therapists in Indiana with the following results: (1) There were speech and hearing programs in only 44 of the 92 counties. (2) Although there is legislation requiring children to take a hearing test, inadequate facilities and personnel often defeat the purpose of the law. (3) Eighty-one per cent of therapists received degrees from one of Indiana's state schools. (4) The five speech and hearing clinics affiliated with the state colleges and universities and the Indiana University resident clinic play an important role in Indiana's speech and hearing conservation program.—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2107. **Thomson, Arthur D.** (Winnipeg Public Schools, Manitoba, Canada.) **Education of the gifted in Winnipeg.** *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 2-5.—Winnipeg has 12 elementary and 6 junior high major work classes for gifted children with Binet IQs of 130 and over. Contacts with other children are made through physical education, music, and playground activities. Enrichment rather than content acceleration is the keynote of the program. There are increased opportunities to think critically to present material to the class, to participate in informal discussions, etc. Teachers are chosen on the basis of several years of successful experience in the system.

Teachers and parents seem to be pleased with the program.—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2108. **Tyler, Leona E.** (U. of Oreg., Eugene, Oreg.) **Studies on motivation and identification of gifted pupils.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 391-399.—During recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the amount of attention focused on gifted children. The need for and the wastage of high-level talent led to attempts to discover why such a large proportion of highly intelligent youth did not go to college. The realization that a part but not all of the problem of enabling gifted students to go to college was financial led to more intelligent planning for the awarding of scholarships. Many communities and schools tried out experimental plans for meeting the needs of the gifted. Evidence piled up that the effects of acceleration on gifted students are favorable rather than the reverse. 63-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

2109. **Yerkes, Wanda E.** (Charlotte City Schools, North Carolina.) **Vocational planning in the public schools for the hard of hearing.** *Except. Child.*, 1957, 24, 6-9, 15.—"An estimated one-quarter to one-half million children under 21 in U. S. A. need special help to prepare for future vocational adjustment because of auditory handicaps. Prevocational planning for these children should include training in communication skills such as lip reading, auditory training, etc., and the fitting and adjustment to a hearing aid. Vocational planning should include counseling, access to job information and special vocational courses."—*J. J. Gallagher.*

(See also Abstract 2115)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2110. **Anderson, Gordon V.** (U. of Tex., Austin, Tex.) **The organization and administration of guidance services.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 165-173.—Most reported studies are descriptive rather than analytical or experimental, but they bring out the problems in relation to the level of development attained by guidance services. Guidance is needed at the lower levels in education as well as at the higher ones. Practices and approaches for organizing and administering guidance services are based in very small part on research findings. Much research and study are needed to narrow the gap between theory and practice. 53-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

2111. **Beilin, Harry, & Werner, Emmy.** **Sex differences among teachers in the use of the criteria of adjustment.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 426-436.—Ss were 39 high school teachers in a Minnesota community of 8000. Each was requested to nominate 3 best and 3 poorest adjusted students in the school. Next they were asked: "Considering the 3 people whom you have nominated as best adjusted, what is there about them as a group or individually that makes them stand out as best adjusted?" Results indicate male and female teachers are highly consistent in their employment of adjustment criteria. However, the male teachers tended to place greater emphasis on maturity, good judgment, dependability and trustworthiness. Female teachers placed greater emphasis on "good character" items, such as humility and modesty, and upon negativism, hostility to authority, and discipline problems. Find-

ings are analyzed in light of hypothesis concerning differences between clinicians and teachers secured in Wickman study. 26 references.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2112. Choudhury, S. K. Roy. **Some practical difficulties in educational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 174-177.—"Ask a teacher for guidance and he will at once pose as an omniscient personality." The real inadequacies of guidance should be understood. Criteria for success in different curricula are not known; classification of pupils at the 8th grade level into vocational and higher education groups may be unwise at this stage; overloaded teachers cannot make scientific observations of the child; present school grading systems in India are neither prognostic nor diagnostic. Counselors, aware of these difficulties, should be cautious.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

2113. Cottinham, Harold, (Florida St. U., Tallahassee, Fla.) & Lifton, Walter M. (U. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.) **The role of the teacher and the instructor in the guidance program.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 192-201.—Interest in clarifying the teacher's guidance role is increasing although further research continues to be needed. In general the research reviewed suggested that teachers are increasingly asked to face and deal with the emotional problems of their pupils in the classroom. Individual counseling appears to be considered best accomplished by referral. The effect of existing curricula and texts on attitude formation and problem-solving should continue to receive major attention. 86-item bibliography.—*F. Goldsmith.*

2114. Drasgow, James. (U. of Buffalo.) **Underachievers.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 210-211.—The counseling of underachievers in college is discussed. Favorable prognosis for counseling is seen in the client's acceptance of failure. "The perception of past failure and adjustment to a new program is often more of a problem to the parent than their progeny."—*M. M. Reece.*

2115. Dupont, Henry J. (Mental Hygiene Assoc. Guidance Clinic, Chattanooga, Tennessee.) **Emotional maladjustment and special education.** *Excerpt. Child.*, 1957, 24, 10-15.—"A questionnaire to investigate educational provisions for emotionally maladjusted in the U. S., found that 43% of the 35 states responding reported legislation providing for special classes, 14% reported a screening program and 54% reported some treatment provisions. The author concluded that the major problems in this area are the lack of availability of treatment facilities, lack of good screening procedures, and lack of public acceptance of emotionally disturbed child. Specific examples of state programs are provided by the author."—*J. J. Gallagher.*

2116. Dyer, Henry S. (Educ. Testing Service, Princeton.) **The need for do-it-yourself prediction research in high school guidance.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 162-167.—A questionnaire survey of 317 high school guidance workers indicates that nearly three-fourths of them have made some research effort, but less than 40% have attempted prediction studies. Lack of training and lack of time are suggested as explanations for the lack of prediction studies.—*G. S. Speer.*

2117. Gardner, Harvey F. (Guidance Dept., Southern Ill. Univ., Carbondale, Ill.) **Time allot-**

ments in guidance. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1957, 31, 130-135.—Ten selected high schools in southern Illinois participated in the survey which assisted in keeping a time record of each of the guidance activities for a period of one month, April 23, 1956 to May 18, 1956. Results revealed approximately the following percentages of time spent in each area: testing, 26; records, 14; counseling, 36; professional contacts, 18; follow-up study, 1; research, 3.7; community speaking engagement, 1.3; and miscellaneous and approximations, 1.0.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2118. Graver, Palmer A. (Sacramento State Coll., Sacramento.) **Facilitating the results of therapy.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 166-169.—The results of therapy are often destroyed by the classroom situation to which the pupil returns. The author analyzes the therapeutic process, the teacher's role in facilitating the effectiveness of therapy and outlines a plan for helping the pupil's return to class.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2119. Grunes, Willa Freeman. (University of California, Berkeley.) **Looking at occupations.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 86-92.—"A phenomenological study of the way American high school students (N = 150) perceive occupations is presented. A perceptual structure consisting mainly of 7 overlapping job clusters is found to be characteristic of most subjects. Class and regional differences in the structure are analyzed and the different attributes ascribed to each cluster are examined. 2 original types of methods are used which are adaptable to many other problems in social perception."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

2120. Gupta, R. R. **Guidance and counselling in schools.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 4, 9-18.—Problems for guidance programs at lower and higher secondary stages of schooling in India are discussed. Examples at lower include: orientation to school, study habits, and stay-in-school campaigns. Examples at higher include: guidance for educational, vocational, and leisure time activities. The author also outlines both immediate and long-range aspects of an effective school guidance program for Indian schools.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

2121. Kakkar, S. B. **Guidance and education.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 159-164.—Guidance is an enterprise with the aim of individualizing education and based on the recognition of pupil needs, aptitudes, personality and involving the whole area of adjustment (i.e., not merely vocational choice). "By far the best contribution of guidance . . . is to humanize the school."—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

2122. Krishnan, B. **Need for vocational and educational guidance at the high school level.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 153-158.—Results from a questionnaire study of 615 high school males in the Mysore area (India) are presented concerning further plans for education and career choice. Most of the subjects state a preference for science training (where most of the examination failures occur). Most students depend on advice of parents—only 18.6% of whom received university education; 31% illiterate. These results indicate a clear need for guidance at the high school level.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

2123. Kvaraceus, William C. (Boston Univ.) **The counselor's role in combating juvenile delinquency.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 99-103.—Good

schools and well-trained counselors must be included in community programs intended to identify, study, diagnose and treat pre-delinquent and delinquent children.—G. S. Speer.

2124. **McKinney, Fred.** (U. of Missouri.) **Counseling for personal adjustment in schools and colleges.** Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1958. xiii, 584 p. \$6.00.—This text "discusses the basic principles and techniques of counseling in an educational context." A systematic presentation is made of the various aspects of the individual counseling process as related to personality adjustment, the types of problems encountered and the nature of the counseling relationship. Case studies from educational settings serve as illustrative material. The concluding chapters are devoted to the implications of student group activities and the use of specific group methods as adjuncts to counseling. The counselor's own personal development is discussed. 672-item bibliography.—J. Z. Elias.

2125. **Martinson, Ruth, & Smullenburg, Harry.** **Guidance in elementary schools.** Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958. xv, 322 p. \$4.95.—The age of the pupils, the pupil-teacher relationship, and the parent-teacher relationship are some of the factors which make guidance services particularly amenable to the elementary school situation. Included in this introductory text are chapters on the history and purposes of guidance at the elementary school level; the uses of psychological tests and school records; suggested techniques for working with the individual child and the child in his group, and working with parents; qualifications of guidance workers; and an outline of an effective guidance program. 46-item bibliography.—W. J. Meyer.

2126. **Masuda, Koichi.** (Osaka Univ.) **The foreign scene in guidance: The counselor for the choice of school career.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 45-47.—A questionnaire study of 980 university students and 1475 senior high pupils indicates that most adolescents counsel with someone in their choice of school career, but that the number who counsel decreases as they progress in school. The family is the one most often sought as counselor, but the teacher increases in importance as the student approaches the time of entering college.—G. S. Speer.

2127. **Mehta, H. P.** **Status of thinking of headmasters of secondary schools of Ahmedabad on vocational and educational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1957, 3, 116-126.—A report summarizing open-ended interviews with headmasters of 25 boys' schools in an Indian city showed two-thirds fail to appreciate the value of guidance or else have only a nodding acquaintance with it; the majority of headmasters felt little responsibility for what would happen to students after graduation. The factor most influencing their thinking here was the unemployment situation but they also referred to the "uncooperative and neglecting attitude" of parents.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

2128. **Menninger, Karl.** (Topeka, Kansas.) **Psychological factors in the choice of medicine as a profession. Part II.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, 21, 99-106.—Following a discussion of motives underlying the general choice of medicine, the author speculates concerning some of the unconscious reasons for the selection of medical specialties (pediatrics, obstetrics, urology, proctology, surgery, and derma-

tology). Special attention is given to the choice of psychiatry.—W. A. Varvel.

2129. **Moreau, Gilles-Yvon.** **Test d'orientation scolaire.** (Educational guidance test.) Group, 1 form, 49 minutes testing time plus untimed interest test, ages 11.5-17.5. Montreal, Canada: Le Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie, 1944.—A paper and pencil test designed to assist students in choosing the field of study for which he is best suited. In addition to an interest test, the 8 aptitude tests, 4 to 14 minutes each, are grouped two in each field of arts, science, commercial and mechanical trades. The manual, pp. 26, presents age-percentile norms, split-half reliability coefficients, and evidence of validity by comparing successful and unsuccessful students in each of the four fields.—R. L. McCornack.

2130. **Moynihhan, James F.** (Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, Mass.) **The philosophical aspect of guidance.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, 27, 186-191.—Formal discussions of what the philosophy of guidance is or means are notably scarce in the literature of the last 3 years although principles are stated and assumptions are made. Under the influence of various fields of psychology and sociology there is some evidence of a movement toward more precise theoretical positions in areas of guidance. In counseling the process seems to have taken place already. 40-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2131. **Mysore Secondary Education Workshop Reports.** **Organization of guidance service in secondary schools.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1957, 15, 48-68.—This is the report of a group organized under the joint auspices of the United States Educational Foundation in India and the All India Council for Secondary Education. The report discusses the techniques of guidance, student problems, organization of guidance services, role of the headmaster, and deplores the fact that little guidance work has been done in India. A 30-item bibliography, consisting exclusively of titles published in the United States, precedes a list of participants and officers.—D. Lebo.

2132. **Patterson, C. H.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **A comparison of counseled and noncounseled industrial school students.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 240-242.—A group of 69 industrial school students counseled by Veterans Administration counselors were compared with 468 non-counseled students. The two groups were similar in age, education, test performance, and number of courses taken. The two criterion measures—persistence in school and course grades—failed to indicate any differences between the two groups. These negative results are compared with the results of other studies reporting significant effects that were attributed to counseling.—P. Ash.

2133. **Sachs, Benjamin M.** (Sacramento State College.) **The interview and the curriculum.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 369-382.—The author reports an interview of a high school student who was "a defeated youngster." Many excerpts are given and more fully explained in extensive footnotes. The author indicates that it is impossible to organize curriculum methods without the teacher's ability to see into the dynamics of youngsters and the teacher's ability to see into his own rigidities in order to evaluate them in the light of the service he is rendering the group.—S. M. Amatora.

2134. Schick, Hildegard. *Die psychologische Erfassung des Kindes im Schulkindergarten.* (Psychological guidance of the child in the school kindergarten.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1957, **6**, 210-219.—In Hamburg all children who have reached school age but are not emotionally, intellectually, or physically ready for first grade must be enrolled in kindergarten. There the child is evaluated by a professional staff and is helped to adjust to a group situation. Play therapy is utilized extensively with the objective to help prepare the child for the regular school experience.—E. Schwerin.

2135. Simmen, Martin. (Rynauerstrasse 8, Luzerne, Switzerland.) *Schulpsychologischer Dienst.* (School psychology service.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, **16**, 161-173.—The founder and director of the Psychological Counselling Service of the City of Luzerne discusses the contemporary situation of the school child in relation to the demands of compulsory schooling and to the conditions of modern life. A special counseling service in the schools was organized. School psychologists are counteracting the impersonal mass education by concentrating on the needs of the individual child. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.

2136. Sexena, Suman Lata. *Need and nature of psychological guidance.* *Educator*, 1956, **10**, 172-174.—A comprehensive program of guidance has to take into consideration guidance of children into various types of activities, guidance of adolescents for adjustment and guidance of adults for selecting right kind of vocations.—U. Pareek.

2137. Stoughton, Robert W. (Conn. State Dept. of Educ., Hartford, Conn.) *The preparation of counselors and personnel workers.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1957, **27**, 174-185.—The general field of personnel work lacks clarity of direction, due in part to emphasis on research which bears only indirectly on many of the problems of school and college personnel workers. There is a need for clarification of semantic difficulties, for analyses of jobs, and of worker characteristics. The review emphasizes the desirability of studies of (1) what the worker does, the way he does it, (2) criteria and techniques for evaluation, (3) competencies and personal attributes associated with effective practice, and (4) the techniques by which these competencies and attributes can be developed. 57-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2138. Waldfogel, Samuel; Coolidge, John C., & Hahn, Pauline B. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) *The development, meaning and management of school phobia.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1957, **27**, 754-780.—Many cases of school phobia persist undetected by ordinary referral methods and untreated over long periods. These chronically crippled children, operating with marginal adjustments, need to be reached. A program of school consultation was organized to treat these children as well as to give short-term emergency treatment to youngsters whose disturbance was more dramatic. Cases that required long term, intensive treatment were referred to the clinic, as they had been in the past. In the discussion, Dr. Hyman S. Lippman says that there are cases of extremely disturbed, phobic children in which nothing short of intensive psychoanalysis of the child and the parents may be required

before the child is able to give up his phobia of school.—R. E. Perl.

2139. Warnath, Charles F. (U. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.) *Vocational selection.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1956, **26**, 349-358.—Youngsters from different social classes tend to aspire to different types and levels of jobs. The per cent of undecided youngsters rises as class level declines. There is a tendency for the more maladjusted to emphasize fantasy rather than practical performance. Jobs offering power, profit, and independence are significantly overselected by the boys while girls are more inclined to select job values characterized by interesting experience and social services. The choice is not central, but what is important is the series of choices which the individual makes from secondary school through retirement and the relation of these choices to each other and to the factors which impinge on them at each level of development. 48-item bibliography.—F. Goldsmith.

2140. World Health Organization. *Report of the Advisory Group on Prevention of Accidents in Childhood. Accidents in childhood: Facts as a basis for prevention.* *WHO tech. Rep.*, 1957, Ser. No. 118, 40 p.—This survey study discloses that "accidents to children are a major health problem in European countries, outranking any other cause of mortality in children over the age of one year." Moreover, "significant accident problems" are "masked by low mortality" requiring "morbidity studies as a complement to mortality data." In accident study emphasis should be placed on "relating the incidents of accidents to the population at risk, and, whenever possible, to the frequency of the hazard to which the individual is exposed. In assembling information on accidents, stress should be laid on reporting the chain of events or circumstances which lead up to the actual traumatic event."—J. C. Franklin.

2141. Wrenn, C. Gilbert. (Univ. Minnesota.) *Status and role of the school counselor.* *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, **36**, 175-183.—Although counseling appears to have a fairly secure status, there exist considerable uncertainty and even conflict about the role of the school counselor. Although the school counselor is not a therapist, he must be concerned with the client. Vocational counseling is a specialty task for professionally qualified counselors. A number of ethical problems are considered. 65 references.—G. S. Speer.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2142. Baker, Robert L., & Doyle, Roy. (Ariz. State Coll., Tempe, Ariz.) *A change in marking procedure and scholastic achievement.* *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, **43**, 223-232.—The author analyzed 2 forms of rating systems used in 2 groups of eighth grade students in the Madison elementary school. Findings of the study are analyzed and conclusions drawn.—S. M. Amatora.

2143. Barch, Abram M. *The relation of departure time and retention to academic achievement.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, **48**, 352-358.—Ss were undergraduates required to take a natural science course at Michigan State University. Among findings: (1) Persistence, as measured by time taken by students to complete final exam, was related significantly to test achievement and grade point average when ver-

bal ability was partialled out; (2) no difference between men and women was obtained in test persistence; and (3) no evidence was secured to support hypothesis that more time spent in testing situation (with instructions which were neutral with regard to achievement) would lead to greater achievement.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2144. Barratt, Ernest S., & Baumgarten, Doris L. (U. of Delaware.) **The relationship of the WISC and Standard-Binet to school achievement.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 144.—Abstract.

2145. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh.) **The validity of two temperament scales in predicting student achievement in introductory psychology.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 571-580.—The California Hr Scale and Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale were correlated with achievement level and achievement fluctuation. The Hr scale correlated significantly (.32) with level, but not with fluctuation. The Taylor MAS did not correlate significantly with either level or achievement.—*M. Murphy.*

2146. Bose, Kshanika, & Dutt, Sunittee. **An investigation into the achievement of students in the College of Nursing, New Delhi.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, 4(2), 76-85.—The training of nurses is an important aspect of India's 5-Year Plan. The present article deals with the achievements of 65 successful students of the Delhi College of Nursing. Recommendations include ways and means for selecting students more objectively, for eliminating the "wastage" of the first year, and for including a "practical course in home nursing" at the secondary stage of schooling.—*H. Angelino.*

2147. Bragg, Emma W. **A pilot study of mid-term marks.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1957, 28, 279-280.

2148. Carew, Donald K. (Ohio University.) **A comparison of activities, social acceptance and scholastic achievements of men students.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 121-124.—A sociometric study of 205 men appears to indicate that there is a tendency for high grade point average to be related to the degree that an individual was accepted. A number of minor points are briefly discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

2149. Chaudhary, K. (Central Inst. of Educational & Vocational Guidance, Delhi.) **Scaling or standardization of teachers' marks.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1957, 15, 27-32.—So that the performance of different students on the same or different examinations can be compared, the writer recommends using standard scores. Examples are given.—*D. Lebo.*

2150. Cooperative Test Division. **Sequential tests of educational progress.** Group, 2 forms for each field for each of 4 levels, grades 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-14; field test booklets (\$3.95 per 20 except \$3.20 for Listening and \$1.00 for Essay), scoring stencil (.45 each), specimen sets (.35 each field), answer sheets (\$1.00 per 20), profile sheets (\$.40 per 20), Technical Report (\$1.00), Manual for Interpreting Scores (\$1.00 per field), Examiner's Handbook for Essay (\$2.00), Directions for Administering and Scoring Listening (\$1.00 per form). Princeton, N. J.: Educational Testing Service, 1957.—A series of educational achievement tests in seven major fields of instruction designed to measure broad outcomes

of general education rather than relatively narrow results of any specific course. While timed, the tests are primarily measures of power. A continuous scores scale covering all four levels is used with percentile-grade norms, with bands for profile interpretation. The 7 fields are reading, writing, listening, essay, social studies, mathematics, and science. The technical report presents information on construction, tryout and norming procedures, internal consistency, degree of speededness, equivalence of forms, difficulty, correlations with SCAT, and sex differences.—*R. L. McCornack.*

2151. Desai, D. M. (Faculty of Educ. & Psychol., Baroda.) **Reorienting our examination.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1957, 15, 22-26.—"There is perhaps no other country in the world where so much has been spoken and written about examination and so little has been done. The problem of examination in India has been examined long enough and it is now time that a bold, concrete and constructive move is made to redesign our examination." Some basic considerations, e.g., examinations as an integral part of education, improvement of reliability and objectivity, comparability of scores, and final grades, are presented in order to make examinations easier and more effective.—*D. Lebo.*

2152. Drake, L. E., & Oetting, Eugene R. (U. Wisconsin.) **An MMPI pattern and a suppressor variable predictive of academic achievement.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 245-247.—Hypotheses that patterns in the MMPI would predict academic achievement were supported. The effect of a suppressor variable is also shown.—*M. M. Reece.*

2153. Dreger, Ralph Mason, & Aiken, Lewis R., Jr. **The identification of number anxiety in a college population.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 344-351.—Purpose of study was to detect presence of a syndrome of emotional reactions to arithmetic and mathematics, tentatively termed "Number Anxiety." Ss were 704 students in basic mathematics classes at Florida State University. Taylor Manifest Scale, with 3 items of relatively low validity omitted and 3 items designed to measure feelings of anxiety regarding working with numbers, was administered to the above. A subsample consisting of 40 students were given Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, during verbal subtests of which pre- and post-stimulus readings were taken on psychogalvanometer to register palmar skin resistance. Conclusions: (1) "Number Anxiety" seems to be a separate factor from "general anxiety;" (2) "Number Anxiety" does not appear related to general intelligence, as measured by Wechsler-Bellevue or ACE scales; and (3) Persons with high "Number Anxiety" tend to make lower grades in mathematics. 15 references.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

2154. Drews, Elizabeth Monroe, (Mich. State U.) & Teahan, John E. **Parental attitudes and academic achievement.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 328-332.—"An attempt was made to determine the attitudes of the mothers of high and low academic achievers of both gifted and average intelligence in terms of permissiveness, protectiveness and domination. It was found that the mothers of high achievers were more authoritarian and restrictive in the treatment of their children than the mothers of low achievers. The parents of high achievers of gifted intelligence also seemed to have more punitive attitudes

with respect to child-rearing." Parental attitude was measured by 30 items selected from Shoben's 85-item scale. Ss were 68 junior high school students divided equally as achievers or non-achievers. The families of the two groups did not differ in socioeconomic status.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2155. Dunsdon, M. I., & Roberts, J. A. Fraser. (Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol.) **A study of the performance of 2,000 children of four vocabulary tests: II. Norms, with some observations on the relative variability of boys and girls.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 1-16.—Norms covering the age range from 5 through 14 years are presented, by sexes, for the vocabularies from the Terman-Merrill Intelligence Scale, Form L; Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children; Mill Hill A and Mill Hill B Vocabulary Scales combined; and all 4 vocabularies combined. In terms of the coefficient of variation girls were more variable than boys up to the age of 8 or 9; thereafter boys became progressively more variable than girls up to the age of 11 or 12. Beyond this age the difference between the sexes was progressively reduced.—*H. P. Kelley.*

2156. Dysinger, Dale W., (Psychological Service of Pittsburgh) & Bridgman, C. S. (U. Wisconsin.) **Performance of correspondence-study students.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1957, 28, 387-388.—The achievement of correspondence-study students who completed a course in introductory psychology was compared with the achievement of regular students taught by the instructor who prepared the correspondence-study material. No difference was found. A number of other variables were not controlled.—*M. Murphy.*

2157. Garside, R. F. (U. of Durham.) **The prediction of examination marks of mechanical engineering students at King's College, Newcastle.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 219-220.—"The correlation coefficients between the examination marks of 108 University engineering students and various predictors are given. It is concluded that School Certificate, G.C.E. (Advanced Level) or Higher National Certificate (AI) results provide the best prediction of engineering marks."—*L. E. Thune.*

2158. Genest, M. **Étude des fautes de frappe en dactylographie.** (A study on typing errors.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1957, 6, 9-17.—"Typing errors can be classified according to the relative positions of the missed letter and the substituted letter on the key-board. . . . It is shown that types are much more often missed according as they are more rarely met, and that types are much more often substituted according to the frequency of their occurrence in the French language. From this statement the notion of a field of tension of substitution, capable of practical application, is obtained. After having distinguished between errors in reading and typing errors, it is shown that errors tend to be localized at each end of lines and that their time frequency is more constant than their space frequency. No correlation between speed and accuracy has been found." English and Spanish summaries.—*V. Sanua.*

2159. Gilbert, Arthur C. F. **High-school curricular patterns as related to academic success at the University of Nebraska.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1957, 17, 1028-1029.—Abstract.

2160. Goldman, Leo. (Univ. Buffalo.) **Construction of a student leadership rating scale.** *Person-*

nel guid. J., 1957, 36, 87-94.—In order to identify high school seniors and college students who are likely to be leaders in college, a rating scale was constructed using the critical incident technique as a source of items.—*G. S. Speer.*

2161. Gupta, Ram Krishna. **A new approach to correction in true false tests.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, 4(2), 63-75.—The problem of correction on true-false tests when "guess" or "do not guess" instructions are included is discussed. It was concluded experimentally that when "do not guess" instructions are given the formula $S = R - 5W$ is accurate; when "guess" instructions are given the formula should be $S = R - 6W$. Further investigations are advised. 24 references.—*H. Angelino.*

2162. Gunnell, Dorothy C., & Nutting, Ruth E. (Calif. Sch. of Nursing, San Francisco.) **Prediction of achievement in schools of nursing.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 8, 184-191.—Entrance and performance data on 101 students who recently completed the basic curriculum in nursing at the California school were analyzed by chi-square and correlational procedures. Using final grade point average as a criterion, the entering GPA and Otis S. A. IQ were found to be "usable predictors" (.51 and .42 respectively), although the Otis IQ was considerably less related to clinical achievement. "Very good" predictions could be made of performance on the State Board Examination from entering GPA, clinical GPA, classwork GPA, total GPA, and the Otis IQ. A-B versus B-C ratings on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank and trichotomized scores on the California Test of Personality did not afford predictive bases for clinical achievement. The possibilities of studying the data by means of a multiple correlational approach and the limiting effects of initial screening are recognized.—*T. E. Newland.*

2163. Hamilton, DeForest, & Finley, Carmen J. (Sonoma County Schools, Santa Rosa, Calif.) **Five years of progress in a county-wide group testing program.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1957, 58, 16-20.—The authors analyzed the results of a study in the use of group testing programs in a rural county in California in the fall of 1951. Analyzed are (1) the testing program; (2) administrative use of test results; (3) interpretation and teacher use of test results; and (4) suggestions for continued program.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2164. Handel, Amos. (Haifa, Israel.) **The suitability of certain non-verbal tests for testing immigrants in Israel.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 55-58.—Immigrants from Yemen, Iraq, Morocco, Persia, and other Eastern countries were compared with Israeli-born subjects using 8 different non-verbal tests. Comparisons were made with respect to differences in mean scores and differences in intercorrelations. When the effects of differences in educational level were taken into account it was found that the tests were as suitable for the immigrant as for the natives.—*M. Murphy.*

2165. Haraoka, Kazuma. (Kyushu U.) **Gakugyō seiseki ni taisuru doryoku to katei kankyō tonō kankai.** (Relations between efforts for academic records and home environment.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 159-170.—51 over-achievers and 50 under-achievers were selected as Ss out of 531 high school children. Results of Home Environment Diag-

nosis Test showed significantly higher scores in over-achievers than in under-achievers in facilities for children, cultural situation, and educational interests of parents. The relationship between Effort Quotient and home environment was studied. Effort Quotient derived by Tsao's formula was correlated with scores of 20 items chosen from the Home Environment Test. A positive correlation was obtained. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

2166. Harrell, Lester E., Jr. (Baylor University.) **A comparison of the development of oral and written language in school age children.** *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1957, 22(3), 77 p.—Samples of oral and written stories of movies were obtained from 320 children: 40 boys and 40 girls at 9, 11, 13, and 15 years. Both stories were analyzed according to (1) length of stories, (2) length of clauses, (3) proportion of subordinate clauses to the total number of clauses, (4) proportion of various subordinate clause types to total subordinate and total clauses, and (5) the position of the subordinate clause and, for the oral stories, the number of unrelated words. 99 references.—M. C. Templin.

2167. Hewer, Vivian H. (U. Minn.) **Vocational interest-achievement-ability interrelationships at the college level.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 234-238.—No significant relationship was found between achievement and interest when ability was "experimentally controlled." It is suggested that there is "... some relationship between interest and achievement when a general achievement level is controlled."—M. M. Reece.

2168. Holland, John L. (National Merit Scholarship Corp., Evanston, Ill.) **Undergraduate origins of American scientists.** *Science*, 1957, 126, 433-437.—"An analysis of the college attendance or college choice for four high-aptitude, high-school senior samples suggests that the differential institutional productivity of scientists and scholars is a function of the differential college attendance, paternal vocational motivations, and their implied correlates among high-aptitude students. This formulation appears to be more probable for males than for females. The institutional productivity hypothesis proposed in previous studies is not supported by the present evidence." Results are summarized in three tables.—S. J. Lachman.

2169. Holt, Weldon G., Ottman, Donald K., & Cottle, William C. (U. Kansas.) **Evidenced relationships between the "ACE" and the Wesman Personnel Classification Test.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 71-77.—The results for these tests taken by cases at the University Guidance Bureau were studied. Total scores correlated .68. Intercorrelations of the sub-tests were then subjected to Spearman factor analysis. Of the sub-tests 3 (L, Q, and N) were found to possess distinguishable uniqueness.—M. Murphy.

2170. Honora, Mary, & Steible, Daniel J. (Our Lady of Cincinnati College, Cincinnati, O.) **A college examines its use of test results.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 611-615.—A handbook providing information about tests administered to students in the college was prepared and distributed to members of the faculty. Subsequently a questionnaire submitted to the faculty demonstrated significant respects in which the test results had been found useful.—M. Murphy.

2171. Hountras, Peter Timothy. **The relationship between pre-admission data and achievement of foreign graduate students.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 157-163.—Specific problem of this study was predictive relationship of selected factors to academic achievement of 587 foreign graduate students enrolled in School of Graduate Studies at the U. of Mich. during 1947 to 1949. Chi-square, Fisher-t, and analysis of variance were principal statistical techniques employed. Findings: (1) Sex and entering age were not significantly related to achievement. (2) Married students, students receiving regular admissions, students with advanced degrees, and students receiving scholarships or fellowships were less likely to incur probationary status than were single students, students receiving provisional admissions, students without advanced degrees, and students without scholarships or fellowships.—S. M. Schoonover.

2172. Husband, Richard W. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) **What do college grades predict?** *Fortune*, 1957, 55, 157-158.—The author studied by questionnaire his own college class, which had graduated 30 years previously, to correlate undergraduate achievements—both scholastic and extracurricular—with vocational success at middle age. The crucial finding was that those who excelled as undergraduates, whether in grades, sports, campus politics, or other activity, have achieved far beyond average success thirty years subsequently. These correspondences hold true in both directions: either taking prominent undergraduates and examining present vocational status, or taking those who are now highly successful and looking back at their undergraduate performances. The study is aimed at college recruiting; that is, the type of senior a company should interview for possible executive development.—B. Scarborough.

2173. Johnston, Jane. (Moorhead State Teachers College, Moorhead, Minnesota.) **The relative achievement of the objectives of elementary school science in Minnesota schools.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 191-194.—A sample of 87 Minnesota fifth grade teachers and their classes is used. A 22 item questionnaire covering such areas as teacher preparation and experience, time and emphasis given science in the classroom, and facilities available for science teaching was completed by each teacher. In addition, 30 of the teachers kept a log of science activities in the classroom. Measures obtained for the students included an intelligence test, a science reading test and a science achievement test, which was administered both at the beginning and at the end of the term. The pupils showed a significant gain over the term in the science test. However, there was no significant difference in gain between high, middle, and low IQ groups. Pupil gains were compared for several of the teacher and teaching situation factors. Only the factor of years of teaching was found to be significant.—E. F. Gardner.

2174. Komazaki, Tsutomu. (Nihon U., Tokyo.) **Shō-batsu to gakushū: Tokuni shindan-sei kōsei-betsu shudan ni oite.** (Relations between reward-punishment and learning: Especially in the groups diagnosed for introversion and extraversion.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 41-45.—The effect of reward and punishment cannot be discussed without considering interrelation between the individual and the

situation. A series of arithmetic tests was given to 3 groups of high school children: Rewarded; no-instruction; and punished groups. The effect was analyzed by Ss' introversion-extraversion index. Introverted Ss showed a considerable decrease in performance by punishment, whereas extraverted Ss had no clear difference among the groups. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

2175. **Kramer, Josephine.** (Solothurn, Switzerland.) **Erfahrungen mit Schulfähigkeitsprüfungen.** (Experiences with school readiness examinations.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 210-220.—Two groups of children, whose test results do not correspond with their actual achievements in school, are described. In one group the test results are better, in the other group the test results are worse than the school performance. Compensatory mechanisms, physical and emotional maturity, the importance of the home milieu, and possible consequences of starting school too soon, are discussed. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.

2176. **Lalitamba, A. S.** (U. Mysore.) **The scholastic aptitude of high school students.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 11-22.—A omnibus type of verbal intelligence test was administered to 599 students. Validity of the test was calculated by correlating test results with examination marks (.58) and with teachers' estimates (.48). The split half reliability was .98. Item analysis shows that the test can discriminate between the dull and the bright. The socio-economic status of the fathers and the intelligence level of their children were found to be positively correlated.—U. Parcek.

2177. **Lev, Yehudit, et al.** **She'elon hahistaglut ha'emotsyonalit.** (Emotional adjustment questionnaire: Psychology of youth in Israel.) *Hahinukh*, 1956-57, 29, 146-155.—The aim was to give a diagnostic tool for psychological counselors, as well as a means to study adjustment of adolescents. The questionnaire contains 48 items. It shows a reliability $r = .87$. Results of a study carried out on high school students, 16-18 years of age, are given.—H. Ormian.

2178. **Luborsky, Lester, & Holt, Robert R.** **The selection of candidates for psychoanalytic training.** *J. clin. exper. Psychopathol.*, 1957, 18, 166-176.—Research supports the view that numerical predictions from a battery of psychological tests, correctly administered and interpreted, was a better means of selection than interviewers' judgments. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

2179. **McDonald, Arthur S.** **Influence of a college reading improvement program on academic performance.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 171-181.—A comparison was made of academic performance for 3 semesters of students completing Cornell Reading Improvement Program in fall of 1954 with performance of a control group. There were 116 students in experimental group, 142 in control group. Latter group was chosen from freshmen who had applied for admission to Reading Program for fall of 1954, but who had not enrolled because of lack of facilities. Among findings: Students completing Cornell Reading Program (1) significantly surpassed students in control group re cumulative grade-point average for 3 semesters of study, (2) significantly made more grade-point average above 70 than did control group, and (3) significantly had fewer dropouts for entire

period of study than did control group or remainder of freshmen class.—S. M. Schoonover.

2180. **McQueen, Robert.** (U. of Nevada.) **Examination deception as a function of residual, background, and immediate stimulus factors.** *J. Personnel*, 1957, 25, 643-650.—"The present inquiry was an experimental investigation of examination deception. Helson's Adaptation-Level model served as the theoretical framework. The hypotheses held that examination deception, i.e., the failure of students to report grading errors favorable to them on examination papers, would be a function of (a) life style or social status, (b) social stimuli or background conditions created by a pre-arranged exchange of remarks between the instructor and coached students, and (c) magnitude of grading error. Results tended to support the first two hypotheses, but not the final one. A-L theory appeared to constitute a promising framework for the investigation and explanation of social phenomena."—M. O. Wilson.

2181. **Mayo, George Douglas.** **Differentiating characteristics of a group of students having psychological problems.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 359-370.—2 groups of Navy and Marine trainees who had psychological problems were contrasted with 2 groups of normal trainees on 16 variables. Critical ratio statistic was used for comparisons involving means and chi square was employed for comparisons involving a number of Ss. Significant differences between psychological problems groups are corresponding normal groups were obtained for 6 of the variables. Among findings: (a) Aviation electronic school contributed a disproportionately large number of students with psychological problems, while aviation engines school contributed a disproportionately small number; (b) academic failures were found to a greater extent in psychological problems groups rather than in normal groups; (c) Marine Corps contributed men to psychological problems groups to a greater degree than Navy; (d) underachievement in a previous service school was associated with membership in psychological problems groups; and (e) number of years of civilian education was less for psychological problems groups than for normal groups. It was concluded that no consistent tendency was found for maladjustment to be more closely related to situational variables or to nonsituational variables.—S. M. Schoonover.

2182. **Mead, A. R., & Smith, Bernice Mead.** (Bowling Green, Ohio.) **Does the true-false scoring formula work? Some data on an old subject.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 47-53.—An annotated bibliography on the subject is provided. A guessing experiment on coin flipping is reported which suggests that many trials are often necessary before right and wrong guesses equal each other. Finally an experiment involving guessing in a general information test is reported in which grave doubt is cast on the use of the conventional formula. 20 references.—M. Murphy.

2183. **Meek, Clinton R.** (Asst. Prof. of Guidance at Southern Ill. Univ.) **An experiment in teaching empathy.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1957, 31, 107-110.—A class of 36 students in Introductory Guidance and another section of 56 students were used as experimental and control groups. Empathy tests and inventories were administered both before and after the

four-weeks' unit of work. The author analyzes the results of the experiment, which indicated an improvement on the ranking test but no change on the inventory test.—S. M. Amatora.

2184. Michael, William B., Jones, Robert A., Kennedy, Phyllis, & High, Wallace S. (Univ. of So. Calif.) **Cross validation results for a study habits inventory.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 8, 177-183.—The responses to the senior author's Study Habits Inventory by 262 men who entered USC in the fall of 1953 and those of 197 men who entered in the spring semesters of 1953 and 1954, plus those by 120 and 74 women who entered at the same relative times were item analyzed and correlated variously with first semester grade point averages. Scoring refinements effected on the fall semester subjects were employed in connection with the spring semester subjects, resulting in marked drops in the correlation coefficients. The device was observed to be "not sufficiently valid to be used in the prediction of scholastic achievement of college students at the freshman level." The possible limiting factors of the specificity of the criterion measures and their reliability, and the nature of the dichotomous responses are indicated and further steps to refine the criterion measures and to develop a five-choice item response are proposed.—T. E. Newland.

2185. Moonan, William J. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **Computational illustrations of the internal and external consistency analysis of examination responses.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 181-190.—Estimates of the coefficients of internal and external consistency of responses to items are made using two analyses of variance techniques. Moonan, in two previous articles in this journal, outlined the theoretical bases for these techniques. The present article supplies the computational procedures. One type of analyses provides an estimate of the internal consistency of responses in a single experimental situation in which three groups are compared. The second type is concerned with the evaluation of both internal and external consistency coefficients from responses to items on an examination given on two different occasions but using the same subjects. Procedures are illustrated by which the standard errors of measurement and certain other item statistics can be computed and by which hypotheses about item parameters tested.—E. F. Gardner.

2186. Ramseyer, Frank. (18, Av. Rambert, Lausanne, Switzerland.) **Les examens psychologiques dans la sélection et l'orientation scolaire.** (Psychological examinations for selection and scholastic orientation.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1957, 16, 194-209.—Since 1956 candidates for the secondary school of Lausanne have taken a psychological examination composed of 6 to 8 scholastic aptitude tests. At present the predictive value of this examination is inconclusive because, for the time being, only the results obtained at the traditional school examination are taken into account. It is suggested that the best formula for admission to secondary school would be a combination of results from both educational and psychological tests. English and German summaries.—J. W. House.

2187. Raphelson, Alfred C. (Bureau of Educational Research, University of Illinois.) **The rela-**

tionships among imaginative, direct verbal, and physiological measures of anxiety in an achievement situation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 54, 13-18.—The relationships among 3 dispositional measures and 2 physiological indices of anxiety were investigated. The dispositional measures were low n Achievement, the Mandler-Sarason Test Anxiety Questionnaire, and the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. Skin conductance and respiratory volume were the physiological indices. 25 male college students served as Ss. The correlation between n Achievement and Test Anxiety was $-.43$; between Test Anxiety and Manifest Anxiety, $.53$; and between Achievement and Manifest Anxiety, $-.25$. Need Achievement and Test Anxiety were both related to changes in skin conductance, but the Manifest Anxiety Scale did not relate to conductance change. 15 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

2188. Sato, Tadashi. (Tokyo Gakugei U.) **Kyōka futekiō no shindan ni tsuite no kenkyū: Taiiku-ka ni okeru mondai kōdō to sono genin ni tsuite.** (A study on the diagnosis of problem behavior in physical education.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 28-32.—38 Ss with problems in physical education were picked up from high schools and their physical, psychological and environmental backgrounds were studied. The most frequent cause of the problems was the negative attitude to the teachers who disregard students' physical handicaps. Importance of individual psychological guidance as well as teaching method was emphasized. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

2189. Satyamurthy, M. S. (U. Mysore.) **An achievement test in geography.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 51-62.—An achievement test in geography was administered to 862 students. Validity (against external criteria) and reliability coefficients (split half) were .71 and .90. Results show that boys' performance was better than that of girls. There were differences among the schools.—U. Pareek.

2190. Scarf, Robert C. (Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana.) **Differential scores and unstable personality.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 268-272.—The prognostic use of the psychological examination for college freshmen published by the American Psychological Association is evaluated. Two groups of freshmen at Ball State Teachers College (Indiana), total 289 subjects, were tested. The criteria of academic probation, disqualification raw ACE scores and grades were employed. The conclusion reached is that "the psychological examination . . . is a fairly good prognostic device." The uneven scores on the records of "unstable" students are regarded as a sign of personality maladjustment. The test is held to be useless as a predictor of psychotics but useful to point out personality defects, neurotic and unstable personalities.—B. Kutner.

2191. Shaw, Merville C., & Brown, Donald J. (Ohio St. Coll.) **Scholastic underachievement of bright college students.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 195-199.—A group of 28 scholastic underachievers was compared with a group of 30 high achievers. Although the two groups differ significantly in grades, they do not differ on the basis of standardized achievement tests. It is hypothesized that underachievement on the part of bright students is related to the basic

personality matrix. Underachievement appears to be related to hostility towards others, possibly towards authority in particular.—G. S. Speer.

2192. Shepard, Winifred O. (Iowa Child Welfare Res. Sta.) **Learning set in preschool children.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1957, 50, 15-17.—"Twenty preschool children were presented, on one day, with six conditional space discrimination problems. There was a marked improvement in performance from the first to the second task and then a slight decline, probably attributable to boredom."—*Author's summary*.

2193. Siegel, Laurence, & Macomber, F. G. **Comparative effectiveness of televised and large classes and of small sections.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 371-382.—Comparisons were made of results secured from experimental and control sections of 8 undergraduate courses at Miami University. Experimental sections were taught either as large classes or by means of closed-circuit television. Control sections were taught by conventional methods. Achievement tests and attitude measures provided data for this series of investigations. Some findings: (a) acquisition of subject-matter knowledge, as measured by objectivity retest performance, was not affected adversely by assignment to experimental sections rather than to control sections; (b) academic ability did not interact with type of section assignment as a complex determinant of achievement in any of TV courses; (c) student ratings of courses were less favorable in experimental than in control sections; (d) student ratings of instructors were not affected adversely by TV; (e) student attitudes regarding TV instruction were not held uniformly across courses, however, students in all large classes preferred small class instruction; and (f) high ability students tended to be less favorable to TV and large classes than did low ability students.—S. M. Schoonover.

2194. Sinick, Daniel. (San Francisco State College.) **Toward the differential use of encouragement in testing.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 200-202.—Both stimulative and supportive types of encouraging comments should be used to encourage maximum results in testing situations, but with restraint and discretion. 15 references.—G. S. Speer.

2195. Sivertsen, Dagfinn. **Goal setting, the level of aspiration and social norms.** *Acta psychol.*, 1957, 13, 54-60.—A qualitative report of goal-setting and aspiration level of 11-12-year-old boys derived from interviews and class marks revealed: success tended to be associated with low goal-setting and failure with high goal-setting; high goal categories were associated to a higher degree with various expressions of parental pressure; parental attitudes were more important than material rewards. Conspicuous goal-striving and assiduity were resented by fellow-pupils.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

2196. Stanley, Julian C. (University of Wisconsin.) **Controlled experimentation in the classroom.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1957, 25, 195-201.—This article contends that much more experimentation should be done in the classroom than is now the case. Examples of the two main types of research done in the classroom are presented. The "methods" type of classroom study is illustrated by a detailed outline of a speech study. The more fundamental type of classroom research is illustrated by a study concerning

opinion change as a function of role playing. Various methodological considerations involved in classroom research are outlined. The efficiency of the various designs possible with analysis of variance techniques is noted and the importance of good design emphasized. The collaboration of the classroom teacher with experts in experimental design in education or in other fields is urged.—E. F. Gardner.

2197. Sullivan, Maurice W., & Calvin, Allen D. (Hollins College.) **Spoken and written vocabulary: Their relation to a standard vocabulary test, intelligence and anxiety.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1957, 21, 160.—Brief report.

2198. Swensen, Clifford H., Jr. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) **College performance of students with high and low high school grades when academic aptitude is controlled.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 597-603.—3 groups of freshmen entering the University of Pittsburgh were studied: (a) those graduated in the upper two-fifths of their high school class, (b) those in the middle fifth, and (c) those in the lower two fifths. There was no difference between the groups in ACE scores, sex, high school from which graduated, courses taken in college. The groups were compared for grades received in the first semester. Group A proved to be superior to groups B and C, but there was no significant difference between the latter groups. Correlation between ACE and grades was .32 for A, .22 for B, and .06 for C.—M. Murphy.

2199. Trueblood, Dennis L. (Nat'l. Conf. Christians & Jews.) **Effects of employment on academic achievement.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 112-115.—A study of 568 students at Indiana University indicated that working part time could not be said to have a significant effect upon academic achievement.—G. S. Speer.

2200. Vineyard, Edwin E., & Massey, Harold W. (Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell, Oklahoma.) **The interrelationship of certain linguistic skills and their relationship with scholastic achievement when intelligence is ruled constant.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 279-286.—Five sets of relationships are investigated: (a) measures of vocabulary, speed of comprehension and spelling; (b) college grade point averages and vocabulary, comprehension speed and intelligence; (c) intelligence and vocabulary, comprehension speed and spelling; (d) holding intelligence constant, vocabulary and comprehension speed; spelling and vocabulary; and (e) holding intelligence constant, college grade point averages and vocabulary, comprehension speed and spelling. Subjects were 176 freshmen at Panhandle A and M College. Tests employed were the Nelson-Denny Reading Test, Form A; Differential Aptitude Test; 1952 ACE Psychological Examination. Results indicate that (a) the linguistic skills are related to one another, each is related to scholastic achievement, and all are correlated with intelligence; (b) the relationship of vocabulary and comprehension holding intelligence constant justifies attempts at vocabulary training; (c) the slow reader is not necessarily a better speller than the faster reader of equal intelligence; (d) programs to speed reading will not improve scholarship though reducing reading time; and (e) reading programs for

vocabulary development and in remedial spelling may improve general scholarship.—*B. Kutner.*

2201. Whipple, John W. (San Diego, Calif.) **A study of the extent to which positive or negative phrasing affects answers in a true-false test.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 59-63.—Science and non-science test items were studied. Positive or negative phrasing in itself was found to have no effect on correct scores, but there was a tendency to give a "true" answer to a positively stated question. 25 references.—*M. Murphy.*

2202. Woolf, Leonard. (Dept. Education, Baltimore, Md.) **The selection of accelerated course students at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 11-15.—In 4 years students in this course complete the requirements of 5, including the first year of college work. More than half of those who enter the course drop out. Intelligence is a significant factor; parochial school students drop out more frequently than those from public schools. Other factors remain to be investigated.—*M. Murphy.*

2203. Wright, John C., & Scarborough, Barron B. **The interrelationship of Area Test scores and Cooperative General Culture Test scores.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1957, 48, 460-463.—The Area Tests (Form I) were administered in 1955 to a senior class of 269 students at DePauw University. Of these students, 231 were administered the Cooperative General Culture Test in 1953. Product-moment correlations were calculated for scores of each of subtests of Cooperative General Test and corresponding area of Area Tests. The coefficients of interrelationship secured for above mentioned tests were relatively high. Since Area Tests and Cooperative General Culture Tests were devised for somewhat different purposes, these findings suggest additional investigations of distinctiveness of these 2 instruments.—*S. M. Schoonover.*

(See also Abstracts 154, 790, 801, 1052)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2204. Beamer, George C., & Ledbetter, Elaine W. (North Texas State College, Denton.) **The relation between teacher attitudes and the social service interest.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 655-666.—Results on the Vocational Form CM of the Kuder Preference Record Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory were compared for experienced teachers and education majors. Correlations were positive, but generally low. Results are analyzed in relation to field of work (elementary, secondary, guidance, administration), length of experience, and certain other factors.—*M. Murphy.*

2205. Becker, Morton J., & Volle, Frank O. **Special teacher evaluation of psychological service in the public schools.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1957, 62, 39-43.—A report is presented of a survey in which teachers of the educable mentally handicapped evaluated the state provided psychological services in the Illinois public schools.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2206. Borg, Walter R. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.) **Personality and interest measures as related to criteria of instructor effectiveness.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 701-709.—Instructors were evaluated on 3 criteria of effectiveness: student ratings, peer ratings, supervisor ratings.

Ratings were correlated with 53 measures of interest and personality characteristics. Significant correlations were found for 8 tests and student ratings, 5 tests and peer ratings, and 6 tests and supervisor ratings. None of the 53 measures correlated significantly with all 3 criteria. 15 references.—*M. Murphy.*

2207. Coleman, William. (RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal.) **Assisting teachers in using test results.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 38-40.—To assist classroom teachers to use test results effectively, it is suggested that manuals should be written specifically for test users, guidance counselors should lead case study discussions, appropriately written references should be made available to them, and short courses should be developed or made available.—*G. S. Speer.*

2208. Eaton, Merrill T., (Indiana Univ.) **Weather, Garret, & Phillips, Beeman N. Some reactions of classroom teachers to problem behavior in school.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 129-139.—The author studied the reactions of 200 classroom teachers to ascertain aspects of problem behavior in the school. All were members of a graduate research course required of education students. Responses are analyzed for male and female teachers, elementary and secondary teachers, teachers in rural and city areas, and teachers at various age levels. Results are analyzed and conclusions stated.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2209. Farley, Genevieve J., & Santosuosso, John J. (Elementary Supervisor, Boston, Mass.) **Techniques of supervision.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 249-252.—Supervision is now conceived as a co-operative service, concerned with identifying and solving problems related to teaching and learning. The trend is away from inspection and rating and toward the newer techniques of workshops and in-service training. The author analyzes several studies in supervision.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2210. Gabriel, John. **An analysis of the emotional problems of the teacher in the classroom.** Melbourne, Australia: F. W. Cheshire, 1957. xvi, 224 p. 35s.—A general picture of the difficulties teachers experience was obtained from open-ended questions. These data were then used to construct a closed questionnaire. There were 736 returns out of 2550 closed questionnaires distributed throughout England and Wales. Responses were analyzed for degree of concern and frequency of occurrence of various types of strain. Comparisons were made among teachers grouped by: school level, years of experience, size of class, and type of district. Recommendations are made for teacher training and improvement of teaching conditions.—*G. M. Della-Piana.*

2211. Goodenough, Eva. (Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.) **The forced choice technique as a method for discovering effective teacher personality.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 51, 25-31.—The relative importance of various personality characteristics for teacher success in discipline was studied by means of forced choice rating scales. It was possible to develop items which had approximately equal preference value but differing discriminative value. Kindness, patience, cooperation, sympathy, and tact were more closely associated with effectiveness in discipline than self-confidence, frankness, independence, and modesty. 22 references.—*M. Murphy.*

2212. Halpin, Andrew W. (Ed.) **Administrative theory in education.** Chicago, Ill.: Midwest Administration Center, Univer. Chicago, 1958. xvi, 188 p. \$3.00.—This is a report of a seminar for developing theory in the field of educational administration. Eight authors discuss issues related to problems of theory development. These include the relation between organizations and the external situations in which they function, the study of behavior in organizations, the theory of administration as problem-solving, administration as decision-making, administration as a social process in which behavior is conceived as a function of both the nomothetic and idiographic dimensions of the social process, and educational administration as a special case of general administration.—*L. S. Blackman.*
2213. Johnson, Granville B., Jr. (Georgia State College, Atlanta.) **An experimental technique for the prediction of teacher effectiveness.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 679-689.—An evaluation instrument for the analysis of teaching effectiveness was developed. Attitudes relevant to teacher effectiveness were measured by means of a TAT type test and a group Rorschach. Age and teaching experience were also considered as variables. The TAT type test appeared to be a valuable tool for prediction. The Rorschach did not add significantly to prediction. Age itself was not significant, but some of its residual features were.—*M. Murphy.*
2214. Moore, Clark H., & Cole, David. (Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.) **The relation of MMPI scores to practice teaching ratings.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 711-716.—Elementary candidates were divided into best, above average, average, below average, and poorest categories on the basis of supervisors' ratings. Mean T scores on the familiar clinical scales as well as on the K scale were higher for the poorest than for the best. No relationship of this sort was found for the 3 intermediate categories.—*M. Murphy.*
2215. Oad, L. K. (Vidyabawan Teachers' College, Udaipur.) **Essential qualities of a successful teacher. Part II.** *Educator*, 1956, 10, 154-171.—A 3-point rating scale for 31 characteristics of personalities was used with headmaster and colleagues of teachers. The analysis of the data shows that the most important factors for making a teacher popular among his colleagues are his manners and character. There are significantly high correlations between pupils and colleagues regarding the qualities of the best liked and the second best liked teacher. There was high correlation between headmaster and pupils and between headmasters and colleagues about the assessment of different teachers, but not between pupils and colleagues. Assessment forms used appear in appendices.—*U. Pareek.*
2216. Ogawa, Kazuo. (Shimane U.) **Gakkyū no shakai kōzō ni taisuru kyōshi no taido ni kansuru kenkyū. (II).** (A study of the teacher's attitude toward the social structure of children in classroom. Part II.) *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1956, 4, 46-54.—Personality and school achievement were analyzed on the children whose status in the class room was well understood and misunderstood by teacher: (a) The popular children, who are paid more attention by teachers, are extraverted and have good achievement; (b) most rejected children have lower achievement; (c) teachers tend to identify isolated children with inferior ones and as the result they fail to find featureless isolated children; and (d) in general, teachers' attitude toward children is very much influenced by their achievement in school subjects. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*
2217. Rabinowitz, William, & Williams, Ida F. (Board of Higher Education of The City of New York.) **Initial report on the teaching careers of the 1953-1954 class of student-teachers of the municipal colleges of the City of New York.** New York: Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, 1958. v, 41 p.—Follow-up study of 1628 teacher education graduates by means of a mail questionnaire provided 1323 responses bearing upon employment history and teaching intentions through the 3-year period following graduation. Analysis showed 93% of the group employed as teachers at some time after graduation, and 70% so employed at the time of response. 21% were classified as "homemaker," the next largest occupational group, and the only one growing in size, largely at the expense of the teacher group. Substantial employment stability was indicated in that one-half of the teachers served in a single school, and 85% taught at a single educational level. Factors related to persistence in the teaching profession appeared to be age, preparation for elementary school teaching, and "satisfaction" with student-teaching experience. 46% of the respondents not teaching expressed intention to do so in the future, and 43% of those teaching expected to teach "indefinitely."—*R. C. Strassburger.*
2218. Rogers, Carl R. **Personal thoughts on teaching and learning.** *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1957, 3, 241-243.—The essence of teaching is seen as quite similar to the essence of Rogerian counseling. In the manner that significant interpersonal changes in a counseling relationship cannot be imposed upon the counsellee by the counselor, so the author believes that a teacher cannot teach a learner new concepts and new responses. Rather, the best teaching emerges from a teacher-learner relationship in which the former is accepting and permissive and the latter makes the relevant discoveries himself. The learner must be immersed in appropriate experiences and from these becomes aware of their significant meanings.—*R. McQueen.*
2219. Schuhle, William. (Manchester College.) **Teachers' understanding of students' academic ideals.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1957, 28, 388-391, 408.—Students were given an inventory of attitudes and beliefs. Teachers and administrative staff members were asked to predict the replies of students to items related to academic ideals. Best prediction was on activities considered important (72% correct), poorest on type of student one would prefer to be (47% correct).—*M. Murphy.*
2220. Seagoe, May V. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **A followup of 314 students whose fitness for teaching was questioned, 1942-1953.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 641-653.—Cases considered by faculty committee with respect to physical and mental health qualifications were followed through institutional records, questionnaire, and, where possible, observation. Such students do not characteristically leave the teaching profession, but by some means manage to secure placement. They were found to be marginal

teachers, "satisfactory in most cases but seldom above average."—*M. Murphy.*

2221. **Silverman, Martin.** (Principal, Public School No. 33, Manhattan, N. Y.) **Principals: What are you doing to teacher morale?** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1957, 43, 204-210.—The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the tenure of public school principals in Georgia from 1946 to 1956 in certain factors related to school or community or the principal himself. 3 major factors are identified for each of the 1424 schools. Procedures and sources of data are given and findings are analyzed.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2222. **Stinnett, T. M.** **Professional status: A concomitant.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1957, 59, 52-57.—Teaching must become the pre-eminent profession. "Since teaching is the central lake out of which flow the streams of competence of all other occupational endeavors, surely there can be no argument about that thesis. . . . Teaching can become America's pre-eminent profession only when it is able to assess for itself the standards to apply to those who will be admitted to practice and permitted to continue in practice. . . . Professional status is a concomitant . . . of the will and action of the members of the group, by which self-determination and self-regulation result in service of ever-increasing quality."—*H. K. Moore.*

2223. **Thompson, Orville E.,** (U. California, Davis) & **Tom, Frederick K. T.** (Cornell U.) **Comparison of the effectiveness of a pupil-centered versus a teacher-centered pattern for teaching vocational agriculture.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 667-678.—The methods were studied in rural high schools in New York. The pupil-centered, experimental, method was found to be superior to the conventional teacher-centered one in some of the respects studied, and in no respect inferior to it.—*M. Murphy.*

2224. **Torbet, David P.** (Butler U., Indianapolis, Ind.) **The attitude of a select group of Colorado secondary school teachers toward informal teacher-made tests as measured by a projective interview.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1957, 50, 691-700.—Issues relative to 20 topics in the area of classroom testing were cast in the form of problems involving arguments, and in an interview situation teachers responded to the arguments. There is a definite gap between theory in testing as taught in the standard course in measurement and actual practice. The general attitude of teachers was that testing was an onerous task and an authoritarian weapon.—*M. Murphy.*

2225. **Vander Werf, Lester S.** (Dean of the College of Education, Northeastern University.) **How to evaluate teachers and teaching.** New York: Rinehart, 1958. vi, 58 p. \$1.00.—Although evaluation is a controversial and complex problem, it is inevitable in education. Issues, research, and practical procedures for evaluating effective teaching are summarized in this monograph. Complete medical as well as psychiatric examinations at strategic points in a teacher's career are recommended. It is felt that professional skills can be evaluated through pre-service programs as well as through informal and formal in-service programs, check lists and rating scales. Experiences in employee rating by several school systems and the National Industrial Conference Board are described in detail. A constructive philosophy requires that all evaluation be directed

toward improvement of teaching as a profession. The most significant reason for evaluating the work of professional people is to determine if they are living lives which they believe are significant and valuable to themselves. 71 references.—*R. A. Hagin.*

(See also Abstract 2113)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

2226. **Allen, Louis A.** (Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.) **Does management development develop managers?** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 18-25.—Company programs should focus on the work a manager does if they want to develop managers. Managers are engaged in planning, organization, coordination, motivation, and control. The author feels that a form of apprenticeship is needed for managers, an internship in management, which can be accomplished through coaching.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2227. **Annett, John, & Kay, Harry.** (Inst. Exp. Psychol., Univ. Oxford.) **Knowledge of results and skilled performance.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 69-79.—Knowledge of results may be extrinsic or intrinsic to the task, and may be used in a variety of ways. Where knowledge of results is introduced in learning a skilled performance it is most likely that the trainee will attempt to use this augmented feedback, but it is certain that how he uses it will vary from one kind of task to another, and even within a task from one stage of training to another.—*G. S. Speer.*

2228. **Bellows, Roger M., et al.** **Workbook in industrial psychology and personnel management.** Dubuque, Iowa: W. C. Brown, 1957. iv, 94 p. \$2.40.—This series of exercises is designed to accompany Bellows' text (see 29: 1607), although it may readily be keyed to other comparable texts. The workbook is a revision of a 1949 edition (see 24: 2843). The 16 exercises relate to sociometry, attitude measurement, turnover control, employee criteria, merit rating, job evaluation, wage incentives, interview evaluation, training evaluation, test program development, use of percentiles, recruitment scores, and the "analysis of the dynamic bases of behavior." Each exercise includes a brief introduction and background, a source reference, procedures for carrying out the exercise, raw data where appropriate, and work sheets and tables for computations and results.—*R. O. Peterson.*

2229. **Best, Wallace H.** (Univer. of Southern California.) **Some new directions in personnel appraisal.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 45-50.—The limitations of current personnel rating procedures are discussed. Performance rating systems are in a state of flux. The author feels that they may become more rather than less subjective in the future.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2230. **Brayfield, Arthur H., Wells, Richard V.,** (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan) & **Strate, Marvin W.** **Interrelationships among measures of job satisfaction and general satisfaction.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 201-205.—For a sample of 41 male and 52 female civil service employees, correlations were determined among 2 measures of job satisfaction (SRA Employee Inventory and Brayfield-Rothe Job Satisfaction Index) and 2 measures of attitudes toward life in general (Weitz General Satisfaction Test and Rundquist-Sletto Morale Scale). All the

intercorrelations were moderately positive and significant for the males, but only the intercorrelation between the two general satisfaction measures was significant for the females. 15 references.—*P. Ash.*

2231. **Drucker, Arthur J.** (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Listings and abstracts of PRB technical research reports and notes—FY 1957.** *USA TAGO personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 81. 47 p.—Listings are contained of 12 Technical Research Reports, 19 Technical Research Notes and 33 Research Memorandums released by the Personnel Research Branch of The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army in FY 1957. Abstracts of the Reports and Notes are also included. Both listings and abstracts are cross-referenced by R and D Research Task.—*TAGO.*

2232. **Edmonds, J. E.** **The development of a suggestion scheme.** *Personnel pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1957, 13(3), 26-29.—A progress report on a suggestion system initiated in 1952 in a public utility reveals these developments: The range of awards has been increased; more people are eligible to make suggestions; anonymous suggestions are accepted; the committee has been enlarged; the adjudication system was changed to involve the immediate supervisor more and improve the followup; and greater publicity has been given the scheme. The number of suggestions offered has doubled and the percentage of acceptable suggestions has almost doubled as a result.—*J. L. Walker.*

2233. **Hentschel, Herbert.** **Individuelle Motivation in der Berufseinstellung der betrieblichen Führungskräfte.** (Individual motivation of people in management in respect to professional attitude.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1957, 8, 172-178.—Explorations of applicants for management positions in industry were analyzed in order to find the primary needs behind the expressed motivation for wanting a management job. 4 categories of such needs could be distinguished: (1) the need for activity, (2) the need for self-dramatization, (3) the need for superiority, and (4) the need for security. These categories may appear on a primitive level or on more differentiated levels, mostly the motivation of a person is determined by several needs. The question is raised whether the motivation models used in the different fields of psychology can be applied to the problems of personal selection or whether it is necessary to work out a special model for that purpose.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

2234. **Jasinski, Frank J.** (Yale Univer.) **How they dress on the jobs: Clues to the informal organization.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 35-41.—The author describes some implications for management in the clothing codes of workers. These codes are informally established but they are often rigidly enforced.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2235. **Jones, Roy J., & Winograd, Berton.** **Procurement of counter intelligence corps trainees.** *HumRRO spec. Rep.*, 1957, No. 10. v, 25 p.—CIC school quotas based on estimated strength of basic training centers lack precision and result in unequal proportions of eligibles from each unit. It would be feasible to accept only 3-year men and 2-year men willing to extend their enlistments.—*R. Tyson.*

2236. **Kolstoe, Ralph H., Czech, Robert S., & Rozran, Gilbert B.** **Ordnance IFC electronics**

maintenance personnel: Analysis of field activities with implications for training, Part 2—T-38. *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 37. viii, 100 p.—Short-term enlistments plus need for highly trained technicians stress the importance of relating training to actual field jobs. The "report describes that part of the study designed to provide information concerning the job in the field of third- and fourth-echelon electronics maintenance personnel in ordnance detachments (IFC T-38)." Research and recommendations are presented in detail.—*R. Tyson.*

2237. **Likert, Rensis, & Hayes, Samuel P., Jr. (Eds.)** **Some applications of behavioural research.** Paris, France: UNESCO, 1957. 333 p. \$3.25.—Most of the 8 chapters summarize recent behavioral research as it relates to organizational problems: administrative leadership and organizational effectiveness, leadership training and human relations, research administration, training foreign nationals, group influence in marketing and public relations, and business forecasting through psychological surveys. The chapters are based on seminars which brought together, at the Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, social scientists and businessmen to discuss support and application of behavioral research. The conduct of behavioral research and factors influencing its utilization are summarized in special chapters by the editors. Chapter bibliographies include abstracts of most items listed.—*R. O. Peterson.*

2238. **Malanowski, J., Sarapata, A., & Szostkiewicz, S.** (Warsaw U.) **The individual inquiry card as an instrument of research into the structure of the personnel of a work establishment.** *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1957, 9, 212-225.—Describes a one-page, 56-item individual data sheet developed as an omnibus instrument for investigations into "the formation of new worker milieu" and now used at the new Motorcar Factory in Warsaw. The card is adapted for massed machine analysis. All data are copied from factory personnel files, which exclude attitude and value dimensions, but cover data on family background and political participation not usually found in Western personnel summaries. Problems to be explored are: inter-generation changes, industrial turnover and its causes, changes in the family environment of successive waves of workers and technicians, and continuities-discontinuities of political participation within families.—*A. Kapos.*

2239. **Merrill, Harwood F., & Marting, Elizabeth. (Eds.)** **Developing executive skills: New patterns for management growth.** New York: American Management Association, 1958. 431 p. \$9.00.—In recent years several matters relating to management development have undergone a change in philosophy and approach. In the light of these changes the editors looked over an earlier publication of The American Management Association entitled: *The Development of Executive Talent*, and found that the changes were so large that virtually a new book was required. The result is this volume by 38 authors from the field of executive development. The major headings of the book are: Essentials of management development and A look at company experience. 11-page references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

2240. **More, Douglas M.** (McMurtry, Hamstra & Co., Chicago, Ill.) **The congruence of projec-**

tive instruments in personnel assessment. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 137-140.—Projective instruments administered to a group of 63 pharmacists (Patterned Interview, Biographical Summary, Sentence Completion Test, and abbreviated TAT) were both ranked and rated by 3 analysts. Inter-instrument congruences were computed from both the rankings and the ratings. "The agreement found . . . is sufficiently acceptable to proceed with a study of the validity of our conclusions. . . . These results have been obtained on a [highly homogeneous] sample." 15 references.—P. Ash.

2241. Pearson, Margaret. (Univ. Liverpool.) **The transition from work to retirement.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 80-88.—This is a study of the capacity for work and the attitudes toward retirement of 220 men who were between 60 and 65 years of age. Its purpose was to discover the ability and willingness of the men to remain at work after the normal retirement age. It was found that 68% of the group would like to continue working after age 65, and that 63% of these would like to continue in their present jobs. Differences in attitude related to type of work, department, and shift are discussed.—G. S. Spear.

2242. Prien, Erich P., Jr., & Campbell, Joel T. (Western Res. U.) **Stability of rating scale statements.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 305-309.—The purpose of this study was to further investigate the stability of the preference values of a sample of 113 statements selected from Uhrbrock's list. This study used a modification of the Thurstone technique and employed no occupation breakdown. A secondary purpose of this study was to investigate discrimination value of the statements without regard to a specific occupation. The results obtained substantiate Uhrbrock's conclusion concerning the reliability of ratings made by small groups of raters.—A. S. Thompson.

2243. Purves, Dale. (Edward N. Hay & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia.) **Personnel function embraces two distinct kinds of activity.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 206-208.—The personnel director's job should be one of strategy, so he should have time to plan and form policies. The execution of the plans and policies could then be left primarily to two section managers in the personnel department. One, an employee relations manager, could maintain employment records, recruit lower-level salaried people, look after security clearances, administer conservation programs (insurance and pensions), supervise the medical program, promote safety, deal with organized labor and further good communications. The other section manager could specialize in organization development. His duties would include salary and wage administration, spotting, appraising, and developing key people, organization planning and incentive compensation.—M. B. Mitchell.

2244. Schoenfeld, Erwin. **The non-directive exit interview.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 46-50.—"Under direct questioning, the terminating employee may be noncommittal about his real reason for leaving, or take refuge in some conventional excuse. The skillful use of non-directive techniques can often help to uncover the true facts."—V. M. Staudt.

2245. Stieber, Jack. (Michigan State Univer.) **Automation and the white-collar worker.** *Person-*

nel, 1957, 34(3), 8-17.—The author discusses some of the recent research findings that seem to contradict widely held beliefs about the manner in which automation will affect clerical personnel.—V. M. Staudt.

2246. Strauss, Anslem L., & Martin, Norman H. (U. Chicago.) **Funktion und Folgen des Versagens für die vertikale Mobilität.** (The function and effects of failure on vertical mobility.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1956, 8, 595-607.—"There is at the disposal of an organization a number of ways and means to cope with the partial or complete failure of personnel; altogether they form a complex system of decisions involving organizational politics. I have pointed out for the various levels of a particular company how the latter attempts to solve this problem, and how the methods applied depend on the structure of the company. I have likewise shown that management must eventually deal with the effects of the methods applied. Such a system, which has as its task dealing with failure, is of extreme importance for the filling of the individual positions, for the accomplishment of work, and for the choice and training of both high and low administrative personnel."—S. S. Culbert.

2247. Williams, D. C. S. (Nat. Inst. Ind. Psychol.) **Training in industrial skills: Opinions of trainees.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 89-103.—Ninety-two maintenance engineers who were receiving training in various aspects of their jobs, were asked to make free written comments about training courses in general, and about that course in particular. From the comments obtained, nineteen statements were selected, and all students were asked to rate the extent of their agreement or disagreement. The results of the study are discussed in detail, and it is concluded that the collection of free comment needs to be followed by questionnaires or other techniques if information of value is to be obtained.—G. S. Spear.

(See also Abstracts 1614, 2015)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

2248. Alf, Edward F., & Gordon, Leonard V. (USN Personnel Res. Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **A fleet validation of selection tests for underwater demolition team training.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1957, No. 57-6. iv, 5 p.—To study the relation between a battery of predictor tests and fleet success, forced rankings on a number of traits were obtained for 50 graduates of Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) school. Only the two criterion traits of "over-all operating ability" and "swimming ability" were reported on, since the other traits were too highly correlated with the first of these two to warrant separate analysis. Swimming and physical fitness measures predicted UDT training success, but not fleet success, while Basic Test Battery scores predicted fleet success, but not success in training.—H. P. Kelley.

2249. Batson, Robert J. **Employee evaluation: A review of current methods and a suggested new approach.** *Publ. Personnel. Ass. personnel Rep.*, 1957, No. 571. 39 p.—A brief history of employee evaluation is followed by a discussion of various evaluation methods including the behavior check-list, forced-choice, critical incidents, and forced-distribution. A section "the critics speak up" summarizes some of the expressed criticisms and weaknesses of personnel evaluation procedures. A new approach is

offered with forms and discussion on three considerations: telling the employee where he stands, in-grade pay increases, and promotional appraisal. 70-item bibliography.—C. G. Browne.

2250. Birnbaum, Abraham H., Rosenberg, Nathan, & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of potential combat predictors: ZI results for armor.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 78. 10 p.—Army Classification Battery tests, 14 experimental predictor tests, background and Army record information, and 5th training week ratings of estimated combat potential were validated against a 16th week interim criterion of similar ratings for 330 Armor Branch personnel. The most valid test composites and their unbiased validity estimates were determined. The most valid single variable appeared to be the 5th week predictor rating ($r = .64$), although it is not known to what extent this coefficient was inflated by typical rating form factors, such as technique contamination and reputation bias. The most valid test composite not including the predictor ratings had a validity coefficient of .41, equal to that of the current composites used operationally to select to Combat Arms.—TAGO.

2251. Birnbaum, Abraham H., Rosenberg, Nathan; White, Richard K., & Willemin, Louis P. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of potential combat predictors: ZI results for combat engineer.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 79. 9 p.—Army Classification Battery tests, 14 experimental predictor tests, background and Army record information, and 5th training week ratings of estimated combat potential were validated against a 16th week interim criterion of similar ratings for 71 Combat Engineer Branch personnel. The most valid test composites were determined. Only biased validity estimates were available. The most valid single variable appeared to be the 5th week predictor ratings ($r = .70$), although it is not known to what extent this coefficient was inflated by typical rating form factors, such as technique contamination and reputation bias. The most valid test composite not including the predictor ratings had a validity coefficient of .51, considerably higher than that of the current composites used operationally to select to the Combat Arms.—TAGO.

2252. Bornstein, Harry; Jensen, Barry T., Goldstein, Leon G., Dunn, Theodore F., & Berkhouse, Rudolph G. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Evaluation of the Basic Military Performance Test.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 75. 37 p.—Computation of reliability estimates and a factor analysis of the Army's Basic Military Performance Test are described. The BMPT is composed of 13 job samples of important skills taught in basic training, administered to groups as large as 14. Sixteen examiners are required for test administration. For the total test score, scoring reliability was estimated as .78, test-retest reliability .67. An analysis of the small amount of common variance existing among the job samples indicated 7 factors, including only slight evidence of the verbal factor commonly found in paper-and-pencil achievement tests.—TAGO.

2253. Brehman, George E., Jr. **A note on the relationship of the interaction potential inventory**

to peer ratings of leadership and other Naval aviation cadet criteria. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 1, Rep. No. 21. 3 p.—A consideration of the data led to the following conclusion: The relationship between the criteria of part-time work or college leadership and the scales of the Interaction Potential Inventory observed in the present study confirms previous findings and may be regarded as a cross validation of those findings.

2254. Brown, William F., & Trites, David K. **Adaptability screening of flying personnel; early flight behavior as an index of subsequent adaptability to flying training.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-114. 21 p.—To devise an early criterion of adaptability to primary pilot training, instructors' comments on the daily grade slips for the first 10 instructional flights in the PA-18 light plane were analyzed. It was found that the scoring system developed for classifying comments could be used with a satisfactory degree of reliability and that training failures could be discriminated from training graduates with a high degree of accuracy, but that training failures for different reasons (ability, emotional, motivational) could not be satisfactorily differentiated. It was concluded that the present scoring system could not be used as an adaptability criterion but was an excellent predictor of pass-fail in training.

2255. Buchanan, Paul C. (Republic Aviation Corp.) **Testing the validity of an evaluation program.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 78-81.—"Superior/subordinate judgments of a trainee's performance after training are often used in appraising the program's effectiveness. Here are the findings of a study designed to test the validity of this criterion."—V. M. Staudt.

2256. Bucklow, Maxine, & Doughty, Patricia. **The use of aptitude tests in clerical employment.** *Personn. pract. Bull.*, Melbourne, 1957, 13(3), 35-44.—In selecting female bookkeeping machine operators for a bank, the A.C.E.R. Checking and Numbers tests were found most useful. $N = 53$ and 44 for two groups. The criterion was supervisors ratings. The 5% level of confidence was satisfied.—J. L. Walker.

2257. Carleton, Frederick O., Burke, Laverne K., Klieger, Walter A., & Drucker, Arthur J. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of the Army Personality Inventory against a military adjustment criterion.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 71. 13 p.—New valid and suppressor keys were developed on a sample of 3000 enlisted men tested in 1947 on the Army Personality Inventory, adapted from the MMPI, to predict an improved military adjustment criterion. New and old keys were cross-validated in a second sample of 1500 men. The improved criterion had little apparent effect upon the validity estimates of the new or old keys. The addition of suppressor keys generally improved the validity of the valid keys. Adding a new valid-suppressor composite to one of the earlier valid-suppressor composites increased overall validity from .25 to .31.—TAGO.

2258. Cogan, Eugene A., Willmorth, Norman E., & Findlay, Donald C. **A survey of map skills requirements.** *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 43. iv, 44 p.—Questionnaire research produced a re-

quirement index for the importance of each of 53 map skills and applications related to type of unit and status in it. Suggestions for such training at various responsibility levels and under various circumstances are offered.—*R. Tyson.*

2259. **Cozan, Lee W.** (Dept. Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.) **What test validity means.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 189-191.—Test validity is defined as the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure. A diagram is used to help explain the selection ratio.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2260. **Cuadra, Carlos A.** (The RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) & **Reed, Charles F.** (Princeton U.) **Prediction of psychiatric aide performance.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 195-197.—Two keys were developed for items on the California Psychological Inventory: one key for a sample of psychiatric aides divided into a short-tenure and a long-tenure subgroups, and the other key for a sample divided into two subgroups on a performance rating. Applying these keys to cross-validation samples, no relationship whatever was found between predictions and actual job tenure or performance rating. Possible reasons for the keys to fail to stand up are discussed.—*P. Ash.*

2261. **Dailey, John T., & Levine, Abraham S.** (Bur. of Naval Personnel.) **Improved selection for technical training.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 319-326.—Selection of electronics personnel in the U. S. Navy has been substantially improved during the last two years by the use of achievement tests in conjunction with aptitude tests. These achievement tests, as well as being appropriate as to subject-matter content, are also pitched at difficulty levels commensurate with the high level of the trainees in the technical schools, resulting in an increment in predictive efficiency of a magnitude hitherto unattainable by the mere addition of other aptitude tests to an operational battery of a small number of effective aptitude tests.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2262. **Dunn, Theodore F., Tye, Vermont M., Sternberg, Jack J., & Berkhouse, Rudolph G.** **Development and evaluation of prototype army language proficiency tests.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1105. 33 p.—The construction and validation of Russian and Mandarin Chinese prototype Army language proficiency tests are described. Pools of 275 experimental items for each test were reduced to 120 each by screening out items with extreme p-values and low item biserials against criteria of performance in simulated interpreter and translator tasks. For Part I of the tests, Conversational Usage, validity coefficients of .77 and .75 were obtained for Russian and Mandarin Chinese respectively, corrected for expected shrinkage on validation. Part II, Reading Usage, had corrected validity coefficients of .86 and .79. Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficients ranged from .93 to .96. Cutting scores were determined for establishing three levels of language proficiency.—*TAGO.*

2263. **Dunnette, Marvin D., & Hoggatt, Austin C.** (Minn. Mining and Manufacturing Co.) **Deriving a composite score from several measures of the same attribute.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 423-434.—A formula is derived providing a method for achieving precise weightings according

to whatever predetermined ratios may be desired. An example is given in which an air force promotion board of six officers rated 156 subordinates. The differential weighting scheme equalized the ratings of the six raters whereas use of the raw scores or standard score conversions did not. Use of a digital computer program is recommended when K (raters or traits) and N are large.—*W. Coleman.*

2264. **Estes, Hilliard D.** **Adaptability screening of flying personnel: A longitudinal study of the somatotype in military flying.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-139. 30 p.—A group of 1646 Army Air Force cadets for whom somatotype data were obtained on entering primary pilot training in 1943 was followed up through military personnel record files during 1954 to investigate the relation of the somatotype to military flying achievement. Results were as follows: (a) a significantly greater proportion of mesomorphs was found in this group than in the general population; (b) there was no clear relation of somatotype to criteria of flying success; (c) although there is some evidence that high endomorphy is associated with psychiatric disturbance in military service; and (d) low ectomorphy is associated both with psychiatric disturbance and with failure in flying.

2265. **Fulkerson, Samuel C.** **Adaptability screening of flying personnel: Research on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-106. 17 p.—(In summary.) On cross-validation key 5 correlated significantly with 3 different measures of adjustment: (a) the overall adjustment criterion used in the development of the key; (b) a 7-point rating of adjustment made by a psychologist; and (c) peer ratings of personal adjustment, obtained outside of an air force training situation. Key 5 did not correlate with a measure of aptitude for flying, nor did it correlate with pass-fail. It is concluded, therefore, that key 5 is significantly measuring aspects of personal adjustment which are independent of aptitude for flying and training outcome. It is expected that criteria of post-training success will become available in the future which will allow a direct appraisal of the practical validity of this scale. 22 references.

2266. **Goodwin, W. Richard.** **The system development corporation and system training.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958, 12, 524-528.—The RAND Corporation established a laboratory to conduct an interdisciplinary investigation of human factors in man-machine systems. RAND from 1951 to 1954 conducted a number of studies related to an Air Defense Direction Center (radar-site) concerning "a system that not only processes incoming information, but also makes crucial decisions based on interpretations of it." It was possible, on the basis of hypotheses generated and tested in the laboratory, to make some rather detailed predictions about system learning. A somewhat simplified schematic diagram of a system is presented. Various psychological skills important to STP (Systems Training Program) are briefly described. The "rapid growth of automation techniques presents a real challenge for psychologists, guaranteeing a most exciting future for those who care to meet it."—*S. J. Lachman.*

2267. **Gordon, Mary Agnes.** (U. S. Air Force Personnel Research Laboratory.) **Patterns of me-**

chanical background and aptitude. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1957, 17, 408-415.—When two mechanical information measures are used, previous mechanical background does not contribute in predicting success in mechanical training in the air force. Implications of the findings are discussed and the effects of single background factors are analyzed.—*IV. Coleman.*

2268. Helme, William H., Gibson, Wilfred A., & Brogden, H. E. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **An empirical test of shrinkage problems in personnel classification research.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 84. 29 p.—An empirical study of two bias or shrinkage problems was undertaken to determine whether an economical single sample design will be adequate in validity studies basic to a personnel classification system. Multiple correlation coefficients are known to be biased and too high if a single sample is used. The intercorrelations of least squares composites for groups of jobs were thought to be biased and too low when computed on the data of the sample used to group the jobs into clusters. The findings indicate that, while both biases are present, the extent of bias is slight with the sample sizes of interest in this study.—*TAGO.*

2269. Helme, William H., Sharp, L. Harold, & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in photography courses.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 85. 10 p.—Composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against final course grade in two Army photography school courses in two samples of 384 and 1223 enlisted men. The effect of using different cutting scores as prerequisites to course admission was also studied. The current ACB composite appeared to have satisfactory validity when compared to a predesignated alternate composite ($r = .59$ compared to $.52$ in the Motion Picture Photography courses and $.54$ compared to $.49$ in the Still Photography course). Implications of changed cutting scores for course attrition and for Army personnel allocation are discussed.—*TAGO.*

2270. Helme, William H., Trump, James B., & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in auxiliary services and supply handling courses.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 86. 10 p.—Composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against final course grade in three Laundry and Supply Army School courses in three samples of enlisted men ($N = 375$, 239, and 693). The effect of using different cutting scores as prerequisites to course admission was also studied. The current ACB composite appeared to be slightly more valid ($r = .56$) than a predesignated alternate ($r = .53$) for a Laundry course and less valid ($r = .51$) than the alternate ($r = .61$) for a Supply Handling course. The validity coefficients of both composites were low ($r = .32$ and $.28$) for a third course in Fumigation and Bath Processing. Implications of changed cutting scores for course attrition and for Army personnel allocation are discussed.—*TAGO.*

2271. Helme, William H., Trump, James B., & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in car-**

rier repair, teletype maintenance and power equipment maintenance courses. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 83. 12 p.—Composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against final course grade in three Signal School courses in three samples of enlisted men ($N = 898$, 903, 965). The effect of using different cutting scores as prerequisites to course admission was also studied. The current ACB composite, consisting of Electrical Information, Radio Information, and Mechanical Aptitude test scores, appeared to be highly satisfactory for Carrier Equipment Repairman ($r = .81$), but an alternate composite, consisting of Pattern Analysis and Shop Mechanic test scores, was more satisfactory for Powerman ($r = .86$, as compared to $.74$). Implications of changed cutting scores for course attrition and for Army personnel allocation are discussed.—*TAGO.*

2272. Helme, William H., & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in engineer equipment maintenance and automotive maintenance courses.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 82. 10 p.—Composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against final course grade in 4 Engineer Equipment and Automotive Maintenance Army school courses in 4 samples of enlisted men ($N = 811$, 560, 585, and 496). The effect of using different cutting scores as prerequisites to course admission was also studied. The current ACB composite appeared to be superior in validity to all other current composites ($r = .60$ to $.72$). Implications of changed cutting scores for course attrition and for Army personnel allocation are discussed.—*TAGO.*

2273. Helme, William H., & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Prediction of success in transportation movement control and supply courses.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 74. 10 p.—Composites of the Army Classification Battery were validated against final course grade in 3 Transportation and Supply Army school courses in 3 samples of enlisted men ($N = 384$, 453, and 766). The effect of using different cutting scores as prerequisites to course admission was also studied. The current ACB composite and an alternate composite appeared to be equally effective ($r = .60$ -.70). Implications of changed cutting scores for course attrition and for Army personnel allocation are discussed.—*TAGO.*

2274. Herman, Stanley M. (General Electric Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.) **Let's take another look at position classification.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 18-30.—The salary administration plan for non-exempt employees recently developed by the Technical Military Planning Operation of General Electric's Defense Electronics Division is described.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2275. Hollander, E. P. (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **The reliability of peer nominations under various conditions of administration.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 85-90.—Based on data collected for 23 trainee sections of Naval OCS students, the effects on reliability of peer nominations were studied for three variables: time the group spent together, nature of the set given, and quality or characteristic to be evaluated. Corrected

split half reliabilities remained fairly constant as time spent together increased, and early-late rating correlated .90. Difference in set made no difference. 15 references.—*P. Ash.*

2276. Jennings, Eugene Emerson. (Michigan State U., East Lansing.) **To-day's group training problems: A review and summing up.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 86-89.—Even though members of a training group participate in the discussion and group consensus is reached, the participants' attitudes may only be temporarily changed. If they conform to the group which is not a reference group for them and fail to respond purposively to others in the group, they may revert to their former attitudes when they return from the training group to their own reference group. This is especially true in short training periods. For more permanent results, developing over a longer time period may be needed.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2277. Jones, Marshall B. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) **Composite ratings and the case of unit rank.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 198-200.—"The purpose of this paper has been to examine the consequences of the Dingman-Guilford approach to the formation of a composite rating in the case of unit rank. The essence of the Dingman-Guilford approach is the identification of the single common factor with the trait being rated. A first consequence of this identification is that the Dingman-Guilford composite x' is superior to the customary unit-weight composite from both a validity and a reliability point of view. Extending the argument, however, assigning the raters those weights which maximize the correlation with the single common factor yields a composite which is superior to x' on the same counts and for the same reasons that x' is superior to the customary composite."—*P. Ash.*

2278. Kaess, Walter A., & Witryol, Sam L. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **Positive and negative faking on a forced-choice authoritarian scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 333-339.—"The effects of faking both favorably and unfavorably upon a forced-choice scale of authoritarianism . . . were studied. . . . There were large distribution changes resulting from a set to 'look bad' compared to the conventional set, but only small changes emerged from faking favorably. Furthermore, the scores obtained by the subjects under the faking conditions, especially with the negative set, were opposite in direction from the intentions of the testees and the expectations of the experimenters. . . . The utility of this nonpolitical derivative of the California F Scale was recommended for leadership research in industrial, as well as military, settings." 19 references.—*P. Ash.*

2279. Kaplan, Harry; Rosenberg, Nathan; Robinson, John E., Jr., & Berkhouse, Rudolph G. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Further-on-the-job evaluation of the English Fluency Battery for Insular Puerto Ricans.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1108. 23 p.—The English Fluency Battery, used to determine English proficiency of Insular Puerto Ricans prior to their assignment in English-speaking military Army units, was revalidated against criteria of English proficiency on the job for IPRs trained in a new program. In addition, gains in English proficiency from the beginning to the end

of formal English training, from the end of formal English training to the end of 8 months of exposure to English usage, and between the new and old training programs were determined. Coefficients of .48 and .54 were obtained against English proficiency ratings on the job for the two forms of the Battery. Only English proficiency gains over the period of formal English training were significant. Trainees of the new program were slightly more proficient than those of the old program.—*TAGO.*

2280. Kirchner, Wayne K., & Dunnette, Marvin D. (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.) **Applying the weighted application blank technique to a variety of office jobs.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 206-208.—"1. Application blanks of female office employees hired for the first time in 1954 were reviewed. Fifteen personal history variables were found to differentiate between long-term and short-term female office employees when weights were assigned to these variables. 2. A similar study was made on application blanks of female office employees hired for the first time in 1955. Similar results were obtained for this 1955 cross-validation group. The same 15 variables tended to differentiate markedly between long- and short-term employees . . . there was less overlap in total scores between long- and short-term groups in the cross-validation sample than in the validation group."—*P. Ash.*

2281. Krumboltz, John D. (Michigan State U., Lansing.) **Measuring achievement motivation: A review.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1957, 4, 191-198.—In a review of achievement motivation measures, the author concludes that "inventories seem to be the most efficient and effective approach to the problem at the present time." Evidence on ratings is considered to be negative. The Achievement Test and the Test of Insight show promise. Measures of production or job proficiency continue as the "ultimate criterion." 44 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

2282. Lev, Joseph. **Validating selection procedures for interviewers and claims examiners.** *Publ. person. Rev.*, 1957, 18, 232-235.

2283. Litterer, Joseph A. (U. Illinois.) **How 47 companies measure their executives.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 97-100.—Of the 47 companies studied, 10 reported using general factors, and 37 companies reported using specific traits in evaluating their executives. When general factors were rated, 3 was the most frequent number of factors used, but when specific traits were rated, 12 was the preferred number of traits. The graduated scale with 5 graduations was most popular for rating specific traits. Most gave an opportunity to make comments or report the best and weakest traits. The appraisals are most frequently made by the supervisor, by the supervisor and his superior, or by a committee. Of the 26 companies reporting on counseling after appraisal, 25 said they are reporting results of the appraisals to the ratee.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2284. Lyerly, Samuel B. (Washington, D. C.) **"Chance" scores on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for men.** *J. appl. psychol.*, 1957, 41, 141-142.—Strong's estimated chance score ranges on the SVIB scales are compared with the chance variance for most of the scales, computed from the assumption of zero item intercorrelations (obtained when the blank is filled out in all possible ways). "Most of

the differences are small, and the positive and negative errors of estimate are about equally divided. The greatest difference is in the Aviator scale, where Strong's estimate is about 1.4 standard score points too high. This difference is significant at the 1% level as judged by the F test. Three others (Engineer, Chemist, and Y. Secretary) are significant at the 5% level.—*P. Ash.*

2285. **McBain, W. N.** (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) **Use of psychological constructs for improving selection test validity.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 11, 164-170.—A general discussion of the problem of improving the validity of selection tests. Neither statistical sophistication nor the ability to determine what the business man wants is sufficient qualification for the title of "applied psychologist." There is a need for wider sampling of behaviors. More representative tests may be derived from the use of hypothetical constructs based upon theory from academic psychology.—*R. Davison.*

2286. **McCullom, Ivan N.**, (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) & **Savard, David A.** **A simplified method of computing the effectiveness of tests in selection.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 243-246.—The Taylor-Russell method of predicting the number of successful workers, for various validities and selection ratios, is compared with a direct method in which the number successful is predicted from the data used to obtain the validity coefficient. Four sets of data are presented in which the predicted percent successful is compared with the percent actually successful, as determined from follow-up groups. "While the average errors of the Taylor-Russell method were . . . slightly less than the average errors of the direct method, the differences were small."—*P. Ash.*

2287. **MacKinney, A. C.** (Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.) **Progressive levels in the evaluation of training programs.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 72-77.—"The varying degrees of reliability of the procedures and criteria commonly used in evaluating training programs" are identified. A classification of "evaluation procedures and criteria in descending order of acceptability" is presented.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2288. **Maier, Norman R. F.**, & **Lansky, Leonard M.** (Univ. of Mich.) **Effect of attitude on selection of facts.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 293-303.—In a paired role-playing situation in a class in human relations, it was found that the subjects selected facts to support their attitudes and that unskilled interviewees were more sensitive to the non-acceptance of unskilled interviewers than were the interviewers themselves.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2289. **Martin, H. O.** **The assessment of training.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1957, 39, 88-93.

2290. **Martocchia, Charles T.**, & **Kelley, Paul H.** **Some differences among naval aviation cadets who attrited during presolo stage, later basic air flight training, and advanced air flight training.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 1, No. 1. ii, 10 p.—Naval aviation cadets attriting from training at three different stages were compared in terms of selection test scores, background variables, and pre-flight grades. It was found that the later in training the attrition occurred, the higher were the mean scores on the Flight Aptitude Rating and its components; however, the highest mean pre-

flight grades appeared in the middle attrition group. These results suggest that the demands on aptitudes related to scholastic success are stronger in advanced training than in basic training, and that pre-flight grades might be useful in predicting attrition in advanced training.

2291. **Mollenkopf, William G.** (The Procter & Gamble Company.) **An easier "male" mechanical test for use with women.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 340-343.—"Examination of mechanical test data for male and female recruits suggested that a more valid test for use with enlisted women in the Navy might be constructed with items concerned with 'male' mechanical activities, but at a difficulty level appropriate for female recruits. By selecting on the basis of item characteristics, 52 items were chosen from the 100 in the Basic Test Battery Mechanical Test. Using as a criterion the scores from the Breech Block Performance Test (a measure of ability to learn mechanical-motor skills), the validity of the new 'easier' 52-item test was found to be .47 as compared with .39 for the original 100-item test."—*P. Ash.*

2292. **Morton, Mary A.**, **Houston, Thomas J.**, **Mundy, John P.**, & **Bayroff, Abram G.** **Mental screening tests for women in the armed forces.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1103. 17 p.—New forms of the Armed Forces Women Screening Test (3 and 4) were developed for use in mental screening of female applicants for enlistment into the Armed Forces. Forms of the Womens Enlistment Screening Test, used in the initial mental screening of female enlistment applicants, were also developed. Tables for converting raw scores on both tests to percentile scores were developed and percentile cutting scores established. Operational advantages of selected cutting scores are listed for both new tests.—*TAGO.*

2293. **Morton, Mary A.**, **Hoston, Thomas J.**, & **Bayroff, Abram G.** **Development of Enlistment Screening Test, Forms 3 and 4.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1002. 17 p.—Four short forms of the Armed Forces Qualification Test were constructed for potential use in preliminary screening of Army enlistment applicants. The 12 items for each form were matched on content and item difficulty distribution of the current AFQT. Standardization was on basis of experimental administration of 2000 cases sampled from rural and urban sources and made representative of the 1944 full-mobilization Army population. Equivalence of the two forms to be paired for operational use was established through comparison of mean scores, score distributions and intercorrelations. A single table for converting raw scores to percentile sufficed for the pair selected.—*TAGO.*

2294. **Mundy, John P.**, **Burke, Laverne, K.**, & **Bayroff, Abram G.** **Development of the Armed Forces Qualification Test, Forms 5 and 6.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1101. 28 p.—Armed Forces Qualification Test, Forms 5 and 6, were developed through joint efforts of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to replace AFQT-3 and -4. AFQT is the primary mental screening test used in determining minimum mental standards of applicants for enlistment and Selective Service registrants. Equivalence on the two new

forms was indicated by near identical mean scores and correlation coefficients between the forms of .95 and .93 in two samples. Reliability of scores around the minimum acceptable score was found to be as high as for other scores. A table for converting raw scores to percentile is furnished.—TAGO.

2295. Mundy, John P., Meyer, Lorenz A., Leedy, Herbert B., Sternberg, Jack J., Goldstein, Leon G., & Bayroff, Abram G. Development of instruments for screening AFQT-5 and -6 failures. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1104. 31 p.—New Armed Forces Qualification Test keys for screening and categorizing failures at Armed Forces Examining Stations were developed by the Army. Failure keys based on differences in AFQT responses of true and deliberate failures are used in detecting those feigning illiteracy to avoid military service. Subtests based on the 30 easiest verbal and arithmetic reasoning items in AFQT are used in identifying "marginal literates" among true AFQT failures. The new failure keys discriminated well between samples of true failures and experimental deliberate failures. The subtests correlated low with the parent tests and were presumed useful for designating the literacy potential for AFQT failures.—TAGO.

2296. Nelson, William H. (U. S. Nav. Pers. Research Field Activity, Washington, D. C.) Validation of reserve officer candidate selection procedures. *USN Bur. Nav. Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1957, No. 57-3. v. 7 p.—Most applicants for the Reserve Officer Candidate (ROC) program are college freshmen or sophomores; the Reserve Officer Candidate Selection Test (ROCST) was constructed for this population. Using a criterion of final grade in Officer Candidate School (OCS), for a selected population ($N = 224$) the ROCST had a validity coefficient of .58, which increased to .72 when corrected for restriction of range due to selection. The best pair of predictors of OCS final grade was the ROCST and Scholastic Rating (based on college grades), yielding a corrected multiple correlation of .75.—H. P. Kelley.

2297. Oglesby, Thomas W. Use of emotional screening in the selection of police applicants. *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1957, 18, 228-231, 235.

2298. Parrish, Jack A., & Drucker, Arthur J. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) Personnel research for Officer Candidate School. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1107. 22 p.—A 16-year research program of the Army's Personnel Research Branch to develop Officer Candidate School selection devices is described. The most consistently-successful device for predicting peer and tactical officer ratings of leadership in OCS has been a test battery, with a validity of around .45, consisting of a self-description inventory, evaluations by superiors of leadership potential in basic training, and a structured panel interview. A special inventory key has predicted a pass-resign criterion $r = .50$. Peer and tactical officer ratings have been good predictors of officer performance in garrison and combat, while academic grades have shown little relationship.—TAGO.

2299. Pearson, Richard G. (School of Aviation Medicine, USAF.) Scale analysis of a fatigue checklist. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 186-191.—Two

13-item equivalent-form fatigue check-lists were developed by the scale discrimination method. The items, individually and collected were demonstrated to have validity by comparison of the scores of experimental subjects tested during and after a 4½-hour period on a pursuit task, with the scores of controls who were not required to perform any task. Check-list reliabilities were of the order of .90 and both sets of items met the criteria of unidimensionality of a Guttman scale analysis.—P. Ash.

2300. Rigby, Marilyn K., (St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.) Sayers, Paul T., Ossorio, Elizabeth D., & Wilkins, Walter L. The application of sociometric technique to women recruits: I. Prediction of individual success or failure in recruit training. *St. Louis U. Dept. Psychol. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 8. 19 p.—A sociometric questionnaire dealing with military performance and sociability discriminated three groups of women recruits: women discharged from service for inaptitude or dropped back for further training, women graduated without distinction, top graduates. Applications of the device in prediction and training of servicewomen are discussed.—M. K. Rigby.

2301. Rodger, Alec, & Roff, H. E. Some problems in management selection. *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1957, 39, 84-87.

2302. Schenkel, Kenneth F., Meyer, Lorenz A., Rosenberg, Nathan, & Bayroff, Abram G. Evaluation of the Puerto Rican Screening Test (ECFA) against success on the job. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1106. 18 p.—The Spanish language Puerto Rican Screening Test, ECFA, used in mental screening of Insular Puerto Ricans prior to induction into the Army, was validated against criteria of English fluency and soldier performance on the job. For IPRs trained under conditions of 8 weeks of English instruction followed by the normal 16 weeks of basic military training, the ECFA correlated .46 with a criterion of over-all ability to express oneself in English and .34 with a criterion reflecting performance on duties on the job.—TAGO.

2303. Schenkel, Kenneth F., Rosenberg, Nathan, & Mundy, John P. Development of new forms of the Examen Calificación de Fuerzas Armadas. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 1100. 17 p.—Two alternate forms of the Spanish language Puerto Rican Screening Test, ECFA-1, used in mental ability screening of Insular Puerto Ricans prior to induction into the Army, were developed. Each form of ECFA contains 30 vocabulary, 30 arithmetic reasoning, and 30 block counting items in the Puerto Rican idiom of Spanish. Selection of items for the new forms was based on p-values and item-test coefficients obtained from administration of matched item pools, counterbalanced with the old form, to two samples of 1000 each. Correlation coefficients were .86 and .89 for Forms 2 and 3 with Form 1.—TAGO.

2304. Spector, Aaron J. (Officer Education Research Lab., Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, Ala.) The Attitudes Test in Human Relations (ATHURE). *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 209-213.—The development of a forced-choice form of a human relations attitude test is described. After item selection (and cross-validation of item selection) of four forms,

test-retest reliabilities were computed following two administrations to new samples. None of the reliabilities was greater than .43. The reasons for this low reliability are discussed.—*P. Ash.*

2305. **Spector, Aaron J.** (Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.) **The user's role in constructing a human relations test.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 145-156.—Using the Air Force Attitudes Test in Human Relations as an example, the author demonstrates that the test user's values and needs do, and should, enter into judgments made during the construction and validation of a test. It is in the judgmental aspects that the consumers can contribute most.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2306. **Super, Donald E.** (Teacher's Coll., Columbia Univ.) **The multifactor tests: Summing up.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 17-20.—This is the final paper in a series which has reviewed eight multifactor tests to judge the timelessness, the multipotentiality, the ability to yield descriptions of individuals, and the predictive power of the test battery. This paper summarizes the conclusions reached. Of the eight tests considered, two are felt to be ready for use in counseling, two are dismissed as unworthy of further consideration, and the remaining four are felt to be worth further research efforts.—*G. S. Speer.*

2307. **Tarnopol, Lester.** (Luckmann-Tarnopol & Associates, City College of San Francisco.) **Personality and trainability: A case study.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 82-89.—The case of Ike and Mike, a matched pair of supervisors, is described in an effort to answer the question whether there is such a thing as a trainable or untrainable personality.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2308. **Taylor, F. V.** (U. S. Naval Research Lab., Washington, D. C.) **Simplifying the controller's task through display quickening.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 120-125.—Learning curves in tracking one or two coordinates without quickening are compared with curves in tracking four coordinates with quickening. It is concluded that task simplification produced by providing immediate visual knowledge of results through display quickening increases the number of separate control loops which an operator can handle simultaneously, minimizes the training problem, and reduces problems of personnel selection.—*G. S. Speer.*

2309. **Trites, David K., & Sells, Saul B.** (School of Aviation Medicine, USAF, Randolph AFB, Texas.) **Combat performance: Measurement and prediction.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 121-130.—"This investigation has shown first, that ratings of combat performance and adjustment made in the field by peers, superiors, and psychologists are related to each other and to objective data collected at the same time; second, that combat criterion measures are predictable by precombat criteria of adjustment and performance; and finally, that a complex personality dimension called likability seems to be one of the most enduring characteristics of individuals."—*P. Ash.*

2310. **Trump, James B., White, Richard K., Johnson, Cecil D., & Fuchs, Edmund F.** (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Standardization of common core tests.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No.

1109. 20 p.—Five "common core" classification tests, constructed jointly by Army, Navy, and Air Force psychologists, were standardized, using test scores of 3000 newly inducted Armed Forces personnel. Conversion of raw scores to Army Standard Scores, to Navy Standard Scores, and to Air Force Stanines, all adjusted to a typical full mobilization population, was accomplished. Mainly on the basis of intercorrelations, Army decided to use for future classification the common core Verbal and Arithmetic Reasoning Tests in the Army Classification Battery and planned to revise or restudy a mechanical knowledge and two spatial tests.—*TAGO.*

2311. **Tupes, Ernest C., & Christal, Raymond E.** (Lackland AFB, Texas.) **Psychological tests and the selection and classification of air force officers.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. developm. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-52. v, 16 p.—This nontechnical review summarizes research on the contributions of psychological tests to officer selection for flying training and technical training. The efficiency of tests in selection is illustrated in five graphic figures. 75-item bibliography.—*S. B. Sells.*

2312. **U. S. Bureau of Naval Personnel. Personnel Research Division. Personnel Measurement Research Branch. Abstracts of research reports.** Washington, D. C.: Department of Navy, Bu. Pers., 1958. viii, 84 p.—Abstracts are presented of reports of studies conducted by the Bureau of Naval Personnel or by contract with BuPers funds. Supplementary abstracts will be issued as required. "Part I of these abstracts covers all research reports published during the period January 1951 through September 1957 by the Personnel Measurement Research Branch in the area of selection and classification research. Part II will cover reports of performance and training evaluation research for a similar period of time and will be issued at a later date."—*H. P. Kelley.*

2313. **Weybrew, Benjamin B.** (USN Sub. Base, New London, Conn.) **An exploratory study designed to suggest clusters of traits and assessment tests related to submariner adjustment.** *USN Submar. med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 003 041, No. 279. iii, 14 p.—A study is reported which explores the relationship between submariner adjustment and certain trait clusters and other factors. Results indicate the isolation of trait clusters and assessment measures potentially useful in selecting men for submarine duty. 17 references.—*N. B. Gordon.*

2314. **Wheeling, Gordon W.** (Goodrich International Rubber Co. of the Philippines.) **The marginal employee: To fire or not to fire?** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 51-53.—Marginal employees, the author feels, are too often retained on the company's payroll for no valid reason. More rigid evaluation of new employees with explicit provisions for dismissal would remedy the condition.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2315. **Willemin, Louis P., & Rosenberg, Nathan.** (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Evaluation of experimental reasoning, perceptual speed, and psychomotor tests for tryout as combat predictors.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 70. 15 p.—Of 13 perceptual speed, psychomotor, and reasoning tests validated against peer and cadre ratings of performance in

Army Infantry training, 8 showed sufficient promise for use in a later large scale follow-up study to be conducted in an Infantry maneuvers situation. Although peer ratings were revealed as yielding higher validity coefficients for some tests than cadre ratings, the most effective criterion was a combination of peer and cadre ratings into a single criterion average. Peer ratings as a group were not improved by restricting peers on the basis of mental ability scores.—*TAGO*.

2316. Willemin, Louis P., Birnbaum, Abraham H., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Selection of experimental predictors for longitudinal validation in combat arms.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 72. 13 p.—The present study was one of a series to improve effectiveness of the Army's personnel system for combat assignment. Army research leading to selection of experimental tests for a longitudinal study—following recruits through combat training and through performance in maneuvers overseas—is described. As a result of leads obtained in prior maneuver and Korean combat studies, the experimental test battery finally selected for the longitudinal study included a rating form, 4 personality, 2 reasoning, 4 perceptual speed, 4 perception-in-distraction and, 2 psychomotor tests.—*TAGO*.

2317. Willemin, Louis P., Birnbaum, Abraham H., Rosenberg, Nathan, & White, Richard K. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of potential combat predictors in overseas maneuvers.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 80. 14 p.—Army Classification Battery tests and 14 experimental predictor tests were validated for 1642 Combat Arms personnel (Infantry, Artillery, Armor, and Combat Engineer) against criterion ratings of estimated combat potential obtained after overseas maneuvers, one year after predictor testing. The most valid test composites for each branch were identified and their unbiased validity estimates in the other branches were determined. The most valid composites included both ACB tests and experimental predictors. In each overseas sample, average validity estimates for composites chosen in other samples were .30 in Infantry, .33 in Artillery, .36 in Armor, and .26 in Combat Engineer. All of these unbiased averages exceeded in their respective samples, the validity coefficients of the current composites used operationally to select to the Combat Arms.—*TAGO*.

2318. Willemin, Louis P., Birnbaum, Abraham H., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of potential combat predictors: Research plan of longitudinal study.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 73. 6 p.—The present study was one of a series to improve effectiveness of the Army's personnel system for combat assignment. The general design of a longitudinal validation, involving the validation of 17 predictor variables against training and job performance criteria for over 2500 examinees, is described. Separate validation results are to be reported separately for Infantry, Artillery, Armor, and Engineer Branches at a later date.—*TAGO*.

2319. Willemin, Louis P., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.)

Validation of potential combat predictors: ZI results for artillery. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 77. 10 p.—Army Classification Battery tests, 14 experimental predictor tests, background and Army record information, and 5th training week ratings of estimated combat potential were validated against a 16th week interim criterion of similar ratings for 166 Artillery Branch personnel. The most valid test composites and their unbiased validity estimates were determined. The most valid single variable appeared to be the 5th week predictor rating ($r = .64$), although it is not known to what extent this coefficient was inflated by typical rating form factors, such as technique contamination and reputation bias. The most valid test composite had a validity coefficient of .40, higher than the current composite used operationally to select to Combat Arms.—*TAGO*.

2320. Willemin, Louis P., Birnbaum, Abraham H., White, Richard K., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.) **Validation of potential combat predictors: ZI results for infantry.** *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1957, No. 76. 14 p.—Army Classification Battery tests, 15 experimental predictor tests, background, and Army record information, and 5th training week ratings of estimated combat potential were validated against a 16th week training performance interim criterion of similar ratings for 1506 Infantry Branch personnel. The most valid test composites and their cross-validity estimates were determined in independent samples. The most valid single variable appeared to be the 5th week predictor rating ($r = .57$), although it is not known to what extent this coefficient was inflated by typical rating form factors such as technique contamination and reputation bias. The most valid test composites not including the predictor ratings had cross validity coefficients of .45, substantially higher than that of the current composites used operationally to select to Combat Arms.—*TAGO*.

2321. Worchel, Philip. **Adaptability screening of flying personnel: Development of a self-concept inventory for predicting maladjustment.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 56-62. 17 p.—A self-rating scale for adaptability screening of flying personnel was developed on the basis of adjustment hypotheses involving self-rating, self minus ideal discrepancy and self-rating and discrepancy scores. The self-rating score discriminated significantly and consistently the anxiety related criteria in all 3 experiments. The discrepancy scores produced equivocal results.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

2322. Brown, Hilda. (Sheffield U., England.) **Day and night and three shift working.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1957, 39, 150-156.—Interviews of 156 workers revealed universal dislike of night work by those on alternating shifts; major complaint was reduced feeling of physical well-being from sleep and appetite loss, plus some indigestion. Habit disruption basic. Fortnightly or monthly spells preferred over weekly. Permanent night shift, however, preferred to day by some workers. They like the higher pay, greater work freedom, and averaged older and less skilled. Double day shifts preferred over other shift systems.—*W. A. Kerr*.

2323. **Butler, W. P.** **Communication about wage incentives.** *Personnel pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1957, 13(3), 19-25.—Communication must have continuity at all levels if an incentive plan is to succeed. Use of the normal line organization in explaining a system is preferable to using specialists from the personnel department. "Simple plans facilitate effective communication."—*J. L. Walker.*
2324. **Danielson, Lee E., & Maier, Norman R. F.** (Univ. of Mich.) **Supervisory problems in decision making.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 169-180.—Through analysis of multiple role playing of a safety violation episode, the reactions of repairmen to foreman decisions were related to foremen's actions. The experimental findings form an outline of aids to supervision in dealing with violation situations.—*A. S. Thompson.*
2325. **Evans, Chester E.** (Wayne State Univ.) **Contrasting views of the foreman's responsibility.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 32-39.—Some of the highlight findings of the author's study of supervisory responsibility and authority are reported. More and more responsibilities are being thrust upon the front-line supervisor and so there is little wonder that he and his boss are confused about his role. The recommendation is made "that conferences be held between foremen and their superiors to resolve their differing concepts of authority and responsibility. Such discussions should serve to throw a more realistic light on the actual day-to-day responsibilities of the foreman and perhaps to reveal areas of responsibility that have been overlooked."—*V. M. Staudt.*
2326. **Filley, Alan C.** (Univ. of North Dakota.) **Human relations in the growing company.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 8-17.—An attempt is made to evaluate the human relations problems that may develop in a growing company and suggestions are offered as to how they can be anticipated before they do harm to the organization. The author says, "Often the only thing which enables the small business to compete with a large organization is the motivation of its employees. The personal interest and loyalty of the employees of the small business often compensate for the efficiency and skill of the large organization. It would seem reasonable, then, for the small company to maintain its good human relations as it grows, and for the large organization to create through decentralization the small business atmosphere that nurtures good morale."—*V. M. Staudt.*
2327. **Foa, Uriel G.** (Tel Aviv Univ.) **Relation of workers expectation to satisfaction with supervisor.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 161-168.—The findings of the present study, which deals with Israeli workers, seem to confirm the conclusions reached at the University of Michigan: a stern attitude on the part of the supervisor goes together with lower satisfaction of the worker. When the worker's expectation, with regard to the behavior of the supervisor, is also considered, a different picture is, however, revealed: a certain supervisory attitude might lead to different levels of worker's satisfaction, according to whether such an attitude conforms or not with the expectation of the worker.—*A. S. Thompson.*
2328. **Gordon, Richard M.** (New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.) **Management or human relations?** *Personnel*, 1957, 34(3), 51-54.—"Torn between management principles and human relations precepts, the supervisor is caught up in an ideological conflict that no one has yet been able to resolve."—*V. M. Staudt.*
2329. **Guest, Robert H.** (Yale Univ.) **Tell it to the boss!** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 8-15.—No formal system of communications, the author claims, can be completely effective unless management learns to manage right. The basic needs of those being managed must be understood. Management must back up its good intentions by action.—*V. M. Staudt.*
2330. **Kahn, Robert L., & Tannenbaum, Arnold S.** (Univ. of Mich.) **Union leadership and member participation.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 277-292.—It was predicted that participation in union activities would be related to the perceived leadership skills of the steward in (1) communicating to the men, (2) involving them in decision making, (3) providing help to the men, and (4) taking personal interest in how the men get along on the job. These relationships were tested in four local unions of the industrial type in southern Michigan, selected to differ with respect to the participation criterion. Data were collected by written questionnaire, with telephone and personal follow-up. Results were substantially as predicted, with the rank order of locals on the leadership dimensions corresponding closely to the ranking on the participation criterion.—*A. S. Thompson.*
2331. **Kerr, Willard; Armstrong, Colonel, & Herman, James.** (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.) **Some correlates of attitudes on the 1956 steel strike.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 169.—Biographical data collected in interviews were correlated with scores on a scale measuring attitudes toward the steel strike, for a sample of 122 strikers. "... individuals most favorable to the strike tended to be married, to have children, to have had past strike experience, and to have had less than two years of high school. Variables not significantly related with strike attitude were opinion on how long the strike would last, buying appliances or automobile on installment, and age of the striker."—*P. Ash.*
2332. **Kirchner, Wayne K., (Minn. Mining and Manufacturing Co.) & Dunnette, Marvin D.** **Identifying the critical factors in successful salesmanship.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 54-59.—Effective selling behavior was found to be a composite of fifteen basic functions, as a result of a "critical incident" study of its salesmen on the job conducted by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.—*V. M. Staudt.*
2333. **Krist, Peter C., & Prange, Charles J.** (Railway Express Agency, Inc.) **Training supervisors by mail: The Railway Express program.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 32-37.—The usual procedures for training supervisors are often impracticable in highly decentralized operations. Here a correspondence course, developed by Railway Express to train its supervisors in management fundamentals, is described.—*V. M. Staudt.*
2334. **Krugman, Herbert E.** (Richardson, Bel-lows, Henry & Co.) **"Just like running your own little store. . ."** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 46-50.—The results of an experiment by one variety store chain in having their rank-and-file employees run things on their own are discussed. The study shows that even the girls behind the counter in a variety store will take more pride in their jobs when they are given

additional responsibility. The author points out that the benefits of job enlargement—better morale, lower costs, reduced turnover, may be endangered if employees do not get enough recognition of their status, if superiors insist upon running the show, or if new employees fail to understand the system and make fun of it.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2335. **Lindahl, Lawrence G.** (Lawrence G. Lindahl Associates & Rochester Counseling Clinic, Rochester, N. Y.) **How to prevent job failures.** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 215-217.—If supervisors can find the cause for carelessness, laziness, excessive absences and non-cooperation, they may be able to eliminate the cause and thus reduce job turn-over.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2336. **Michigan State University. Labor and Industrial Relations Center.** **The emerging environment of industrial relations.** East Lansing, Mich.: Author, 1958. 112 p. \$1.50.—The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, and the Labor and Industrial Relations Center, Michigan State University jointly sponsored this Conference for Industrial Relations Executives. Talks given by 10 guest speakers—representing universities, the press, industry, and the government—are recorded here along with questions addressed to the speakers by participants of the Conference. Topics treated are: Public Opinion as a Factor in Industrial Relations, The Legal Environment of Industrial Relations, The Impact of Changing Technology on Human Relations, "The Organization Man"—Fact or Fancy? The Impact of Collective Bargaining on the Economy, and The Labor Market.—*R. E. Chandler.*

2337. **Odiorne, George S.** (AMA Personnel Division.) **The clique: A frontier in personnel management.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 38-44.—The role of the informal organization in office and plant, the clique, is described. The key to increased productivity may lie in management's handling of the clique. Some suggestions to management in dealing with cliques are presented.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2338. **Pearson, Judson B., Barker, Gordon H., & Elliott, Rodney D.** (U. Colorado.) **Sales success and job satisfaction.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 424-427.—In an analysis of the relationship between employee efficiency and job satisfaction, the authors found that: "... the scaled response-patterns did not indicate the existence of a linear relationship between sales success and job satisfaction . . . but only that the most successful route salesmen . . . were significantly more satisfied with their employment situation than were the remainder of the route salesmen."—*G. H. Frank.*

2339. **Richards, Cara B., & Dobyns, Henry F.** **Topography and culture: The case of the changing cage.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, 16(1), 16-20.—The working environment of "the voucher cage" was altered by decreasing the work space, increasing the degree of supervision, and decreasing the number of unique privileges. Workers' filing speed decreased because of loss of "self-government" and because of increased psychological stress.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

2340. **Robinson, H. Alan.** (Hofstra Coll.) **Job satisfaction researches of 1956.** *Personnel guid. J.*, 1957, 36, 34-37.—Twenty-four studies of job satisfaction are reviewed. Three trends are noted: an

increasing number of studies are concerned with satisfaction in teaching, follow-up studies have been tending to include questions to measure the degree of job satisfaction, and questionnaires seem to have been the most frequently used instruments in the measurement of job satisfaction. 24 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

2341. **Rosen, Hjalmar, & Rosen, R. A. Hudson.** (U. Illinois, Champaign.) **Personality variables and role in a union business agent group.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 131-136.—MMPI data are analyzed for a group of 21 union business agents, whose roles are characterized by a heavy demand made on time and energy, problem orientation, operation under constant tension which they could not afford to show, and need for caution and skepticism. Profile data for the group as a whole, and a comparison of profiles for four high-rated and four low-rated agents suggested profiles differing from the general population in a predictable direction. "This study provides some indications that personality data, such as those made available by using the MMPI, may be useful in giving definition to some of the qualities necessary to fulfill role demands satisfactorily."—*P. Ash.*

2342. **Ross, Ian C., & Zander, Alvin.** (Univ. of Mich.) **Need satisfactions and employee turn-over.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 327-338.—Based on questionnaire responses and followup turnover data, turnover of women employees was found to be related positively to degree to which the job satisfied certain personal needs and negatively to the degree the job interfered with off-the-job satisfaction. There were some indications that anxiety develops in employees whose needs for autonomy and fair evaluation are not satisfied.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2343. **Saroja, Bai.** (U. Mysore.) **Factors contributing towards absenteeism among women workers in a Mysore silk factory.** *Psychol. Stud., Mysore*, 1956, 1, 30-39.—Among personal factors associated with absenteeism are age (inverse relationship), distance from the factory, divorced status and living in the urban area. Among family factors are number of children (inverse relationship), single family status. Other factors are: the employee's dissatisfaction, rate of expenditure and festivals.—*U. Pareek.*

2344. **Sen, Samar Kumar.** **Incentives and human factors.** *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1957, 9, 95-99.—Incentives may be financial or non-financial. The latter involve labor participation and worker recognition. The former may be long term or immediate. Immediate rewards (as opposed to a yearly bonus) are more effective. The most important factor, however, is the relationship of the foreman to the worker. Unions should be involved in planning. Incentive bonuses should be easily understood and should not be limited.—*H. Silverman.*

2345. **Smithers, C. E.** (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., San Diego, Calif.) **"Gimmicks" needed to hold 'em?** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 174-175, 182.—Employees will not need "gimmicks" to get them to stay with a company if they can feel the company appreciates them, they can feel they are experts in their field and they can feel responsible for the work they do.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2346. **Spector, Aaron J.** (Officer Education Research Laboratory, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.)

Human relations behavior on the job: The officer behavior description. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 110-113.—"The Officer Behavior Description is an objective, checklist type of test which measures human relations behavior on the job. It covers 17 areas which were adapted from an earlier critical-incident study in the Air Force. For construction of the OBD a group of 282 Field Grade Officers attending the Air University were described by a subordinate, a peer, and a superior officer at the subject officers' last duty station. The descriptions were scored using weights assigned by a sample of colonels attending the Air War College. Direct measures of validity and reliability were unobtainable, although related data and considerations suggest that if validity and reliability statistics were available the coefficients would be satisfactory."—*P. Ash.*

2347. **Steele, H. Ellsworth.** (Res. Prof. of Econ., Ala. Poly. Inst., Auburn, Ala.) **Earned freedom for management.** *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 1957, 22(11), 13-18.—A summary report of a 1-month observations and interview study of a manufacturing firm. The basic policies guiding the firm in all facets of employer-employee relations as well as their convictions as to company profit and growth are detailed along with examples to illustrate their implementation.—*A. A. Canfield.*

2348. **Suojanen, Waino W., & Hoyt, G. C.** **Differences in motivation among white-collar workers.** *Personnel*, 1957, 34, 26-31.—"Too many clerical supervisors take a man's-eye view of work and its rewards, and fail to recognize that women generally seek other satisfactions in their jobs."—*V. M. Staudt.*

2349. **Tannenbaum, Arnold S., & Kahn, Robert L.** (SRC, U. Mich.) **Participation in union locals.** Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson, 1958. xii, 275 p. \$5.50.—As one of SRC's first interdisciplinary research ventures with respect to labor unions, preliminary testing of hypotheses regarding union participation attempted to answer: (a) descriptive differences between the active and inactive member, and (b) description of the active and inactive local union. Four locals with differing levels of participation were included in the design, with a questionnaire sampling over 200 persons in each of the 350-850 size locals. Eleven provocative assumptions are made about unions as organizations. Active members had higher levels of energy expenditure, and active locals had skilled leaders commanding more emotional allegiance from members. Contribution of positive values toward the democratic union is the challenge of management, community, or nation. 119 references.—*M. York.*

2350. **Toddie, William S.** (Fairleigh-Dickinson U., Rutherford, N. J.) **When foremen feel "sacrificed."** *Personnel J.*, 1957, 36, 170-173.—It may be necessary for the good of the company, to reverse a decision made by a foreman. If the reason is not explained to the foreman and he does not understand the broader aspects of management requiring the compromise action, he may become extremely aggressive or submissive. He will feel he has lost prestige and lost control of his right to manage. He may, therefore, refuse to make any more decisions and thus be lost to the company as a candidate for middle management.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2351. **Ware, Frederic L., & Kerr, Willard A.** (Ill. Inst. of Tech.) **Management attitudes toward employment tests.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, 10, 311-318.—A total of 116 executives in a variety of industries returned a questionnaire on attitudes toward employment tests. Intercorrelations were computed among variables of importance. In general, management believes employment tests to be valuable aids in selection and placement and has a much more favorable opinion of how employees react to tests than was previously supposed. The authors conclude that employer reluctance to adopt scientific selection procedures probably should not be attributed to poor managerial opinions of tests and false beliefs about worker reactions toward tests.—*A. S. Thompson.*

INDUSTRIAL & OTHER APPLICATIONS

2352. **Bass, Bernard.** (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) **Validity studies of a proverbs personality test.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 158-160.—Data from twenty samples including 282 salesmen, 78 factory supervisors, 49 public school teachers, 147 penitentiary inmates, 34 Marine Corps enlistees, 361 college students, 36 student nurses, and 234 high school students were used in a correlation analysis of a three-factor list of proverbs from the Famous Sayings Test. "Low positive correlations with corresponding measures and educational and occupational group differences tend to sustain the supposition that three content factors—Conventional Mores, Hostility, and Fear of Failure—are assessed by the three scales. The factors, as measured, do not appear related to academic overachievement, psychopathy, or success as a salesman. However, the Fear of Failure Scale may have some utility for the forecasting of success as a factory supervisor."—*P. Ash.*

2353. **Bender, Donald H.** (Government Personnel Mutual Life Insurance Company.) **Colored stationery in direct-mail advertising.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 161-164.—To see whether it could improve its response to direct-mail advertising through the use of colored stationery, combinations of colored pieces, and placement of colors in mailing, mailings of samples to active duty military officers and enlisted personnel were systematically varied in these respects. Analysis of the per cent of returns to various color combinations, and to white-paper mailings, indicated that "the response to direct mail in this company cannot be improved through the use of colored stationery."—*P. Ash.*

2354. **Bernard, Philippe.** **Problèmes de psychologie collective dans la région lyonnaise.** (Problems of collective psychology in the Lyons region.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1957, 12, 307-316.—Although Lyons has substantial sources of capital stock, technical abilities, and other factors which should result in advanced industrial economy and success, its achievements fall short of expectations. A major deterrent is found in the character of the typical Lyons citizen. Although he has a strong professional attitude and an intellectual bent for seeking answers to problems in the course of his work, he has a contradictory indifference to the final product of this work. It is suggested that the key to Lyons commercial and industrial expansion and success lies in

developing interest in, and even identification with, the products of Lyons effort.—*R. O. Peterson.*

2355. Corsini, Raymond J. (U. Chicago, Illinois.) **The role-playing technique in business and industry.** *Univ. Chicago industr. Relat. Cent. occ. Papers*, 1957, No. 9. 30 p.—The uses of role-playing in industry for performance evaluation, training and instruction are described, the procedures are outlined, the function of the leader is reviewed, and techniques are suggested for handling complex role-playing scenes. Bibliography.—*P. Ash.*

2356. Dusek, E. Ralph. **Manual performance and finger temperature as a function of ambient temperature.** *USA Qm. Res. Engng. Cent. Environ. Protect. Res. Div. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. EP-68. iv, 8 p.—Manual dexterity and finger skin temperatures were studied as a function of ambient temperature conditions. The results indicate that lowering ambient temperature: (1) reduces fine finger dexterity more than gross hand dexterity; (2) increases variability and decreases level of manual performance; and (3) decreases finger skin temperatures. However, no significant correlations were found between finger skin temperatures and manual performance.

2357. Gaydos, Henry F., & Dusek, Edwin R. **Effects of localized cooling of the hands versus total body cooling on performance of a complex manual task.** *USA Qm. Res. Engng. Cent. Environ. Protect. Res. Div. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. EP-65. iv, 7 p.—Subjects were tested on complex manual performance tasks under two different environmental conditions after a period of training to control learning effects. Under one condition, only the subject's hands were cooled while the rest of his body was exposed to a comfortable ambient temperature (70°–80°F.). In the other experimental condition the subject worked in toto in a low ambient temperature (15°F.). The tests were given, in both cases, when hand skin temperatures reached certain predetermined levels (70°–90°; 60°–65°; 50°–55°). Results indicate that performance was impaired when hand skin temperature dropped, but there was no significant effect attributable to the temperature of the air to which the clothed body was exposed. Hand temperature seems to have been the primary determinant of performance decrement.

2358. Holding, D. H. (U. Durham, England.) **Direction of motion relationships between controls and displays moving in different planes.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 93–97.—“... to investigate the direction of motion relationships for seven combinations of display pointer moving at right angles to plane of rotation of control knob, a total of 718 Ss were tested by sequential methods on an apparatus producing a single direction of movement of a pointer, moving along a linear scale, for either clockwise or anticlockwise rotation of the control ... where the right hand was used, there was a significant tendency to turn the knob clockwise to produce movement away from the knob [but] ... there was also a significant tendency for movement towards the knob to be mediated by clockwise turning ... [there were, however] significantly more anticlockwise responses for movement towards the control. ... Left-handed combinations gave rise to no significant tendencies; but left-handed Ss gave significantly more anticlockwise responses than right-handers, even when the right hand

was used. On the whole it is not advisable to employ any of the combinations explored in this investigation, unless movement is to be restricted to adjustments in one direction only relative to the control.”—*P. Ash.*

2359. Kobrick, John L. **Quartermaster human engineering handbook series: IV. Dimensions of the lower limit of body size of the arctic soldier.** *USA Qm. Res. Engng. Cent. Protect. Res. Div. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. EP-51. vi, 83 p.—This report presents human engineering information on the body size of the soldier clothed in the full arctic uniform. It should be used as a handbook by engineers and designers for establishing space allowances in the design and sizing of man-operated equipment. The criterion used is the point below which the smallest 5% of body sizes fall; therefore, the data are concerned with the lower limit of body size. The information is presented in pictorial form with index scales, so that dimensions can be measured on the pictures and referred to the index scale to establish actual size.

2360. North, Willard E. (Personnel Laboratory, AF Personnel and Training Research Laboratory.) **An analysis of J-47 jet mechanic checklist responses for response set and consistency.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 114–120.—“A checklist containing 220 work activity statements was constructed [in] two forms ... each of which associated level of performance with a different frequency of performance scale. ... The two forms were ... presented to a total of 70 mechanics, approximately half taking each form. Thirty-nine of these mechanics were recalled and interviewed on 50 of the 220 items. Analyses of the mechanics' responses were made to determine whether or not a tendency toward response set occurred, the degree of consistency between checklist response and interview response to the same item, and the adequacy of checklist coverage. ... (1) No evidence of response set was found. (2) No evidence was found to indicate that response consistency was better at the beginning of the checklist than at the end. (3) The checklist appears to cover the job adequately.”—*P. Ash.*

2361. Powell, T. J., Carey, T. M., Brent, H. P., & Taylor, W. J. R. (Royal Canadian A. F. Inst. Aviat. Med., Toronto.) **Episodes of unconsciousness in pilots during flight in 1956.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1957, 28, 374–386.—Eight cases of unconsciousness while flying were investigated. Five of the cases were diagnosed as “physiologic unconsciousness in medically fit aircrew.” Factors seemed to be “(1) previous or concomitant G; (2) hypoglycemia occurring a few hours after a light carbohydrate meal; and (3) hyperventilation. Anxiety or anger, and slow electroencephalogram activity with hyperventilation seem to be associated factors.” All these factors are involved in diminished cerebral activity and summate to cause unconsciousness.—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

2362. Stanmeyer, William R. (Med. Res. Lab., USN Sub. Base, New London, Connecticut.) **Report of the U. S. Naval Dental Corps' assistance to the support force for the U. S. participation in the International Geophysical Year.** *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 003 041, No. 283. iv, 7 p.—“The United States Naval

Dental Corps as a part of the U. S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, has at the suggestion of the International Geophysical Year Committee, and with the help of the National Research Council, Committee on Dentistry, outlined a program of dental research to both complement and supplement the clinical work of the dentists volunteering to winter over in Antarctica during the IGY 1957-58. The program consists of clinical examinations, field observations, and careful histories of all personnel with and without symptoms. It includes pathological studies of extracted teeth and the studies of the effects of Antarctic conditions on other aspects of oral health, such as (1) caries incidence in relation to diet, oral hygiene, and stress; (2) changes in oral flora; and (3) the relationship of psychosomatic factors to dental complaints. Other phases of the program are involved with the testing of rubber protective devices to insulate the teeth, and a study of filling performance from the standpoint of insulation, retention, and discoloration."—*N. B. Gordon.*

2363. **Stockbridge, H. C. W.** (Ministry of Supply, U. K.) **The effect of the anticipatory startle pattern on aiming a rifle.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 148-149.—"Photographic apparatus previously found not to affect marksmanship was used to investigate the anticipatory startle pattern. Records were taken of nine men firing eight live rounds, eight times with an empty firing chamber and eight blank rounds. . . The results . . . suggest that the anticipatory startle pattern did not seriously affect the marksmanship of the subjects used."—*P. Ash.*

2364. **Tournay, Auguste; Chauchard, Paul, & Sorre, Maximilien.** **Conditions et règles de vie. Livre VI.** (Conditions and rules of life. Vol. VI.) Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. viii, 1243-1394. Fr. 700.—This is the sixth volume in a series on applied psychology. Each of the three authors has contributed a section. The first, by Tournay, deals with rules of life for mental health, and includes consideration of domestic and professional life, exercise and sports, leisure time activity. The second section, by Chauchard, is on pharmacopsychology, and discusses chemical components of behavior, stimulants, depressants, narcotics. The third section, by Sorre, is on geographical psychology and considers the relationship between the environment and the mental functioning of individuals and groups.—*R. E. Perl.*

2365. **Wilcox, Richard H.** (Naval Research Lab.) **A measure of coherence for human information filters.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, 22, 269-274.—"When an information processing system is faced with an excess of input information the task of selecting the items which are to get immediate processing is frequently assigned to a human being. A quantitative measure of the extent to which a man avoids random activity during such filtering operations is derived in terms of two parameters (normalized overload and correct proportion of selection) which are determined from experimentally available quantities. This coherence measure may be used for studies of random behavior, comparison of rules for selecting items, and perhaps prediction of human performance at filtering tasks."—*M. O. Wilson.*

INDUSTRY

2366. **Bamford, Harold E., & Ritchie, Malcolm L.** (U. of Illinois, Champaign.) **Integrated instruments: A roll and turn indicator.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-205. v, 18 p.—Measurements of the performance in simulated flight demonstrated an improvement in direction control when an integrated roll and turn indicator was substituted for the standard turn indicator. This finding is discussed in relation to a simplified model of the experimental man-machine system. Principles of display design are offered by the authors in conclusion.—*R. T. Cave.*

2367. **Borgatta, Edgar F.** **Cumulative scaling as a routine procedure with the IBM 101.** *Sociometry*, 1957, 20, 317-325.—Procedures are briefly outlined for routine use with the IBM 101. ". . . we have presented in tabular form 4 kinds of operations that can be done on the IBM 101. Diagrams corresponding to these tables have been prepared to illustrate simple examples. The general utility of the control panels is briefly indicated. . . . Essentially, the development of equipment to assist in the data treatment processes places a greater responsibility upon the researcher to have the technical skills of his profession since these are tied directly to the possibility of systematically and fully exploiting the research data."—*H. P. Shelley.*

2368. **Brant, Clark, & Graybiel, Ashton.** (San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.) **Vertigo as a cause of pilot error in jet aircraft.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1957, 28, 469-478.—". . . Individual interviews and a check list were used to determine the occurrence of vertigo in 137 Naval and Marine Corps jet pilots. It was found that 96% of these pilots had experienced vertigo in jets and that the nature of vertigo was essentially the same as found in low performance aircraft. The most frequently reported experience involved confusion with regard to the attitude and motion of the aircraft, but visual vertigo and geographical disorientation were also reported. The causes and prevention of vertigo were also found to be essentially the same as for conventional aircraft, however the jet pilots believe that certain aspects of jet flight may contribute to spatial disorientation. Thus it is obvious that vertigo continues to present a threat to flight safety in jet aircraft as it has in slower propeller driven aircraft."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

2369. **Brown, Clinton C., & Saucer, Rayford T.** **Electronic instrumentation for the behavioral sciences.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1957. xiv, 160 p. \$5.50.—An elementary text of beginning electronics especially directed towards the behavioral scientist has been prepared. Background information on circuit parameters, components and vacuum tube theory prepares the student for a discussion of complete instruments. Chapters on power supplies, amplifiers, oscillators and timing circuits with numerous sample circuits provide the student with a knowledge of the functions these devices can perform. The input and output components—stimulators and physical transducers—are discussed with a great variety of examples. Finally, sections introduce the transistor and its circuits and give some practical advice on shop procedure.—*W. R. Uttal.*

2370. **Campbell, Donald T., (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) & Tyler, Bonnie B.** **The construct**

validity of work-group morale measures. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 91-92.—Construct validity may be expressed as the correlation among two or more independent measures as conceptually identical in their referents as possible, but with specifications maximally different in approach or method. In two studies, job satisfaction scores of work sections were correlated with a rank-frequency index of reputation to test the construct validity of morale questionnaires. "This method of securing other work-group reputations along with morale ballot self-descriptions seems to offer a simple check on construct validity which could easily be incorporated into most employee attitude studies. In these two known instances in which it has been applied, it has confirmed the construct validity of work-unit morale with values of .65 and .75."—P. Ash.

2371. Colquhoun, W. P. (Brit. Med. Res. Council.) **Vigilance and the inspection problem.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1957, **39**, 163-171.—Reviews loss of military vigilance through successive 30-minute periods shown in previous studies. Loss is related to ambient noise, high environmental temperature, difficulty level of detection, and loss of sleep. Rest pauses help. Reviews some explanatory theories. Proposes research program. 17 references.—W. A. Kerr.

2372. Cornog, Douglas Y., Rowland, George E., & Courtney, Douglas. **Preliminary field evaluation of a naval aircraft running light configuration: Final report.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Courtney, 1958. ix, 93 p.—This is a report of the preliminary flight evaluation of a proposed aircraft running light configuration (see 31: 3953 and 31: 3954). The problem of this preliminary evaluation was to determine: (1) was the system concept feasible?, (2) which portions of the system were good and which poor, and (3) should more development be done on the system? Ground and flight tests were made to find out how well the configuration provided the types of information which pilots are known to need. The results are given in full detail along with a statistical analysis and interpretation. The results indicate that: (1) all of the observers thought the basic system concept was good, (2) the proposed configuration in most cases provides the required aircraft information better than the conventional aircraft wing tip-tail lighting, and (3) development work should be continued, in the opinion of all the observers. Suggestions and recommendations for future research and development are included.—D. Y. Cornog.

2373. Chowdhry, Kamla, & Pal, A. K. **Production planning and organizational morale.** *Hum. Organization*, 1957, **15**(4), 11-16.—Two textile mills are compared, one frequently altering the type of cloth produced, the other manufacturing the same product continuously. The mill with changing type of cloth, as compared with the other mill, has more elaborate managerial organization, more shifts of personnel, more contacts between managerial levels, and less job satisfaction among supervisory personnel. The authors conclude that management marketing policies materially affect the organizational structure of a plant and the adjustment of personnel to their tasks.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2374. Davids, Anthony, (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) & Mahoney, James T. **Personality dynamics and accident proneness in an industrial setting.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 303-306.—"Two groups of Ss . . . [17 men with a total of 47 accidents over 2 years, and 17 accident-free men] were [compared] by means of a sentence completion test. . . the high accident Ss, in comparison with the non-accident Ss, were significantly lower on the socially desirable personality dispositions of optimism, trust, and sociocentricity. In general, there were no statistically significant differences . . . on several negative personality dispositions, but there was a slight indication of positive association between high accident proneness and high scores on a cluster composed of the socially undesirable personality dispositions of egocentricity, anxiety, and resentment. There was highly significant association between high accident proneness and projective responses indicative of a negative attitude toward employment."—P. Ash.

2375. Debons, Anthony, (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) & Crannell, Clarke W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) **Facilitating identification of aircraft by use of reflex-reflective ("Scotchlite") material.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-130. iii, 24 p.—An unknown aircraft can be positively identified if the aircraft number is readable to the interceptor pilot at night. The study compared performances for black, standard aircraft digits placed on several backgrounds including reflex-reflective material and for digits fabricated of reflex-reflective material and placed on a black background. The superiority of the reflex-reflective material both as a background and as digits was demonstrated for varying angles of sight and varying distances.—R. T. Cave.

2376. Dunnette, Marvin D. (Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.) **Vocational interest differences among engineers employed in different functions.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 273-278.—Differentiating keys on the Strong VIB were developed for four groups of engineers—pure research (N = 28), applied research and development (N = 29), process and production (N = 30), sales and technical service (N = 66)—both by a discriminant function analysis on the eleven occupational groups and by scoring weights on the 44 occupational scales. On a cross-validation sample, the tetrachoric r between actual job function and predicted job function was .84 for each key, and overall accuracy of placement was 66-68%. Validity on a subsequent more generalized sample was .70 (tetrachoric r). "It has been possible by examining the interest profiles of persons performing different technical and engineering functions to develop special scoring keys which accurately discriminate among persons in these . . . major functions."—P. Ash.

2377. Dunnette, Marvin D., & England, George W. (Minn. Mining & Mfg. Co. and Univ. of Minn.) **A checklist for differentiating engineering jobs.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, **10**, 191-198.—A Job Description Checklist was developed which differentiates among four types of engineering jobs: Pure Research, Applied Research and Development, Production, and Sales and Technical Service. Scores obtained from the Checklist are reliable and can be used to identify accurately the appropriate functional category for an

engineer or scientist. Reliability and validity data are presented.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2378. **Erlick, Dwight E., & Hunt, Darwin P.** (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **Evaluating audio warning displays for weapon systems.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-222. iv, 23 p.—Major problem areas are discussed in terms of variables such as the determination of the criticality of events, the human and equipment characteristics involved in the selection of audio warning displays and the task dimensions essential to evaluate audio warning displays. Operational and research implications are discussed for a two stem audio warning display; the first step being designed to bring about detection, maintain attention, and identify a general category; the second, to isolate the specific malfunction within the category. Consideration is given to a general program of research to evaluate some of these problems.—*R. T. Cave.*

2379. **Exton, William, Jr.** **Improving communication policy.** *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 1957, 22(11), 19-22.—A number of cases are cited in which companies have undertaken communication approaches to problems based upon preference for or a desire for certain techniques or media rather than upon an analysis of the problem. A suggested procedure for attacking a problem of communications is presented.—*A. A. Canfield.*

2380. **Fleishman, Edwin A.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **A comparative study of aptitude patterns in unskilled and skilled psychomotor performances.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 263-272.—"A cross-sectional and longitudinal comparison was made of abilities involved at early and late stages of proficiency on a variety of complex psychomotor tasks . . . [by] . . . giving extended practice on seven different tasks to the same Ss who also received a battery of reference tests [from factor analyses]. . . Factors were defined by the reference tests, and the resulting loadings of these in different stages of practice in the psychomotor tasks were examined. The results confirm and extend previous findings . . . which indicate considerable, but systematic, changes in the patterns of abilities contributing to proficiency on complex tasks as training continues and proficiency increases." 18 references.—*P. Ash.*

2381. **Georgopoulos, Basil S., & Tannenbaum, Arnold S.** (U. Mich.) **A study of organizational effectiveness.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1957, 22, 534-540.—"The objective of the present research was to examine and define the concept of organizational effectiveness, and to investigate some of its operational aspects by developing and testing criteria in an industrial setting."—*G. H. Frank.*

2382. **Gerathewohl, Siegfried J.** **Brightness and brightness contrast on the intensity modulated radar scope: A calibration study.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1957, No. 56-68. 38 p.—Brightness and brightness contrast of sweep, various kinds of targets, and background were measured on 5FP7 and 5FP14 CRTs using a Radar Flight Simulator AN/APQ13-T1A as a research device. A marked increase of sweep and scope brightness with increasing time of operation was found to be due to the warm-up of the set, which was associated with a change of the electric variables. The size-brightness relationship of 4 targets was determined; and it was

found that target brightness was almost constant when the increase of range was associated with a decrease of target size from about 3° to 45° visual angle. Finally, the target appearance and identification thresholds were studied using various electrical parameters, filters, and sweep characteristics. In spite of display and operator variation, some generalizations can be made with regard to the design, improvement, and operation of intensity modulated radar display. 15 references.

2383. **Gordon, Donald A.** **A survey of human factors in military night operations: With special application to armor.** *HumRRO spec. Rep.*, 1957, No. 11. v, 65 p.—Continual increase in night military operations underscores the need for this survey of relevant literature on human factors involved. Formulation of research problems is discussed, especially the assessment of illuminants and countermeasures against them. Measurement of night proficiency as well as values of white and infrared light are covered. 138 references.—*R. Tyson.*

2384. **Gottsdanker, Robert M., & Edwards, Ralph V.** (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) **The prediction of collision.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 110-113.—"With a modified tracking-box, S was presented with two targets which moved down perpendicular 'streets' toward a point of intersection. Both targets disappeared into a 'cloud' before reaching the intersection. S's task on 80 trials was to indicate where the variable target would be at the instant the standard target reached the intersection . . . predictions made by 6 of the Ss were based upon final relative positions of the comparison-targets just before disappearance, rather than on their velocities or accelerations. No consistency was found for the predictions by the other 4 Ss."—*R. H. Waters.*

2385. **Gregson, R. A. M.** (J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.) **Interrelation of attitudes and communications in a sub-divided working group.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, 31, 104-112.—This is a general, and somewhat theoretical, description of the organization and operation of an unidentified central control room. The effect of the organization on the men, and of their attitudes on the organization of the work, are considered.—*G. S. Speer.*

2386. **Guttman, Henry E.** (U. Washington, Seattle.) **A voice- or sound-key.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1957, 70, 456-457.—A simple, inexpensive, yet reliable circuit which utilizes the "differential between the break-down and extinction-voltages of the neon lamp" is pictured and described.—*R. H. Waters.*

2387. **Hammes, John A., Kelly, Henry E., McFann, Howard H., & Ward, Joseph S.** **Trainfire II: A new course in basic technique of fire and squad tactics.** *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 41. vi, 36 p.—An experimental group in technique of fire and squad tactical training, subjected to revised instruction and a new test, proved superior to controls trained by current methods. The new program is recommended for Army consideration.—*R. Tyson.*

2388. **Harvard University Psychological Laboratories.** **Psychological methods for evaluating the outputs of mechanical translating devices.** Boston, Mass.: Author, 1957. 22 p.—"This report describes some psychological methods for evaluating the outputs of mechanical translating devices. Typi-

cally these methods provide a measure of the agreement between a machine translation of some sample passage, on the one hand, and either the original passage or a high-quality "standard" translation of that passage, on the other. . . . The general conclusion to be drawn from these studies is that the linguistic and mechanical aspects of the problem are in greater need of development than the more purely psychological aspect. There is an acute need to bridge the gap between the formal demonstration that machine translation is logically possible and the realization of some scheme sufficiently detailed to produce useful samples of text."—*R. G. Holroyd*.

2389. **Holding, D. H.** (King's Coll., Univ. Durham.) **The effect of initial pointer position on display-control relationships.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, **31**, 126-130.—An experiment in display-control relationships shows that the position from which a display indicator begins its travel has an effect on the direction in which a control is moved by an operator who is unfamiliar with the equipment.—*G. S. Spear*.

2390. **Klemmer, Edmund T.** (Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.) **Rate of force application in a simple reaction time test.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 329-332.—"An electrical strain gage was fitted to a pressure key and continuous force records were taken during a simple reaction-time experiment. Various levels of holding force previous to stimulus onset were required of S with two widely different amounts of additional force required for the response. . . . The most striking finding . . . is the constancy of the rate of force application curves under widely varying conditions."—*P. Ash*.

2391. **Knowles, W. B., Holland, J. G., & Newlin, E. P.** (U. S. Naval Research Lab.) **A correlational analysis of tracking behavior.** *Psychometrika*, 1957, **22**, 275-287.—"This study reveals the usefulness of multiple correlation techniques in estimating the relative importance of different aspects of a tracking task in the operator's tracking behavior. The technique is applied to a compensatory tracking task with a position control."—*M. O. Wilson*.

2392. **Kobrick, John L.** **Quartermaster human engineering handbook series: II. Dimensions of the upper limit of the gloved hand size.** *USA Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. Environ. Protect. Res. Div. tech. Rep.*, 1957, EP-43. xiv, 185 p.—"This report presents human engineering information on the hand size of the soldier wearing various ensembles of Quartermaster protective handwear. It is intended for use as a handbook by engineers for establishing size and space allowances in the design and sizing of hand-operated equipment. The criterion employed is the bare hand size that is equal to or bigger than the hand size of 95% of the Army personnel, i.e., the 95th percentile of the Army hand size distribution. The information is presented in pictorial form with index scales, so that dimensions can be measured on the pictures and referred to the index scale to establish actual size."—*E. G. Aiken*.

2393. **Kryter, Karl D.** (Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.) **Noise control criteria for buildings.** *Noise Control*, 1957, **3**, 14-20.—Several criteria for noise control in buildings are examined. A criterion, jointly based upon an-

noyance and speech interference, is suggested. 17 references.—*I. Pollack*.

2394. **Kundu, Sri Ramanath.** **A psychological study of accidents in a factory.** *Educ. Psychol., Delhi*, 1957, **4**(1), 17-23.—This is a report of the work carried out at the factory of the Dunlap Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. 96 randomly selected workers were divided into 3 groups based on the number of accidents each was involved in over a period of 2 years (1952-54): Group I, no accidents; Group II, 1 accident; Group III, 2 or more accidents. Mean scores of the different groups showed little variation. No significant difference was found between the mean scores of Groups II and III. The "introvert" workers are more susceptible to accidents than either the "extrovert" or "ambivert" workers. The dotting test alone proved useful in detecting accident-prone personnel.—*H. Angelino*.

2395. **McGuire, James C.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Effect of traffic configurations on the accuracy of radar air traffic controller judgments.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 56-73. v, 19 p.—Two major variables under study (configurations and types of trials) were combined with the two minor variables (controllers and speed pairs) in a $3 \times 2 \times 6 \times 6$ factorial design. The results were analyzed for both constant and variable errors. With both types of errors, there was an significant interaction between the two types of trails and the three configurations. These findings are discussed in detail.—*R. T. Cæce*.

2396. **McLean, Alan A., & Taylor, Graham C.** **Mental health in industry.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958. xvi, 262 p. \$6.50.—"In this book we introduce a positive approach to the maintenance of industrial mental health. We also present a number of comments on current emotional problems in industry from the viewpoint of the social psychiatrist. . . . This book is written as a guide for people at various levels of management who formulate policies and procedures which affect the mental health of their employees. Although directed specifically to industry, it has general relevance for labor unions, the armed forces, government agencies, and hospitals." There are sections on: setting, people at work, the emotionally disturbed, and mental health aids. There is a section on visual aids at the conclusion.—*E. G. Aiken*.

2397. **Murrell, K. F. H., Griew, S., & Tucker, W. A.** **Age structure in the engineering industry: A preliminary study.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1957, **31**, 150-168.—This is a study of the age structure of 21 different jobs in each of seven companies. The results indicate the existence of a definite age structure in firms in the engineering industry in the South-West of England. The rankings of jobs by age are substantially similar in the seven firms, and these rankings appear to have been the same eight years earlier. It appears that the largest single determinant of age structure is the inherent difficulty of the job itself.—*G. S. Spear*.

2398. **Newman, Jack, & Fine, Sidney A.** (U. S. E. S.) **Validity of job descriptions for physical requirements and work condition information.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1957, **10**, 181-189.—Physical capacities and working conditions are two of eight components used in recent U. S. E. S. occupational

research designed to develop a new occupational classification structure. Ratings based on job descriptions have been made on a sample of 4000 jobs. Comparisons with ratings on 500 jobs made on the basis of direct observation revealed sufficient agreement to warrant considering the job description ratings as valid.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2399. O'Neill, John J. A research note on intelligibility under varied levels and speech-to-noise ratios. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1957, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 72. ii, 8 p.—Comparisons were made of listener reception intelligibility scores under conditions of seven speech-to-noise ratios at each of six sound-pressure levels. The higher intelligibility scores uniformly accompanied the higher signal-to-noise ratios—the optimum signal-to-noise ratios. The optimum signal level was the lowest used in the study, 50 db.

2400. Owens, W. A., (Iowa State Coll., Ames) Schumacher, C. F., & Clark, J. B. The measurement of creativity in machine design. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 297-302.—“(1) A battery of four measuring devices [Power Source Apparatus Test, Application of Mechanisms Test, Personal Inventory, Personal History Form] for the discrimination of creative from noncreative machine designers has been developed. (2) The concurrent validity of this battery, within companies, is such that it would probably predict the correct classification of about three-fourths of the members of two equal groups of creative and noncreative designers.” “Creatives” and “noncreatives” are not differentiated by general mental ability, and creativity seems to be somewhat specific to the field in question. 18 references.—*P. Ash.*

2401. Roby, Thornton B., (Tufts U., Medford, Mass.) & Lanzetta, John T. Conflicting principles in man-machine system design. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 170-178.—An experimental comparison is reported of two alternative principles of complex man-machine system organization: the “autonomy” principle and the “load balancing” principle. Using a simulated aircraft control system, set-ups requiring operation under each principle, and at several levels of overall “load,” were tested. Within the limitations of the experiment both load balancing and autonomy were effective principles. Autonomy was much more critical than load balancing over the range studied.—*P. Ash.*

2402. Rowland, George E., & Cornog, Douglas Y. Selected alpha-numeric characters for closed-circuit television displays. (Tech. Rep. No. 21, Proj. M.) Philadelphia, Pa.: Courtney, 1958. 21 p.—The development of a set of alpha-numeric characters for use on television displays is described. The report includes (1) a description of the television display conditions which made the development of an improved set of characters necessary, (2) a listing of some of the “rules” which appear to control legibility of the characters on rastered (television) displays, and (3) a set of alpha-numeric characters which have been developed, briefly tested, and found satisfactory. The viewing conditions and mechanical aspects of a television display environment for which these characters were devised are discussed. For design purposes, six scaled figures present the various experimental characters and commercial type faces which were evaluated and either

selected or rejected. The specific application for these characters was an air traffic control utilization of Spanrad. Spanrad is a mixed display combining radar and television in the same display space.—*G. E. Rowland.*

2403. Siegel, Arthur I., & Stirner, Fritz W. An experimental flight evaluation of prototype seat cushion assemblies. Villanova, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1956. v, 25 p.

2404. Singer, T. E. R. (Ed.) Information and communication practice in industry. New York: Reinhold, 1958. vi, 304 p. \$8.75.—This collection of papers on information practice includes chapters on linguistics, language and terminology, operations research and the technical information program, punched card methods applied to information retrieval, indexing, and abstracting.—*A. J. Spross.*

2405. Stagner, Ross. (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.) Some problems in contemporary industrial psychology. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1957, 21, 238-247.—The conception of industrial psychology has changed sharply in the past decade to give greater recognition to psychodynamic concepts, to perceptual processes, and to social psychology. Industrial psychologists are busy in the areas of employee selection, executive selection, executive counseling, employee and executive appraisal, human relations, job satisfaction and morale, productivity, equipment design, and criterion research.—*W. A. Varvel.*

2406. Stewart, Roger G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Reported driving speeds and previous accidents. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 293-296.—For 275 psychology students, accident records and frequency of traffic citations were compared with self-reported driving speed (slow, medium, fast) and with number of speeding citations. “. . . individuals in the kind of population considered who report consistently higher driving speeds than average have traffic records free of accidents as often as other drivers. This finding also holds for individuals with previous speeding citations and traffic citations of all kinds.”—*P. Ash.*

2407. Thomas, David R. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Exposure time as a variable in dial reading experiments. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, 41, 150-152.—“An experiment was performed to compare the relative legibility of horizontal, vertical, round, semi-circular, and open-window dials at four different exposure times. . . . The legibility ranking of the five dials was found to vary with the exposure speed, due to the unreliability with which the Ss were able to read the open-window dial. It ranked second best at slow exposures, but fifth best at rapid exposures. The other four dials retained their relative positions with the ranking in terms of accuracy as follows: 1—horizontal; 2—round; 3—vertical; and 4—semi-circular.”—*P. Ash.*

2408. von Neumann, John. The computer and the brain. New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ. Press, 1958. xiv, 82 p. \$3.00.—This posthumous volume is composed of the preparatory material which was to have been read at the 1956 Silliman Lectures. The book attempts to clarify the relationships between artificial automata characterized by modern computers and the natural automata characterized by the

brain. In the first section the author describes the basic features of analogue and digital machines emphasizing the logical structure of the latter. In the second section he turns to the biological automata and discusses the nature of the elementary unit, the neuron, as well as memory functions. The concept of "code" is considered leading him to the conclusion that the brain operates in part analogically and in part digitally, but that the statistical language used is quite different than that of artificial machines.—*W. R. Uttal.*

2409. **Weldon, Roger J., & Peterson, George M.** (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) **Effect of design on accuracy and speed of operating dials.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 153-157.—"Three types of multi-turn dials, on which a range of numbers from 0 to 999 can be set, were tested for accuracy and speed in setting and checking. The results of 6200 settings and 6200 checkings made by 124 college students are reported. A commercial counter-type dial was found to be significantly more accurate than a commercial scale-type dial. Speed of operation was also significantly faster on the counter-type dial. An experimental-type dial of a modified scale design was found to be almost as accurate as the counter dial, although slower to operate. Because of its simplicity it should have a useful place in dial-setting equipment provided its design is improved to bring its scale and numerals up to recommended size."—*P. Ash.*

(See also Abstracts 147, 149, 151, 2099)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

2410. **Brayfield, Arthur H., & Marsh, Mary Markley.** (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.) **Aptitudes, interests, and personality characteristics of farmers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1957, **41**, 98-103.—A group of 50 farmers were administered the DAT, the Kuder Preference Record, and the MMPI, and scores were related to two criterion measures—the Brayfield-Rothe job satisfaction index and instructor's rankings of on-the-job performance. Their personality test pattern was within the normal range, job satisfaction and job performance were unrelated, but distinctive aptitude and interest test profiles emerged. "Numerical ability and scientific interest were found to be positively and significantly related to performance on the job. Literary interest was negatively but significantly related to job satisfaction. The Depression and Social Introversion-Extroversion scales on the MMPI were negatively but significantly correlated with job satisfaction." 16 references.—*P. Ash.*

2411. **Dreyfus, Stuart E.** (RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal.) **Computational aspects of dynamic programming.** *Operat. Res.*, 1957, **5**, 409-415.—Dynamic programming is a method of solving multi-stage decision-process problems. The mathematical model is a recurrence relation defining decision conditions at each stage. Some solutions involve approximations, Lagrange multipliers, analytic structures, dual approaches, and back or forward directions. Imaginative techniques, ingeniously applied, are necessary for the efficient solution. No one code will work effectively for all problems, but certain techniques are applicable to large classes of problems.

A library of these techniques must be at the disposal of the dynamic programmer.—*M. R. Marks.*

2412. **Ehrlich, Danuta; Guttman, Isaiah; Schönbach, Peter,** (University of Minnesota) & **Mills, Judson.** **Postdecision exposure to relevant information.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **54**, 98-102.—"Readership of auto advertising by new and old car owners was investigated in order to test some predictions of Festinger's theory of dissonance concerning selective exposure to information following decisions. It was found that new car owners read advertisements of their own car more often than of cars they considered but did not buy and other cars not involved in the choice. These selective tendencies in readership were much less pronounced among old car owners. This finding supports the theoretical derivation that persons in general seek out consonant or supporting information after an important decision in an attempt to reduce dissonance resulting from it."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

2413. **Ferber, Robert, & Wales, Hugh G. (Eds.)** **Motivation and market behavior.** Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, 1958. xii, 437 p. \$6.50.—"The object of this volume is to provide a wide range of interpretations for the benefit of marketing and business people . . . it aims to present . . . different interpretations and attitudes toward the study of motivation, and . . . various approaches to solving problems in human motivation. . . . General discussions of the meaning and nature of . . . 'motivation research' are provided in Part I. . . . Part II is devoted to the psychological approach, with projective techniques receiving the main emphasis. . . . Nonpsychological survey techniques are the subject matter of Part III." Part IV is devoted to nonsurvey techniques. 27-page references.—*I. Goldberg.*

2414. **Machol, Robert E.** (U. Mich., Ypsilanti.) **The mechanical blackboard.** *Operat. Res.*, 1957, **5**, 422-428.—"A device has been constructed to aid in solving problems of optimum distribution (the assignment problem, the transportation problem, the traveling salesman problem, etc.). It does not mechanize the algorithm, and therefore, is not a computer; rather it mechanizes the tedious operations that one is forced to perform in manipulating such problems on a blackboard. While it may be used to solve certain problems, and to demonstrate methods of solution, its primary value is as an aid in the development of new algorithms. It is suggested that building special-purpose mechanical blackboards rather than special-purpose computers may prove a valuable approach in the solution of many comparable problems."—*M. R. Marks.*

2415. **Vidale, M. L., & Wolfe, H. B. (A. D. Little, Cambridge, Mass.)** **An operations research study of sales response to advertising.** *Operat. Res.*, 1957, **5**, 370-381.—This study indicates: (a) reliable and reproducible results are yielded by carefully designed and executed advertising experiments; (b) sales and advertising interaction may be described by the parameters, Response Constant, Saturation Level, and Sales Decay Constant; (c) a mathematical model involving these parameters can be used to evaluate alternate promotion campaigns; and (d) sales response to advertising thus computed allows evaluation of expected return for capital invested in the advertised product.—*M. R. Marks.*

PROFESSIONS


2416. **Schmahl, Jane A.** (Skidmore College, New York.) **Partners in psychiatric nursing.** *Nurs. Outlook*, 1957, **5**, 458-460.—Psychiatric and public health nurses share their unique and special skills in helping patients who have emotional problems. The author analyzes (a) some misconceptions concerning certain stereotyped pictures in our culture, (b) how the social scene influences the rehabilitation of patients, (c) long-term nature of psychiatric illness causes those who are trying to help them feel hopeless about a real cure, and (d) behavior patterns symptomatic of unidentified problems.—*S. M. Amatora.*

2417. **Szasz, Thomas S.** **Psychiatric expert testimony: Its covert meaning and social function.** *Psychiatry*, 1957, **20**, 313-316.—The current practices of psychiatric expert testimony in courts of law operate in the social matrix of hope that psychiatry will succeed where religion and politics have failed. Psychiatry has no special competence in matters of responsibility and should avoid aggrandizements which have been foisted on it. It should confine itself to make explicit the ethical and psychological premises on which social acts and judgments rest and to contribute to their accurate understanding.—*C. T. Bever.*

(See also Abstracts 1208, 1767)

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